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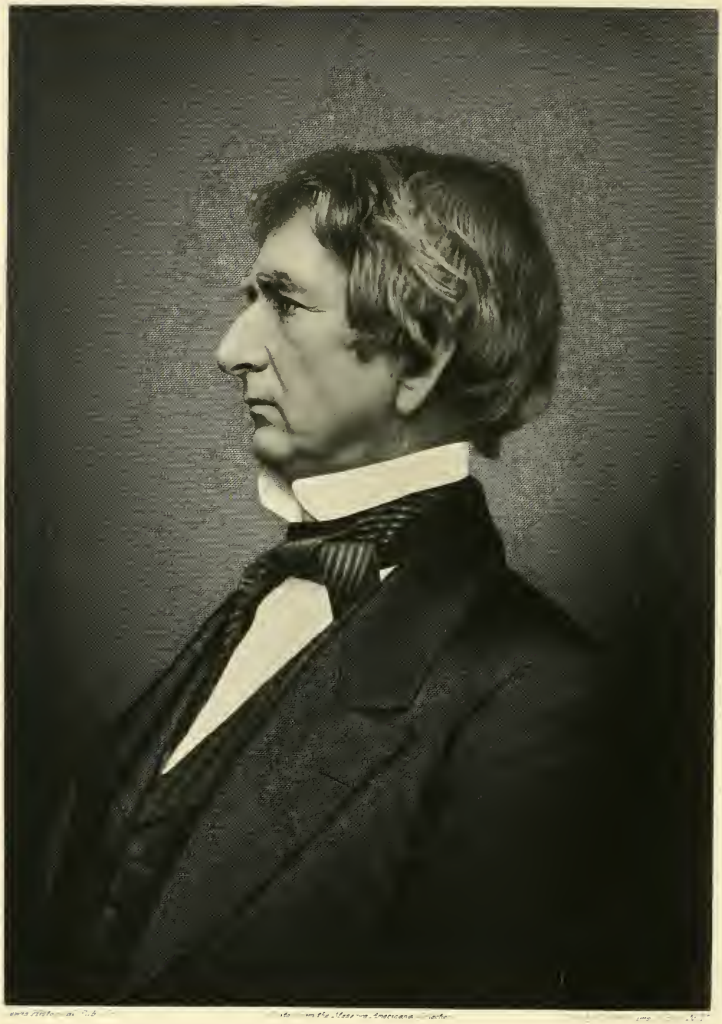

William H. Seward

MEMORIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

A Life Record of Men and Women of the Past

Whose Sterling Character and Energy and Industry Have Made
Them Preëminent in Their Own and Many Other States

By

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Federal Census (N. Y.) 1880; Secretary New
York Constitutional Convention 1894

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Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance—*Thucydides*

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BIOGRAPHICAL

Russell Sage

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

SAGE, Russell,

Man of Large Affairs.

The Sage family was without doubt of Scandinavian origin, and the name at first was Saga. When the Norsemen conquered Normandy, in France, they generally softened the final "a" tone, thus making Saga, Sage, and added a French suffix to denote landed occupation. To the first Norman Saga or Sage was added ville or town, thus making it Sageville, or Sagetown, or land. As these spread to other countries the name was subjected to other changes. In Germany it was Saige or Sauge, the same in Switzerland, while in France it was Le Sage. The name is first found in England on the Battle Abbey Roll, in 1066. This roll was prepared by the monks of Battle Abbey at the command of William the Conqueror, to perpetuate the names of those who took part in the battle of Hastings, which gave him the English throne. It is there recorded Sageville. All of the name in England, Scotland and Wales originated in this way. The family was granted a coat-of-arms, which is used by the American family.

David Sage, American ancestor of the family in New York, was born in 1639, a native of Wales. He was one of the first settlers of Middletown, Connecticut, where he is of record in 1652. He settled upon a tract of land now part of the town of Cromwell, upon the banks of the Connecticut river, where some of his descendants yet reside. His will, dated March 27, 1703, is in the probate office at Hartford, Connecticut. The stone marking his grave is still standing in the Riverside cemetery, on the bank of the Connecticut river, at the north end of Main street, Middletown, and gave the date of his death as March, 1703, o. s., and his age as sixty-four years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Kirby, in February, 1664. He married (second) in 1673, Mary Wilcox. His grandson, Elisha, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was father of Elisha Sage, who came to New York, settled in Oneida county, and married Prudence Risley, probably in Connecticut.

Russell Sage, son of Elisha (2) and Prudence (Risley) Sage, was born in the little settlement of Shenandoah, in Verona township, Oneida county, New York, August 4, 1816, and died at Lawrence, Long Island, July 22, 1906. Two years after his birth his father removed to a farm near Durhamville, in the same county, and there remained until his death in 1854. There young Russell lived and attended the district schools in winter and worked upon the farm the remainder of the year until he was fourteen years of age, when he was sent to his brother, Henry Risley Sage, who had a store in Troy, New York. The work was hard, but he had his earnings to himself and improved himself by diligent study. Before he was twenty-one he had paid off a mortgage on his father's farm, and was the owner of several city lots, and of a sloop which he navigated from Troy to New York. Later he abandoned his clerkship and entered into partnership with his brother, whom he was able to buy out in two years. In 1839 he sold out his store at a profit, and entered into the wholesale

grocery and commission business with John W. Bates as partner. The firm in a short time controlled several branches of the trade, not only in Troy but in Albany. He became one of the directors of the Troy & Schenectady railroad, and afterwards president of the same, and held office when the railroad was united with the general system between Albany, Troy, and Buffalo. At that time, in 1853, Mr. Sage was elected a director in the consolidated company in the New York Central and served six years. A little later he became a large owner in the La Crosse railroad.

In his earlier years Mr. Sage was deeply interested in public affairs, and took a prominent part in political matters in the State of New York. When a resident of Troy in 1845 he was elected to the board of aldermen. While holding this office he was also made treasurer of Rensselaer county, the finances of which were in a tangled condition. He speedily straightened them out and held the office for seven years. In 1848 he was a delegate to the National Convention of the Whig party. He controlled twenty-eight out of thirty-two New York delegates, and took a leading part in the nomination of General Zachary Taylor for the presidency. It was at his suggestion that the convention nominated Millard Fillmore for Vice-President, which selection made him President, for General Taylor died while in office and Fillmore succeeded him. In 1850 Mr. Sage was nominated for Congress by the Troy Whigs, but owing to the defection of a faction of the party he was defeated. He was again nominated in 1852, and was elected by a small majority. Two years later he was returned to Congress by the unprecedented majority of 7,000 votes. During his four years in Congress the great talents of Mr. Sage in financial matters found recognition in his appointment as a member of the ways and means committee, the most important committee of the house. He served also on the invalid pension committee which had charge of the pensions incurred by the Mexican War, and took part in the five weeks' struggle which finally resulted in the election of Nathaniel Banks as speaker. But the incident in his professional career which brought him most reputation was the appointment of a committee through his efforts to inquire into the condition of Washington's old estate at Mount Vernon, Virginia. The committee's report bore fruit in the formation of the Mount Vernon Association, the purchase of the estate, and its dedication as a permanent memorial to the father of his country.

The panic of 1857 which ruined so many while it left him comparatively unscathed, had an important effect on his business career. He had advanced considerable money in the La Cross railroad. To protect his loans he found himself compelled to advance still larger amounts, and finally engaged in three legal proceedings to become owner of the railroad, which ultimately extended into the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. During his career he achieved the presidency of no less than twenty transportation corporations. He was connected in an official capacity, at one time or another, with the Iowa Central, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; Wabash, Texas & Pacific; Troy & Bennington; Troy & Boston; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Manhattan Elevated, and other railroads. He was one of the largest stockholders in the Manhattan Elevated, and took an active part in its management. Other enterprises with which he had been active

James S. T. Stranahan

are the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; the Mercantile Trust Company; the Importers and Traders National Bank; Western Union Telegraph; International Ocean Telegraph; American Telegraph and Cable Company; the Standard Gas Light Company, and the Fifth Avenue Bank, of which bank he was one of the founders and the only one living at the time of his death.

In 1863 Mr. Sage gave up his Troy business altogether and removed to New York to devote himself to the promotion of his own and other railroads and to operations in stocks. He opened an office in William street, and gave his first attention to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul securities. Later he extended his interest to other railroads, and gradually enlarged his field of operations until it covered nearly the whole range of stocks listed on the Exchange. One of the features of Mr. Sage's financial career was his friendship with Jay Gould. They had come together as promoters of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, which was later merged into the Western Union.

On December 4, 1901, Mr. Sage, while in his office, escaped instant death as by a miracle. An insane crank, Henry W. Norcross, of Somerville, Massachusetts, entered the office, carrying a bag loaded with dynamite, and demanded that the sum of $1,200,000 be given to him immediately or he would blow up the building. Mr. Sage, seeing that he was in the presence of a madman, rose and retreated from him; whereupon the maniac exclaimed: "Well then here goes," and lifting the bag high in the air dashed it violently on the floor. The explosion which followed blew off the dynamiter's head, killed a clerk, injured others, and wrecked the office. Mr. Sage received wounds, but was able to return to the office in a few days.

Mr. Sage was a man of remarkable and varied powers. He could have succeeded in almost any field of action that he might have chosen. He chose rather the largest, hardest and most dangerous field of all—the development of the transportation system of the country, for he was above all else, and from first to last, a promoter and manager of railroads. That he was also a lender of money, particularly in his old age, was merely an incident in his long and useful life. "He was an American and loved his country," said Henry Clews on hearing of his death. "My aim in life," so he confessed in an interview which was published December 19, 1897, in the "New York Herald," "has been to do my share in developing the material resources of the country. I have spent millions on the railroad system of the United States, and am now connected with more than twenty thousand miles of railroad and with twenty-seven different corporations."

Russell Sage was twice married, but had no children. He married (first) in 1841, Marie, daughter of Moses I. Wynne, of Troy, New York; she died in 1867. He married (second) November 24, 1869, Margaret Olivia Slocum, born September 8, 1828, daughter of Hon. Joseph Slocum, of Syracuse, New York.

STRANAHAN, James S. T.,

Remarkable for Public Spirit.

The life record of James S. T. Stranahan began April 25, 1808, at the old family homestead in Madison county, New York, near Peterboro, his parents being Samuel and Lynda (Josselyn) Stranahan. He traced his lineage to Scotch-Irish ancestry, of Presbyterian faith—men of strong, rugged, determined character, and women of virtue, diligence and culture. The first of the name of whom record is left was James Stranahan, who

was born in the North of Ireland in 1699. The orthography of the name has undergone many changes, having been in the following forms: Stranahan, Stracham and Strahan. The name, however, is derived from the parish of Strachan, Kincardineshire, Scotland. James Stranahan, the grandfather of him whose name forms the caption of this review, crossed the Atlantic to the New World in 1725, locating in Scituate, Rhode Island, where he became a prosperous farmer. He afterward removed to Plainfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1792, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. His namesake and eldest son served as a Revolutionary soldier in the war which brought independence to the nation, and lived and died in Plainfield, Connecticut.

James S. T. Stranahan lost his father when eight years of age, and his boyhood days were soon transformed into a period of labor, for his stepfather needed his assistance in the development of the farm and the care of the stock. However, when the work of the farm was ended for the season, he entered the district schools and there acquired his early education, which was later supplemented by several terms of study in an academy. From the age of seventeen he depended entirely upon his own resources. After completing his academical work he engaged in teaching school, with the intention of later fitting himself for the profession of civil engineer; but the occupation of trading with the Indians in the northwest seemed to offer greater inducements, and in 1829 he visited the upper lake region. He made several trips into the wilderness and these, together with the advice of General Lewis Cass, then governor of the territory of Michigan, led him to abandon that plan, and he returned to his home.

The elemental strength of his character was first clearly demonstrated by his work in building the town of Florence, New York. From his boyhood he had known Gerrit Smith, the eminent capitalist and philanthropist, who in 1832 made him a proposition according to the terms of which he was to go to Oneida county, New York, where Mr. Smith owned large tracts of land, and found a manufacturing town. He was then a young man of only twenty-four years, but the work was successfully accomplished, and the village of Florence, New York, was transformed into a thriving little city of between two and three thousand. His active identification with things political began during the period of his residence in Florence, for in 1838 he was elected to the State Legislature on the Whig ticket in a Democratic district.

A broader field of labor soon engaged the attention and energies of Mr. Stranahan, who in 1840 removed to Newark, New Jersey, and became an active factor in railroad building. In 1844 he came to Brooklyn, and from that time until his death he was a most potent factor in the commercial life, the political interests and the general upbuilding of the city. His first official service was as alderman, to which position he was elected in 1848, and in 1850 he was nominated for mayor, but his party was in the minority and he was defeated. His personal attributes at that time were not so well known as they were in later years, and thus he could not overcome the party strength of his opponent. However, his nomination served the purpose of bringing him before the public, and in 1854, when the country was intensely excited over the slavery question, he became a candidate for Congress, and although he was a strong anti-slavery man and the district was Democratic, he was triumphantly elected. In 1857, when the Metropolitan Police Commission was organized, he was appointed a commissioner, and he was one of the

most active members of the board during the struggle between the new forces and the old New York municipal police force of New York, Brooklyn and Staten Island, who revolted under the new leadership of Fernando Wood, then mayor. Mr. Stranahan had joined the ranks of the new Republican party on its organization, and in 1864 he was a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket. In 1860, and again in 1864, he had been sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and at both times supported the Illinois statesman, Lincoln, for the presidency. During the Civil War he was president of the War Fund Committee, an organization formed of over one hundred leading men of Brooklyn, whose patriotic sentiment gave rise to the "Brooklyn Union," a paper which was in full accord with the governmental policy, and upheld the hands of the President in every possible way. Its purpose was to encourage enlistments and to further the efforts of the government in prosecuting the war. Mr. Stranahan had an unshaken confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Union cause, and his splendid executive ability and unfaltering determination were of incalculable benefit in promoting the efficiency of the committee. His labors, too, were the potent element in carrying forward a work in which this committee was associated with the Woman's Relief Association, of which Mrs. Stranahan was president. This work was the establishment of a great sanitary fair, which has become historical and which was the means of raising four hundred thousand dollars to carry on the work of the sanitary commission in connection with the war. Mr. Stranahan never sought public office for himself except in the few instances mentioned, and then his nomination came as a tribute to his ability. In 1888, however, he was an elector for Benjamin Harrison, and being the oldest member of the electoral college, was honored by being appointed the messenger to carry the electoral vote from the State of New York to Washington.

It is almost impossible to give in a brief biographical sketch an accurate record of the great work which Mr. Stranahan did in connection with the upbuilding of Brooklyn. His name is a familiar one on account of his labors in behalf of the park system. Under the legislative act of 1860 he became president of the Brooklyn Park Commission, and he remained in office for twenty-two years, a period in which the growth of the city made demands for a park system that under his guidance was developed and carried forward to a splendid completion. Prospect Park is an everlasting monument to him. He was also the originator of the splendid system of boulevards, the Ocean Parkway and the Eastern Parkway, which has provided in Brooklyn a connection of the city with the sea in a system of drives unsurpassed by any in the world. The concourse on Coney Island also resulted from his instrumentality. The element which made Mr. Stranahan's work different from that of all others, was that he could foresee possibilities. It was this which led to the development of Coney Island, for to him it seemed that the natural boundary of Brooklyn on the southwest was the Atlantic Ocean, and he took steps to secure the rare advantage of an attractive highway from the city to the sea. It seems that every work with which he was connected proved of the greatest value to the city.

The enterprises which he managed were gigantic in volume and far-reaching in effect. For more than forty years

he was a director of the Union Ferry Company, and under his guidance were developed the great Atlantic docks. Brooklyn had no warehouse on its water-front and the region which is now the Atlantic docks was shallow water at the edge of the bay when he came to the city. He foresaw the possibilities of commerce by establishing docks at this point, and he labored with a courage and patience that has scarcely been equaled in the history of material improvements in the world. It was twenty-six years from the time he advanced his plans for the dock system before the Atlantic Dock Company made a dividend to its stockholders, and yet to-day its shipping returns are greater than those of almost any other port in the world. Only to the civil engineer is the scope of this wonderful undertaking familiar. One who has not studied the science cannot conceive of the amplitude of this work. Mr. Stranahan was also connected with the Brooklyn Bridge Company from its organization, and was one of the first subscribers to its stock; he was a member of the Board of Directors of the New York Bridge Company, and he served continuously as trustee from the time the work came under the control of the two cities until June 8, 1885. At the meeting of the trustees on that date, he occupied the chair as president of the board, and at that time his term expired. He also served continuously as a member of the executive committee, and upon nearly all of the important committees appointed during construction. He foresaw the immense volume of traffic that would be conducted over this mammoth span, and insisted that the original plans should be altered to insure to the giant structure sufficient strength to enable it to carry a train of Pullman cars. Mr. Stranahan consulted with Commodore Vanderbilt, who agreed with him in the opinion that the time would arrive when solid Pullman trains would run in and out of Brooklyn from and to far western points.

Mr. Stranahan was twice married. In early manhood he wedded Marianne Fitch, who was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, and was a daughter of Ebenezer R. Fitch. For three years, from 1837 until 1840, they resided in Florence, New York, and during their four years' residence in Newark, New Jersey, their two children were born. Mrs. Stranahan died in Manchester, Vermont, in August, 1866, after twenty-two years' residence in Brooklyn. Mr. Stranahan afterwards married Miss Clara C. Harrison, a native of Massachusetts. Before her marriage she was one of the leaders in educational circles in Brooklyn, and for a number of years was principal of a private seminary for the higher education of young ladies, which had an enrollment of two hundred pupils, and fourteen teachers and professors in its various departments.

Mr. Stranahan passed away in Saratoga, September 3, 1898, and his funeral cortege was the first that ever took its way to the cemetery through Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

BARNES, Alfred S.,

Publisher, Philanthropist.

Alfred Smith Barnes, son of Eli and Susan (Morris) (Bradley) Barnes, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 28, 1817. He attended a Lancastrian school at Wethersfield, Connecticut, but upon the death of his father, in 1827, returned home. At twelve years of age he was placed under the care of his uncle, Deacon Norman Smith, residing near Hartford. Here he worked upon the farm during the summer, and during the

winter attended school under the instruction of Professor Jesse Olney. In 1830 his uncle opened a shoe store and installed him as his clerk, but after serving in that capacity for about a year he became restless, desiring to engage in the book business, which he did as soon as an opportunity offered, entering the book store of D. F. Robinson, where his duties were those of youngest clerk. His remuneration was thirty dollars a year and his board, his home being with Mrs. Robinson, who displayed for him the love and solicitude of a mother. In 1835 the firm of D. F. Robinson & Company moved to New York, where he completed his clerkship. In 1838 Professor Charles Davies, the mathematician, called upon him with a letter from Hiram F. Sumner, of Hartford, and this introduction led to an arrangement for the publication of his mathematical books. Mr. Barnes was to be the nominal publisher at six hundred dollars per year, and attended to the introduction of the books among the schools, and Professor Davies was to be the literary and office partner. They located in the city of Hartford, and then and there was founded what became the widely known house of A. S. Barnes & Company. Soon afterward they agreed on equal terms as partners, Professor Davies reserving a copyright.

Mr. Barnes at once set out to canvass the country for Professor Davies' books, traveling by boat or stage, visiting the scattered schools, and the small stores of his own and adjacent states, and became quite versatile in advocating the Davies' Arithmetics, which were then in their infancy, but came to be studied by millions of school children. His efforts from the outset were successful, he always making a favorable impression by his frank and winning manner and unmistakable sense of honor. In 1840 the little concern moved to Philadelphia and took quarters in a modest store in Minor street, but remained there only four years when it was finally removed to New York, occupying a building on the corner of John and Dutch streets. The business steadily increased, and with an enlarged list of publications, soon required the two adjacent buildings on John street in addition. In 1867 Mr. Barnes purchased the large building on the corner of William and John streets, to which the business was again transferred, using the former buildings in part for the printing office and bindery. These latter soon became inadequate, however, and necessitated the building of the factory, occupied by the firm in Brooklyn, erected by Mr. Barnes in 1880 on the site of the old First Baptist Church.

In 1848 Professor Davies retired from business connection with Mr. Barnes, and Edmund Dwight became partner the same year, retiring the following year, when Mr. Barnes took into partnership his brother-in-law, Henry L. Burr, who continued with him until his death in 1865. S. A. Rollo, a clerk, was admitted in 1850. Following Mr. Burr's decease, Alfred C. Barnes, eldest son of Mr. Barnes, became associated with him, and also his brother, John C. Barnes. In 1867 Henry W. Curtiss, cousin of Mr. Barnes, was admitted, and shortly afterward Mr. Barnes took into the firm his son Henry, and later on his nephew, Charles J. Barnes, in 1879 his son Edwin, and in 1883-84 his two youngest sons, Richard and William, were admitted. At the death of Mr. Barnes his five sons and nephew were left to carry on the business, which they did until 1890, when with several other school book houses it was merged into the American Book Company. The name of A. S. Barnes & Company is still extant and is associated

with the publication of miscellaneous books, church hymnals, etc.

Mr. Barnes was in a remarkable degree a man of affairs, active, interested and devoted to all his duties, whether imposed or assumed. Aside from his large book publishing interests, he was at the time of his death a director of the Hanover National Bank, the Home Fire Insurance Company, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, the Provident Life Insurance Company, Rochester Gas Company, a trustee in the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank, Cornell University, Ithaca, the Polytechnic Institute and Packer Institute, both in Brooklyn, a trustee of the Long Island Historical Society, president of the Automatic Fire Alarm Company, New York, and was associated with railroads and other institutions. In benevolent work he was president of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society, connected with the American Board of Foreign Missions, with the American Missionary Society as one of its executive committee, with the Home Missionary Society, trustee of the American Tract Society, vice-president of the Society for the Supression of Vice, and also of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of Brooklyn, trustee of the Faith Home for Incurables, and also of the Aged Men's Home, both of Brooklyn.

Mr. Barnes was always active and heartily interested in religious affairs. In Philadelphia he was connected with Dr. Albert Barnes' church and in New York with Dr. Spring's church. On coming to Brooklyn he was made one of the deacons of the Church of the Pilgrims (Congregational), to which he brought his letters soon after the late Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs had been called to its pastorate. Later, in view of changing his residence, he became a member of the Clinton Avenue Church, and was one of the callers of Rev. Dr. William I. Budington to its pastorate, and still later of Rev. Thomas B. McLeod to the same church upon the decease of Dr. Budington. He served the church as deacon and trustee, and was at different times superintendent of the Sunday school.

Aside from his official positions, he was most liberal in advancing material needs of the church and its various charities, and responded to every call liberally and ungrudgingly. With Albert Woodruff, of Brooklyn, he inaugurated the Mission Sunday school, as the offshoot of an established church, and his connection with the Warren Street Mission of Brooklyn, as the pioneer of the undertaking, was always a pleasure to him. He was its first superintendent, and accomplished much for its growth and prosperity thereafter. A very noteworthy incident in connection with his Christian work was the acquirement of the church building on Classon avenue, near Butler street. A mortgage was about to be foreclosed on the property and several persons were interested in buying it in. It became a question of sectarianism, the parties to the purchase representing distinct creeds, and Mr. Barnes, believing the section where it stood was in need of the church of his own faith, and not finding any one to cooperate with him, bought it in himself, and for years kept it in his possession, although giving its use to a company of worshipers and helping to support the minister in charge.

The uppermost desire of his heart was unquestionably to do good, "that the world might be better for his having lived in it." His benefactions will never be fully known; he gave liberally and often. The $25,000 to the Faith Home in Brooklyn, which enjoys its present

quarters mainly through his gift and efforts, and the $45,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of Cornell University, which resulted in the erection of Barnes Hall, evidenced some of his larger benefactions. The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, the Long Island Historical Society, and many of the benevolent and educational objects of the city and elsewhere, also enjoyed his munificence through his lifetime, and were as well the recipients of considerable sums at his death.

In politics he took an active interest, though he never filled office, or desired to do so; he was satisfied to support good and able men, and was assiduous in influencing others to perform their duty. He was a Republican as to party, but saw fit at times to support one of an opposite faction, but never, it is believed, where national issues were involved. He was a temperance advocate, but thought it not essential to encourage a temperance party. He argued, "raise the standard of one of the dominant parties, and temperance and all good results will surely follow."

Mr. Barnes married (first) November 10, 1841, Harriet Elizabeth Burr, born at Henderson Harbor, New York, September 27, 1820, eleventh child of General Timothy and Mary (Chapin) Burr, of Hartford, Connecticut. Her father removed with his family in early life to Western New York, and was stationed at Henderson Harbor, on Lake Ontario, during the war of 1812, and later at the head of the commissary department of the United States army, and while in Hartford, Connecticut, was colonel of the Connecticut regiment. General Burr was a descendant of Benjamin Burr (or Burre, as he spelled the name) the founder of the Hartford branch, who first appeared as one of the original settlers of Hartford in 1635. His name, which appears in the land division of Hartford in 1630 as an original proprietor and settler, is the first evidence we have of his presence in America, but as the first settlers there were from Watertown, Newtown and other places near Boston, it is certain that he was in Massachusetts some time before his appearance in Hartford, and he may have been one of the eight hundred who came to America with Winthrop's fleet in June, 1630. He seems to have been an active, energetic, thorough business man, and mingled but little in public affairs, hence but brief mention is made of him in the records of the colony. He was the first of his name in Connecticut, and was admitted a freeman in 1658. His allotment in the land division of Hartford in 1639 was six acres, and he also drew eighteen acres in the land division of East Hartford, in 1666. He died in Hartford, March 31, 1681, and was buried probably in one of the hillside cemeteries, long since obliterated. He gave his name to Burr street, Hartford, which runs west from Main street. Mary (Chapin) Burr was a daughter of Deacon Aaron Chapin, of a prominent family of Massachusetts. Mrs. Barnes was interested in many charities, especially in the Home for the Friendless, and during the civil war greatly assisted the Union army through the sanitary commission.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes first located in Philadelphia, from whence they removed to New York, then to Brooklyn, and in 1853 began the occupancy of a commodious house on Clinton avenue. Two children were born to them in Philadelphia, one in New York, three in Garden street, and four in Clinton avenue, making in all a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. In 1866 Mr. and Mrs. Barnes celebrated their silver

wedding. From 1875 to 1881 their summer home was the attractive cottage at Martha's Vineyard, and the time he was able to be there gave Mr. Barnes perfect relaxation and contentment. On October 27, 1881, only a few weeks prior to the fortieth anniversary of their marriage, Mrs. Barnes died, this being the first severe blow Mr. Barnes had experienced.

Mr. Barnes married (second) November 7, 1883, Mrs. Mary M. Smith. In the spring of 1884 they went on a European tour, being absent some thirteen months, and a few months after their return moved into their new home on St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn. Early in the year of 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Barnes went on a tour west, extending as far as Alaska. This they carried out, but owing to the excessive heat they encountered and the fatigue incident to so long a journey, together with some anxiety over certain matters forced upon his mind, Mr. Barnes was much prostrated, and on their return to Chicago quite succumbed, being obliged to remain a week at a hotel, and was then brought home, with barely sufficient strength to move about. Through all the trying months which followed, no more devoted care and loving ministrations, coupled with great self-sacrifice, were possible than those shown by his patient wife. His death occurred February 17, 1888.

One of the best and truest tributes to Mr. Barnes as a man and a citizen was paid by the late Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage at one of the meetings in his church:

The number of men who built Brooklyn and who have gone into eternal absenteeism is rapidly increasing. Pausing a moment to-day on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, I read on a stone pillar the names of those who had been influential in the building of that suspended wonder of the centuries. The president, Mr. Murphy, gone. The vice-president, Mr. Kingsley, gone. The treasurer, Mr. Prentice, gone. The engineer, Mr. Roebling, gone. So our useful and important citizens from all departments are passing off. And now, within a few days, Alfred S. Barnes departed. And yet he has not disappeared. When our Historical Hall, and Academy of Music, and Mercantile Library, and our great asylums of mercy, and our churches of all denominations shall have crumbled—then, and not until then, will our splendid citizen, Mr. Barnes, have disappeared; for his brain and heart and head planned them, and his munificent hand helped support them. When, at 11 o'clock last Friday night, this noble and gracious soul flashed into the bosom of God, we lost as good a citizen as Brooklyn ever had. If the queenly wifehood that hovered over his suffering pillow for four months, until the fatigue and the devotion became almost a martyrdom, and the prayers and the love and the devotion of his children, and the anxieties of hundreds of thousands of fellow citizens could have hindered his departure, he would again have taken his old place at his family table, and on our philanthropic platforms, and in the pews of our churches. But his work was done. No power could keep him down out of the supernal light or back from the rewards awaiting him. What a bulwark of credit was his name to the financial institutions he trusteed or presidented! What an honor to the universities on whose scrolls of directors his name was permitted to appear! And what a reinforcement to the great benevolence of the day was his patronage. Out of a warm personal friendship of many years, I must speak my gratitude and my admiration. In business circles, for many a long day, his name will be quoted as a synonym for everything honorable and righteous, but my thought of him is chiefly of being the highest style of Christian gentleman. He was one of the few successful men who maintained complete simplicity of character. After gaining the highest position where he could afford to decline the Mayoralty and Congressional honors, and all political preferment, as he did again and again, he was as artless in his manner as on the day when he earned his first dollar. His illumined face was an index to an illumined soul. I have known many lovely and honorable and inspiring and glorious Christian men, but a more lovely or more honorable or more inspiring or more glorious Christian man than Alfred S. Barnes, I never did know. He entered the Kingdom of God himself and all his family followed him, and upon them may the

W. T. Sherman

mantle of their consecrated and glorified father fall, as I believe it has already fallen. What a magnificent inheritance of prayers and good advice and Christian example! Well may they cry out as Elisha did when Elijah went up in fiery equipage, "My Father, my Father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof!"

MELVILLE, Herman,

Author.

Herman Melville, a favorite author of a generation ago, was born in New York City, August 1, 1819, son of Allan and Catharine (Gansevoort) Melville; grandson of Major Thomas Melville, a member of the "Boston Tea Party," and of General Peter Gansevoort. Allan Melville was a man of wealth, a prominent merchant, of literary tastes, and an industrious traveler; he died in 1832.

Herman Melville passed his youth in the families of relatives at Albany and Greenbush, New York. He was of an adventurous disposition and at the age of eighteen went on a whaling cruise in the South Pacific ocean. He had a sad awakening from his dream of a romantic sea life, for he was subjected to such inhuman treatment that in the second year of his voyage he deserted his ship at Nukahiva, in the Marquesas group of islands. With a companion he was taken by a band of cannibals, from whom he was rescued four months later by an Australian whaling vessel after a bloody encounter. For a year he served on board the rescuing ship, then, having reached the Hawaiian islands, he joined the crew of the United States frigate "United States," and reached Boston in 1844. His experiences and observations on these voyages gave him much material which he utilized in subsequent volumes, to the great delight of the youth of that day.

He now took up his residence in Lansingburg, New York, where he wrote his first volume, "Typee," which he sold to John Murray, the English publisher, in 1845, and which as "Melville's Marquesas Islands" passed through several editions. In 1850 he removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he formed an enduring friendship with Nathaniel Hawthorne. In 1860 he voyaged around the world, and after his return in 1863 made his home in New York City. There, three years later, he was appointed to a position in the United States custom house, but his health began to give way and in 1886 he resigned. Besides the volume mentioned above, he was author of various works: "Omoo: a Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas" (1847); "Mardi, and a Voyage Thither" (1849); "Redburn" (1849); "White Jacket; or The World in a Man-of-War" (1850); "Moby Dick; or the White Whale" (1851); "Pierre; or The Ambiguities" (1852); "Israel Potter: His Fifty Years of Exile" (1855); "Piazza Tales" (1856); "The Confidence Man" (1858); "Battle Pieces, and Aspects of the War" (poems, 1866); "Clarel; a Pilgrimage in the Holy Land" (a poem, 1876); "John Marr and Other Sailors" (1888); "Timoleon" (1891). In 1892 Arthur Stedman edited a four-volume edition of "Typee," "Omoo," "Moby" and "White Jacket," prefacing the set with a critical biography. Melville died in New York City, September 28, 1891.

SLOCUM, Henry W.,

Soldier, Civil Officer, Legislator.

General Henry Warner Slocum, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, was born in Delphi, New York, September 24, 1827. Graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1842, as second lieutenant in the First Artillery, he served in Florida against the Seminole Indians in 1852-53, and was on garrison duty at Fort Moultrie,

Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, from 1853 to 1856, when he resigned from the army, having then the rank of first lieutenant. He practiced law at Syracuse, New York, and sat in the State Assembly in 1859. From 1859 to 1861 he was also an instructor of the State militia, with the rank of colonel. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed to the colonelcy of the Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, and participated in the battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded. In August, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and until the summer of 1862 was on duty in the defenses of the national capital. In June he was assigned to the command of the First Division, Sixth Corps, and took part in the Seven Days' battles under General McClellan. On July 4 he was promoted to major-general, and commanded his division in the Maryland campaign. Under General Hooker, he had command of the Twelfth Corps in the Chancellorsville campaign, and under General Meade at Gettysburg, he commanded the right wing of the army during a portion of the battle, and distinguished himself by saving Culp's Hill at a critical moment. After the end of the pursuit of the Confederates into Virginia, General Slocum was sent west and from April to August, 1864, commanded the District of Vicksburg, Mississippi. In the Atlanta campaign, from May to September, 1864, he commanded the Twentieth Corps, under General Sherman. In the March to the Sea, he commanded the combined Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, under the designation of the Army of Georgia, and also in the subsequent campaign in the Carolinas. After the close of the war, he resigned from the service, declining a commission as colonel in the regular army, and took up his residence in Brooklyn, New York, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1865 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. He was a presidential elector from New York in 1868. He was elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses (1869-73), and was a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, elected from the State-at-large. From 1876 to 1884 he was president of the Brooklyn Board of Public Works, and a member of the East River Bridge Commission. He died in Brooklyn, April 14, 1894. A fine bronze heroic equestrian statue of General Slocum stands near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and receives special honors each Memorial Day from the military and Grand Army bodies making up the procession.

BROOKS, Arthur,

Prominent Divine.

Arthur Brooks, clergyman, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 11, 1845, the fifth son of William Gray and Mary Ann (Phillips) Brooks, and a brother of Phillips Brooks.

He was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1867. He pursued his theological course at Andover for one year, and at the Divinity School at Philadelphia for two years, when he was ordained deacon at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, in 1870. He accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was there advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Stevens. In 1872 he accepted a call to St. James parish, Chicago, Illinois, where he rebuilt the church destroyed in the great fire, and greatly advanced the growth of the parish. In the summer of 1874 he accompanied his brother, Phillips, on a visit to

Europe, and during the next winter delivered a lecture before the Anonymous Club in Chicago, on stained glass, the result of his observations in the English cathedrals. In the spring of 1875 he accepted a call from the Church of the Incarnation in New York City. The obligations amounting to $54,500 resting upon the church property were liquidated, missions were instituted, and numerous charities aided. In the spring of 1882, when the prosperity of the parish seemed assured, the church was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $75,000. In this emergency he accepted the use of Temple Emmanuel Synagogue, proffered by Rabbi Gottheil, and there he celebrated the festival of Easter. The Church of the Incarnation was rapidly rebuilt, and a magnificent bronze bas-relief of Bishop Brooks was one of the works of art added to its adornments. In 1886, when the work of rebuilding was completed, Mr. Brooks, accompanied by his wife, visited Italy, Greece, Arabia, Palestine, Asia Minor and Egypt, and he preached on Christmas Day of that year in the American church in Rome. He also traversed the desert of Arabia on camel and horseback, and visited Mount Sinai. He returned to his parish in 1887. He took an active interest in the founding of Barnard College for women, lending to it his countenance and support. He was present at the church congresses from their institution, and his addresses were listened to with great interest. His last prominent public appearance was the eighty-second anniversary meeting of the Virginia Bible Society, where he made the annual address. In 1891 he was selected to conduct a retreat for the clergy in the pre-lenten season at New Rochelle, New York. The death of Bishop Brooks in 1893 was a severe bereavement, and it fell upon him to prepare such biographies of his brother as were needed for immediate publication. Meditating the accomplishment of a more considerable work, he labored upon it incessantly until his last illness, when it had neared its completion. A volume of his sermons, entitled "The Life of Christ in the World," was published in 1893. The University of the City of New York conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1891, and he was elected to membership in the Victoria Institute. On June 26, 1895, he embarked on a voyage to England, hoping thereby to recuperate his health, but growing worse, he sailed for home on the same steamer, July 9, and died July 10, 1895.

On October 17, 1872, he was married to Elizabeth M. P. Willard, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

CARR, Joseph B.,

Soldier, Man of Affairs.

The name of Carr is illustrious in the military annals of the State of New York, made so by the life and distinguished services of Brevet Major-General Joseph B. Carr, a rank and title conferred "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He was of the second generation of his family in the United States; his parents being natives of Ireland. They came to this country in 1824.

Joseph Bradford Carr, son of William and Ann Carr, was born in the city of Albany, New York, August 16, 1828, died at Troy, February 24, 1895. He grew up in Albany and Troy, in which latter city he was in the tobacco business from 1842 until 1861. He early displayed his love of a military life. On arriving at the age of twenty-one he joined the Troy Guards, served in the ranks one year, and was commissioned second lieutenant.

He rose rapidly through successive ranks until he was colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment New York State Militia, assuming command July 10, 1859, continuing until the firing upon Fort Sumter, when he at once offered his services to his country. April 15, 1861, the Second Regiment New York Volunteers was organized in Troy; on May 10, he was elected colonel; four days later the regiment was mustered into the United States service for a term of two years. On May 24 the regiment camped near Hampton, being the first regiment to encamp on the "sacred soil of Virginia." Their first battle was "Big Bethel," where they were forced to retreat; they were at Newport News until May 10, 1862, when Colonel Carr removed his command to Portsmouth, where he was assigned to the command of a provisional brigade consisting of the Second and Tenth New York regiments and Howard's light battery. June 10 he was ordered with the Second Regiment to report to General McClellan at Fair Oaks. He proceeded to the extreme front, where he was assigned to General F[illegible]nk Patterson's brigade, Hooker's division, Third Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Owing to absence of its regular commander, Colonel Carr was temporarily assigned to the Third Brigade, familiarly known as the Jersey Brigade, which he led throughout the battle of the Orchards, June 25, and through the historical "Seven Days" fighting. On General Patterson's return Colonel Carr resumed command of his regiment at Harrison's Landing. On July 2, by order of General Hooker, he superseded General Patterson; remaining at the head of the brigade until promoted by President Lincoln upon the personal recommendation of General Hooker "for gallant and meritorious services in the field" to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, commission dating from September 7, 1862. His courage and coolness under fire was illustrated at the battle of Bristoe Station; with a murderous storm of shot and shell that burst upon his men, General Carr moved about, cheering them on and encouraging them by his own daring. His horse was shot under him; he coolly mounted an orderly's horse and successfully charged the enemy. He gained on that day the title of "Hero of Bristoe," which ever afterward clung to him. He took part in the battle of Bull Run, August 30 and 31, and at Chantilly, September 3, when the gallant Kearny fell. In these battles he fully sustained his reputation for courageous, daring conduct. September 17, he was transferred to the First Brigade, composed of troops from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Hampshire; December 13 and 14, participated in the bloody fight at Fredericksburg, where he lost heavily in officers and men. January 12, 1863, he commanded an expedition to Rappahannock Bridge. March 30, he was officially notified by the Secretary of War that the Senate having failed to act upon his nomination, he had ceased to be an officer of the army. General Hooker, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, proceeded at once to Washington, and on the following day telegraphed General Carr that President Lincoln had reappointed him, to date from March 3, 1863. At Chancellorsville, May 3, after the death of General Berry, he succeeded to the command of Hooker's old division, the white-patched heroes. He sustained the reputation he had made on other hard-fought fields, and was made the subject of special, laudatory mention in the official report by Major-General Sickles, the Corps commander. July 1, 1863, Major-General

Humphreys assumed command of the division and General Carr returned to his brigade. June 15 he moved with the Army of the Potomac to Gettysburg, where on July 2 and 3 he participated in that memorable battle. During that fight he was mounted upon a valuable horse, presented him by friends in Troy, until the noble animal fell, pierced by five bullets, in the fall injuring the general's leg. Exhausted and lame as he was, General Carr refused to retire, but mounted another horse, and continued directing the movements of his brigade. He lost heavily in this battle—nearly two-thirds of his force—while not one of his staff, orderlies or headquarters horses escaped injury. After the battle the division general and officers of the brigade assembled at headquarters and complimented him upon his gallantry. Major-General U. A. Humphreys, in his official report of the battle, spoke of him and said: "I wish particularly to commend to notice the cool courage, determination and skillful handling of their troops of the two brigade commanders, Brigadier-General Joseph B. Carr and Colonel William R. Brewster, and to ask attention to the officers mentioned by them, as distinguished by their conduct." After Gettysburg he was at the battle of Wapping, and in temporary camp at Warrenton, Virginia. October 5 he was assigned to the head of the Third Division, Third Corps, advanced to Warrenton Junction, and participated in the battles at Brandy Station and Kelly's Ford. In November he was one of the principal actors in the battles of Locust Grove, Robinson's Tavern, and Mine Run. In April, 1864, on the reorganization of the army, he was assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Second Corps (Hancock's), retaining command until ordered by General Grant to report to General Butler, commanding the Army of the James, who placed him in command of the exterior line of defense on the Peninsula, headquarters at Yorktown. Early in July, 1864, he was ordered by General Butler to evacuate Yorktown and report to him at the front for assignment. Obeying his order, he was sent to Major-General E. O. C. Ord, who placed him in command of the First and Third Division of the Eighteenth Corps. August 4, he was given command of the First Division of the same corps and occupied the right of the line in front of Petersburg. He retained this command until October 1, when he was placed in command of the defense of the James river, headquarters at Wilson's Landing. Here he remained seven months, during which he built two important forts and strengthened the defenses. May 20, 1865, he was transferred to City Point, where he remained until the close of the war. June 1, 1865, he was brevetted major-general, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," to rank as such from March 13, 1865. On being relieved of command, he returned to Troy, where he was mustered out of the service.

January 25, 1867, he was appointed by the Governor of New York, major-general of the Third Division New York State Militia, where he rendered valuable service during railroad riots of 1877, at Albany, dispersing the mob and restoring peace and order without the sacrifice of life or property. He remained in this command until his death at Troy in 1895. He was given an imposing military funeral on February 27 from St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Troy. The body lay in state and was viewed by thousands, officers of the army, governors, statesmen, representatives of every department of the service, and a vast concourse of his fellow citizens attended. He had won distinction by real work and gallant performance amid the

danger of bloody contests, and all "delighted to do his memory honor."

General Carr entered the manufacturing field as the senior partner of J. B. Carr & Company, operating the extensive chain manufacturing works established in 1866, located between Troy and Lansingburg, and continued at the head of the concern until his death. He became a factor in the development of other business enterprises of Troy. He was a director of the Mutual National Bank; second vice-president and director of the Troy City Railway Company. He was reared in the Catholic church, and never departed from that faith. He was a Republican, and received the unanimous nomination of his party in convention at Saratoga, September 3, 1879, for Secretary of State. He was elected by a large majority; reëlected in 1881, and again in 1883. In 1885 he was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but was defeated at the polls. He was highly esteemed at home and abroad, many organizations bestowing honorary membership upon him. He was a companion of the Loyal Legion, and a comrade of Williard Post, Grand Army of the Republic; member of the Second Regiment Association; Third Army Corps Association; the Old Guard of New York; the Ninth Regiment Troy Citizens' Corps; Burgess Corps of Albany; vice-president Renssalaer County Soldiers and Sailors Monument Association; trustee of New York State Gettysburg Monument Association; the Troy and Ionic Clubs of Troy. He married Mary Gould, born in Canada in 1837.

HUN, Thomas, M. D.,

Practitioner, Instructor.

Thomas Hun, M. D., son of Abraham and Maria (Gansevoort) Hun, was born in Albany, New York, September 14, 1808, and died at his residence, No. 31 Elk street, Albany, June 23, 1896. His father graduated from Columbia College, immediately afterward took up the study of law, and forming a partnership with Rensselaer Westerlo, half brother of the Patroon of the Van Rensselaer Manor, acted as agent for Stephen Van Rensselaer until his death. He resided in his house on the east side of Market street (later Broadway), which was situated about fifty feet south of Maiden Lane, which site was later built upon when the Stanwix Hall Hotel was erected, and he also owned a well cultivated farm of about three hundred and seventy-five acres extending along and northward back from the Normanskill creek (at the end of Delaware avenue in 1900), which place he called "Buena Vista," after the battle in which General Taylor figured. On the brow of the hill, he built a summer residence, which his son Thomas reconstructed in 1852, at about the same time the farm was reduced to about twenty-five acres. He married, in Albany, September 22, 1796, Rev. John Bassett officiating, Maria, daughter of Judge Leonard and Maria (Van Rensselaer) Gansevoort.

Losing both parents at an early age, Thomas Hun and his sister Elizabeth were brought up by their maternal grandparents, Judge and Mrs. Leonard Gansevoort, Jr. He received his earliest education as a lad at a private school conducted by an Englishman and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Upfold, and in 1818 entered the Albany Boys' Academy, where he remained until graduation, following a complete course which fitted him for college. He was intelligent and studious, possessing a decided character, which accounted for his always standing high in his various classes. Because of his more than customary preparation and industry, when only sixteen years of age, he was

able to enter the junior class of Union College, in the fall of 1824, following his graduation from the academy, and while there his "chum" was the popular Professor Isaac W. Jackson. He graduated with honors in 1826, taking the degree of A. B. After leaving college, he began the study of medicine, for which he had a decided leaning, and entered the office of Dr. Platt Williams, a practitioner of eminence in Albany. After serving thus as a student, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1827, and completing the full course, graduated in 1830 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He returned to Albany and commenced to practice with his former instructor, Dr. Williams.

When the cholera epidemic broke out in the summer of 1832, a cholera hospital was instituted in Albany, and he was appointed one of the physicians. The death rate was alarmingly high, with more funerals each day than could be arranged for, and everyone afraid to mix with his neighbors. Burning barrels of tar filled the atmosphere with a heavy smoke, calculated to purify the air. Dr. Hun's position was unenviable and heroic. He discharged his duties with fortitude and skill, until the closing of the hospital in the cold weather, when the scourge was stamped out. In the spring of 1833 he went to Europe to prosecute his studies further, and excepting two brief visits to his home, remained there, residing chiefly in Paris, until 1839. The six years of foreign study afforded him a liberal range of experience, attending the large hospitals, and he gradually limited his wider range of the sciences to a knowledge of practice.

During his last year abroad, the Albany Medical College was organized and incorporated, and before his return home in 1839, he was invited to accept the professorship of the Institutes of Medicine. He accepted, and his inaugural address excited considerable interest and admiration from its large grasp of principles as well as by reason of its lucid style and forcible illustrations. The students came to regard his lectures as the most interesting and instructive, which ability on his part greatly increased the reputation of the young college. He continued these lectures until 1858, when he resigned to devote all his time to his practice, which had grown to be the best in Albany, and demanded this attention.

When the Albany Hospital was incorporated in 1848, Dr. Hun became one of the board of consulting physicians, and had subsequently held the same position with St. Peter's Hospital, Albany. He was made president of the New York State Medical Society in 1862, and his inaugural address attracted much favorable comment, despite his theories in opposition to the traditional ideas of medical theory and practice. He maintained that neither medicine nor the physician, although both were of importance in their place, ever cured disease; that the curative power rested in nature alone, and the function of the physician not to "cure;" but to preside over, watch and aid the efforts of nature to cure, by recognizing the true character of the disease, its course, its processes and effects, also the accidents and dangers to which it is liable, and thus to be able to secure, as far as possible, such favorable circumstances, aids and conditions as may be most contributory to the restorative powers of nature. He was unanimously called to be dean of faculty of the Albany Medical College. He was especially noted as a practitioner for his sagacity and accuracy in the diagnosis of disease, and also for his calm, far-sighted comprehension of the constitutional tendencies affecting the case called to his attention. He was always studiously inclined, con-

templative and given to thought along philosophical and metaphysical lines, for ethical investigation was a delight for him. No physician in Albany ever stood higher in the confidence of both the profession and the public. He was a devout Christian, worshipping at the Episcopal Cathedral of All Saints, a man possessing the warmest of hearts for the distressed. He had been an alderman, and at his death was president of the Albany Academy board of trustees.

Dr. Thomas Hun married, in Albany, New York, April 29, 1841, the Rev. Horatio Potter, rector of St. Peter's Church officiating, Lydia Louisa, daughter of Hon. Marcus Tullius and his (first) wife, Cynthia (Herrick) Reynolds. She was born in Amsterdam, New York, September 11, 1817, died at her residence, No. 31 Elk street, Albany, January 26, 1876, and was buried in the Albany Rural cemetery. Her father, Marcus T. Reynolds, an attorney of Albany and one of the ablest of his times, was born in Minaville, Montgomery county, New York, December 29, 1788, son of Dr. Stephen Reynolds, of Amsterdam, and died at No. 25 North Pearl street, Albany, July 11, 1864. Her mother, Cynthia (Herrick) Reynolds, was daughter of Benjamin and Cynthia (Brush) Herrick, the latter a daughter of Richard Brush; she was born at Amenia, New York, December 26, 1794, died at Amsterdam, New York, November 25, 1820. Benjamin Herrick was the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Denton) Herrick. Mrs. Thomas Hun was widely known through her endeavors to alleviate the condition of the poor and ignorant, as well as in her own circle, where she was welcomed as one whose mind had been enriched by a liberal education and by life-long habits of good reading and reflection, which gave her a graciousness of character and brilliancy of conversation. Her chief interest lay in planning to reform what was evil and to aid those oppressed by undue hardships, in which aim she was always practical in the carrying out of her admirable ideas. She felt that the poor needed, even more than money, sound advice and cordial encouragement. She purchased and fitted up a sort of model tenement house, to occupy which became an esteemed privilege, and here she watched over them, inculcating habits of neatness and saving. She also sought to establish in the neighborhood of the poor reading rooms and a place of cheerful resort. In many other similar ways she led a worthy life.

HALL, John,

Divine, Author.

The Rev. John Hall was born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829, son of William and Rachel (Magowan) Hall. His ancestors were natives of Scotland.

He was graduated in arts from Belfast (Ireland) College in 1846, and in theology in 1849, having been matriculated in 1842, and won repeated prizes in proficiency in church history and Hebrew scholarship. He was licensed to preach in 1849, and was a missionary in the province of Connaught, Ireland, 1849-52; pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Armagh, 1852-58; and of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, 1858-67, where he edited the "Evangelical Witness," built the Rutland Square Church, and under appointment by the Viceroy of Ireland was made Commissioner of National Education, and received from Queen Victoria the honorary appointment of Commissioner of Education for Ireland.

He visited America in 1867 as delegate to the Old School Presbyterian Assembly of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio. During his visit he preached for the con-

gregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, then worshipping on Nineteenth street, and received a call as pastor which he accepted after his return to Ireland. His work in this church resulted in a new church edifice erected in 1873 at a cost of over $1,000,000, the largest Presbyterian church in New York City; the Romeyn chapel on Seventy-fourth street; a mission on Sixty-third street; a Chinese mission on East Fifty-ninth street, and numerous other missions and charitable institutions supported by annual contributions from the parent church of over $100,000. In January, 1898, he resigned the pastorate on account of increasing age, but withdrew his resignation upon the earnest demand of the congregation, which promised him such assistance as might be required. He was chancellor of the University of the City of New York, 1881-91; a member of the council, 1875-98; a trustee of Princeton Seminary, 1859-83; of the College of New Jersey, 1868-98; of Wells College, Aurora, New York, and of Wellesley College, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection; chairman of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and chairman of the committee on church extension, New York Presbytery. He was a member of the New York Historical Society. He received the degree of A. B. from Belfast in 1846; of D. D. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1865; of LL. D. from Washington and Lee University, and from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1885, and from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1890; and of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1886.

His published works include "Family Prayers for Four Weeks" (1868); "Prayers for Home Reading" (1873); "God's Word Through Preaching" (1875); "Familiar Talks to Boys" (1876); and "A Christian Home" (1883). Dr. Hall died at Bangor, County Down, Ireland, September 17, 1898, and the remains were returned to America and buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.

He was married, June 15, 1852, to Emily, daughter of Lyndon Bolton, of Dublin, Ireland, and of their children, Robert William became Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the University of the City of New York; Richard John, Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, died in Santa Barbara, California, January 23, 1897; Thomas Cuming, became Professor of Theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York City; Bolton, was graduated at Princeton in 1875; Emily C. was the only daughter.

MARVIN, Selden E.,

Soldier, Man of Affairs.

General Selden Erastus Marvin, son of Hon. Richard Pratt and Isabella (Newland) Marvin, was born August 20, 1835, in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, and died January 19, 1899, in New York City. His father was a well known lawyer, jurist, and antiquarian. Selden Erastus Marvin received his education in the public schools and academy of Jamestown, and at Professor Russell's private school in New Haven, Connecticut. While residing in Jamestown he became interested in military affairs and was quartermaster of the Sixty-eighth Regiment, National Guard. At the beginning of the Civil War he tendered his services to the government. On July 21, 1862, he was commissioned adjutant of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers and mustered into the United States service, and served until detailed as assistant adjutant-general of Foster's brigade, with the army of Southern Vir-

ginia, through the Peninsula and Charlestown campaigns, until August 27, 1863, when he was appointed additional paymaster of United States volunteers, and was assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac; he resigned December 27, 1864, to become paymaster-general of the State of New York on the staff of Governor Fenton. On January 1, 1867, he was appointed adjutant-general of the State of New York. As paymaster-general he disbursed upwards of twenty-seven million dollars. As adjutant-general he inaugurated and carried into practical effect reforms in the national guard which were greatly needed.

After his term of adjutant-general expired, he engaged in banking in New York City as a member of the firm of Morgan, Keene & Marvin, until the spring of 1873, when they dissolved. On January 1, 1874, he went to Troy, New York, as the representative of Erastus Corning's interests in the iron and steel business carried on by the firm of John A. Griswold & Company, and while there organized the Albany & Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, March 1, 1875. This corporation was a consolidation of the establishment of John A. Griswold & Company and the Albany Iron Works, and General Marvin was elected a director, secretary and treasurer. On September 1, 1885, this concern was succeeded by the Troy Steel and Iron Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1893. General Marvin continued as director, secretary and treasurer of the company until its business was closed up, November 1, 1895. He was for several years a trustee and vice-president of the Albany City Savings Institution, and on June 1, 1891, became its president. He was a director and in 1894 was made president of the Hudson River Telephone Company, and was the principal organizer and promoter of the Albany District Telegraph Company, of which he became president in 1895. He was always active in religious matters, and soon after the formation of the Diocese of Albany, was elected its treasurer and treasurer of its board of missions, serving until his death. He was vestryman of St. Luke's Church, Jamestown, and later of St. Peter's Church, Albany, and was also a member of the Cathedral Chapter. He was a member of the State Board of Charities, having been appointed by Governor Morton, March 27, 1895. He was a member and trustee of the Corning foundation, on which is built St. Agnes' School, the Child's Hospital, St. Margaret's House, Graduate Hall and the Sister House in Albany. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, a member of the Fort Orange Club, and actively connected with several other institutions of Albany.

He married, September 24, 1868, Katharine Langdon, daughter of Judge Amasa J. and Harriet (Langdon) Parker, of Albany, New York, born August 28, 1846, died July 1, 1907. Children: 1. Selden Erastus, who succeeded to the charge of his father's estate. 2. Grace Parker, born September, 1872, married, June 6, 1901, Rupert C. King, of New York City; children: i. Catherine Marvin, deceased; ii. Rupert Cochrane, Jr., born July 29, 1908. 3. Langdon Parker, September 16, 1876, graduated from Harvard University, 1898, and LL. B., Harvard Law School, 1901; private secretary for Hon. Elihu Root on Alaska boundary commission in London, 1903; resides in New York City. 4. Edmund Roberts, August 10, 1878, graduated from Harvard University, 1899. 5. Richard Pratt, August 18, 1882, died September 6, 1883. 6. Katharine Langdon, August 6, 1889.

DEAN, Amos,

Lawyer, Jurist, Author.

Than Hon. Amos Dean, LL. D., no one in the city of Albany ever gained a higher position of respect and merited popularity. He was born in Barnard, Vermont, January 16, 1803, and died in Albany, New York, at his residence, No. 31 Elk street, January 26, 1868. His father was Nathaniel Dean, and his mother was Rhoda (Hammond) Dean.

Like many other prominent lawyers and jurists who found prominence in New York State, Amos Dean acquired his early education in the common schools, at which he fitted himself with the idea of teaching. He supported himself while pursuing his academic course preparatory to entering college, and went to Union College in 1823, from which he was graduated in 1826. His uncle, Jabez D Hammond, was at this time a distinguished lawyer and writer, in partnership with Judge Alfred Conkling. It was in their office that he began studying law, where he was most diligent, and enjoyed the nice distinctions and philosophy of law as a science. To him the study had a fascination, and he was remarkably well prepared when admitted in 1829. During the early years of his practice he was associated with Azor Tabor, then an eminent counsellor. He never assumed to attain celebrity as an advocate before juries, where, in those days, a lawyer usually made his mark in the world at large by publicity, although he possessed marked abilities as an orator. His amiability of disposition, his natural reserve, his kindly nature, his guilelessness and his overflowing charity, repelled him from the theatre of professional strife and conflict, and he was particularly adapted to the duties of the office and the counsel room. It was there he displayed fine traits of wisdom, prudence and sagacity. Having a character of unimpeachable integrity, he readily won clients, success and fame.

The great benefit he had obtained by his own endeavors to pursue courses of study when young, caused him to appreciate the necessity for furnishing advantages for others, and, impelled by this idea, he conceived the plan of establishing associations for the mental improvement of young men. On December 10, 1833, he gathered about him a few of his young friends and expounded to them his project. No sooner was the matter made public than seven hundred and fifty young men enrolled, and on December 13 he was elected president of the organization which had assumed the title "Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement in the City of Albany." It was incorporated March 12, 1835, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a library, reading-room, literary and scientific lectures, and other means of promoting both moral and intellectual improvement. It continued a debating society many years, and acquired a collection of paintings. From this beginning hundreds of kindred institutions have started and have been a blessing to the country. Mr. Dean was associated with Doctors March and Armsby in 1833, in establishing the Albany Medical College, which later was to be a department of Union University. From the day of opening until 1859 he was its Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and when the Law Department of the university was established, he was appropriately chosen one of its professors, in which sphere his talents shone most brightly.

He became even better known as an author, and in that field wielded a wide influence. He took a keen interest in the developing science of phrenology, when little had been done in that line, delivering a series of lectures which were after incorporated in a book and made him

known as an authority on that interesting subject. He was, when young, the author of a "Manual of Law," which was of great service to business men; but he never lived to see the publication of his chief literary undertaking, "A History of Civilization," which consisted of seven large volumes of about six hundred pages each, printed by Joel Munsell in 1868. His "Philosophy of Human Life" was published by Marsh, Capen, Lyon & Webb, of Boston, in 1839, and "Dean's Lectures on Phrenology," by the same house in 1835. He spoke frequently before public gatherings on occasions other than his lectures, delivering the annual address before the Albany Institute in 1833, the annual address before the Senate of Union College, and a eulogy upon the death of Jesse Buel before the State Agricultural Society. His industrious research and native ability were abundant reason to attract attention to whatever he undertook. For his virtues in private life that eminent journalist, Thurlow Weed, spoke in warmly glowing terms on his demise, saying: "Herein, if possible, his character was higher and nobler than in any other walk of life. To the qualities which we have described, he united a pleasing address, a quiet demeanor, a generosity of sentiment and an absence of guile that endeared him strongly to the circle of his companionship."

WILLIAMS, Chauncey P.,

Financier.

Chauncey Pratt Williams, son of Josiah and Charity (Shailer) Williams, was born at Upper Middletown (Cromwell), Connecticut, March 5, 1817, died May 30, 1894, at Jerseyfield Lake, Hamilton county, New York.

Mr. Williams spent the last sixty-nine years of his life in Albany, and became through his own activities identified with every progressive public movement in that city. He was proud of the rugged character of his ancestor immigrant from whom, he declared, had sprung a race of hardy, industrious farmers of the Revolutionary period, reflecting advantageously in himself. That they were of robust constitutions and lived longer than the average life is evidenced by the fact that the combined lives of the first five generations in America covered a period of nearly two and a half centuries. Although none had become very wealthy, by their industry and frugality they were able to live well and none of them knew want. It is known that they were greatly respected as business men of integrity. There are no records which do not reflect credit upon the successive generations. Invariably the earlier branches of this family reared large families, and their children were always well trained.

When Mr. Williams was but sixteen years old he had made such excellent use of the advantages within his reach that he was fitted to take a clerkship in the employ of T. S. Williams & Brothers, who were carrying on an extensive commercial business in Ithaca. He was transferred to the Albany branch of this firm in 1835, where they conducted a large lumber business in Albany's famous "Lumber District," when it was in its greatest business glory, and four years later succeeded to the business with Henry W. Sage as a partner.

It was in banking circles that Mr. Williams made his life record and achieved a standing as the Nestor of Albany bankers. He took charge of the Albany Exchange Bank in 1861, when the outlook was disastrous in financial circles, the capital of the institution largely impaired, and the duty of upbuilding looked insurmountable. Instead of continuing to dissolution, as was con-

templated, he extricated the bank and placed it in the front rank. He succeeded in making it a loan agent of the United States Treasury, and throughout the Civil War made his bank a center of distribution for the government loans issued to carry on gigantic military operations necessary to save the country. In fact, his bank was regarded as a rallying point of cheer in the darkest hours of the Republic. He practiced the principles of sound finance so successfully that when in 1865 the bank terminated its existence as a State institution to reorganize under the national banking law, it returned not alone all its capital, but upwards of fifty-four per cent. in surplus earnings, besides paying its regular dividends from the beginning of 1863. Under his wise management it repaid to its stockholders in dividends more than one and a half times the amount of its capital beyond accumulating a reserve amounting to about seventy-five per cent. of the capital. As the president of this bank, his reputation became so widely known that he was frequently called upon to address gatherings, and his advice on large matters was often sought. He withdrew from this institution in 1887; but continued as president of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank up to the time of his death.

Mr. Williams exerted his great influence against the greenback theory of an unlimited paper issue which threatened to demoralize the currency and degrade the country's credit, speaking on the platform and through the medium of his pen, so that his influence was widely spread to good effect. He gained a reputation by his successful resistance of the illegal taxation of the shareholders of national banks, believing that they were taxed at a greater rate than other monied capital in the hands of citizens. Not desiring to involve his bank in this matter, he took up the fight individually, and bringing the issue to a test in 1874, by refusing to pay the tax on the shares which he owned, so that his household effects were levied upon and sold by the authorities; but at the end of seven years of litigation the United States Supreme Court sustained his position.

He was a strong opponent of slavery, and as the treasurer of the Kansas Aid Society founded in Albany in 1854, sent out to Kansas one of the first invoices of Sharpe's rifles with which to arm settlers. Although exempt by age, he sent a substitute who fought in the Civil War. He had also a political career, broadly interested as he was in affairs of his city, and was elected alderman in 1849. From 1842 to 1857 he was repeatedly the candidate of the Liberal party for Congress. He was a founder of the Congregational church of Albany, and every good cause found in him a staunch friend. One of the reasons for the success attained by Mr Williams was his wonderful thoroughness and his determination to stand by his principles. He had a fine constitution which enabled him to accomplish a great amount of work without tiring. His love for study as a means of gathering more knowledge kept him ever young and concerned in public mercantile affairs.

Chauncey Pratt Williams married at Whitesboro, New York, September 13, 1842, Martha Andrews, born in Bristol, Connecticut, daughter of Reuben and Ruth (Parmelee) Hough.

FARRELL, John H.,

Journalist.

John Henry Farrell, son of James and Winifred (McGoewey) Farrell, was born on the Abbey farm on the west bank of the Hudson, just south of the city of Albany, in Bethlehem township, September 1, 1839.

He received his education in a private school, and later went to St. Charles College, Baltimore, Maryland. He was hardly more than a lad, however, when he commenced his association with newspapers, which career was to be so wonderfully successful, even if the result were the outcome of much worriment and requiring great acumen when embarking for himself. In 1855 he entered the employ of the late Luther Tucker, who was both proprietor and editor of "The Cultivator and Country Gentleman," remaining associated with that publication for fifteen years. During this period he frequently contributed to the columns of "The Argus," "Express" and the "Albany Evening Journal," and also at the same time editing the telegraphic matter coming from the front, for in 1863 he had accepted the appointment of editor of telegraph for the Associated Press, which supplied reports to all the Albany papers. Throughout the Civil War he found this work much to his liking, and it incidentally broadened his mind. On January 1, 1870, he became city editor of "The Argus," succeeding Hon. Daniel Shaw. About this time he considered forming the "Sunday Press" in conjunction with the publication of "The Knickerbocker." On May 1, 1870, the first issue of the "Sunday Press" appeared, published by Myron H. Rooker, James Macfarlane, E. H. Gregory, John T. Maguire and James H. Mulligan, who were severally city editors of local dailies; but in September the last three sold their interests to Mr. Farrell. On June 1, 1871, he retired from "The Argus" to devote himself to the "Sunday Press," and to secure the freedom to publish a daily in connection therewith. When Messrs. Farrell, Rooker and Macfarlane failed to secure "The Knickerbocker," they organized the "Daily Press," and its first issue appeared February 26, 1877. Mr. Farrell, however, was able on August 11, 1877, to purchase "The Knickerbocker" and consolidated it with the "Daily Press." In March, 1891, after twenty-one years of partnership, Mr. Farrell sold his half interest in the papers to his partners for $50,000, and he forthwith purchased the "Evening Union," as also, that same summer, "The Evening Times," and the "Albany Daily Sun," combining all three under the title "The Times-Union," perceiving a great opportunity and field for a penny evening newspaper which could present the best news in more attractive style than before, dealing with interests of all classes impartially, and conducted on independent lines in politics. His plant at the starting was on the south side of Beaver street, about midway between Broadway and Green street; but the quarters were exceedingly cramped even for a paper beginning its career, and leaving no room for expansion. His paper commenced growing in popularity from the very first, for unquestionably he published the most satisfactory newspaper in the city and section, and shortly he acquired the property at the southwest corner of Green and Beaver streets, formerly used by the "Albany Morning Express," at that time secured by the "Albany Evening Journal" and once occupied as lodge rooms.

Mr. Farrell's ability as an editor who perceived what the public wanted and understood just how to present it in most modern, attractive dress without lowering the standard, was only surpassed as a proprietor who could so plan his campaign in all its details as to bring as well as merit success, was indicated more and more as each year passed, by its rapidly increasing circulation. His success was all acquired, not given to him by inheritance, by dint of close, persistent application to practical principles which he was capable of evolving. He was known to give as much attention to all the details,

whether a matter concerning the press or engine room, with the compositors, or affecting the editing of news, taking a hand in the work of almost every department daily. Thus he knew his tools, which were his men, most thoroughly, which was accomplishing its full intent. For twenty years his name appeared in the legislative red book as the Senate reporter for the New York Associated Press, back in the days of the Old Capitol (removed in 1883), and during all that period he never missed doing his duty, except when sickness prevented attendance.

He was one of the founders of the United Press, and for many years its vice-president. During its first year of existence he and Mr. Jenkins, of the "Syracuse Herald," managed its affairs. He was elected president of the New York State Press Association at its annual convention held at Lake George in 1895, by the unanimous vote of over three hundred editors. He was a Democrat, ever anxious to see his party win, and both his support and counsel were matters much to be desired. Mayor Swinburne appointed him a park commissioner, at the time when its affairs were controlled by a board of citizens instead of by a city department. In financial circles he was an active associate on a number of boards, as director of the Albany City National Bank, vice-president of the Home Savings Bank and director of the Commerce Insurance Company. He was a trustee of St. Agnes' Cemetery Association, and invaluable as such, taking the work of its larger affairs upon his shoulders and bringing about an increase in its size, value and beauty. As a trustee of the Albany Hospital for Incurables he rendered service never to be forgotten, and served also as trustee of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. He was a charter member of the Fort Orange Club, and a life member of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, on the shore of Lake Champlain, an institution whose interests he advanced materially on its inauguration. He was a trustee of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum of Albany and of the Mohawk & Hudson River Humane Society, and member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Albany Institute and of the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association. St. John's College, Fordham, conferred on him the degree of A. M., in 1891.

He was a man of unbounded energy, resourceful and progressive in spirit. No man was more companionable, and persons found him ready to discuss topics of the day with rare perspicuity and acumen, especially as concerned great policies. He was kind to a fault in others who were weak, zealous in safeguarding interests committed to his care. As he was beloved and held as an idol by his immediate family, it is little wonder that others spoke well of him. His acts of charity were conducted unostentatiously, with frequency and humane kindliness, by a hand which never seemed closed to the worthy in distress. It is a fact to be recalled by those who knew him best, that he frequently made it a point in his daily life to seek ways in which to bring joy to those in need of cheer, regardless of whether such appealed or not, and in this way he is remembered by many of the hundreds who worked under him. His success was abundant, and due to consistency of method and steadfastness of purpose which he ever kept in view. If he was ever guilty of the natural indiscretion of losing his temper or being ruffled by unpleasant contact with anyone, he concealed the fact with a self-control which never prevented him from continuing the work in hand under low pressure and avoiding all hindrance by friction. Naturally warm-hearted and

polished in his manner, his suavity and kindly word counted much in preserving each acquaintance as a friend.

About a month before his death, a sudden and not entirely unexpected sickness occurring at his office obliged him to abandon attending to business at his establishment, and alarmed by the serious nature of his illness, for several weeks his family had the best physicians constantly in attendance; but on the evening of February 2, 1901, the long and fruitful life was ended. He was buried from his residence, No. 598 Madison avenue, with a public service held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, and laid to rest in St. Agnes' Cemetery.

John Henry Farrell married Mary Veronica Gibbons, at Fordham, New York, June 3, 1869. She was born in New York City, November 10, 1840. Her father was John Gibbons, born in Ireland, a prominent contractor in New York City, concerned in the erection of the old reservoir on Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, and died in that city. Her mother was Mary McLoughlin, born in Ireland, died at Fordham, New York.

SHEARMAN, Thomas G.,

Lawyer, Author.

The city of Brooklyn is known throughout the world as the "City of Churches," not so much because of the number of its religious institutions as because of their influence on the community. That Plymouth Church has been the most potent factor in the accomplishment of these wonderful results goes without saying. Next to Mr. Beecher, the man who exercised the greatest influence and probably did more than any other man to shape its policy, was Thomas G. Shearman. He was a man of broad and liberal views, of cool judgment, calm, deliberate and dispassionate in his utterances, and withal intensely earnest, seldom failing to carry conviction except to the most prejudiced minds. At the weekly prayer-meeting his voice was always heard, and his sayings as well as Mr. Beecher's were quoted by the press and echoed and re-echoed from one end of the country to the other.

Thomas Gaskill Shearman, who might be termed one of the "Old Guard" of Plymouth Church, was born in Birmingham, England, November 25, 1834. He came to New York at the age of nine years with his father, who was a physician, his mother coming later. Early overtaken by misfortune through his father's invalidism, he was thrown on his own resources, and was self-educated and self-made; his intellect was hammered out upon the anvil of adversity. At the age of twelve he was out in the world for himself, his school days ended forever. At fourteen he entered an office where he received one dollar per week for the first year, and two dollars for the second. Out of his little store of wealth he allowed himself three cents each day for luncheon; but when he heard of Macaulay's "History of England" he reduced his allowance to two cents, and after two months bought the first volume.

In 1857 he removed from New York to Brooklyn, and two years later he was admitted to the bar. The ensuing seven years were spent in writing law books, editing journals, and in other work of this character. He earned for himself even at that early period a reputation for accuracy and thoroughness, and was known to the members of the profession as a painstaking student. His work attracted the attention of that eminent jurist, David Dudley Field, and in 1860 Mr. Field employed him as secretary to the Code Commission. In 1868 Mr. Field and his son Dudley took Mr. Shearman into co-partnership. This was regarded as a high

Thomas G. Shearman

honor for so young a professional man, Mr. Shearman being then only thirty-four years of age. Five years later in 1873, the firm of Field & Shearman dissolved, and Messrs. Shearman and Sterling (John W. Sterling), both members of the firm of Field & Shearman, entered into close professional relations under the name of Shearman & Sterling.

It was about this time that Mr. Shearman figured largely in proceedings in which the Erie Railroad Company was made a conspicuous litigant. Injunctions were the order of the day, and Mr. Shearman earned even from those who opposed him the name of being one of the ablest legal strategists as well as one of the best informed railroad lawyers in the country. His originality in devising new and more effective methods in litigation subjected him to much criticism, but these methods were literally copied by his opponents and critics. His practice of serving injunctions by telegraph, which was the most severely criticised at the time, has since been sanctioned by the highest courts in England, as well as by some of the most prominent American judges. After the close of the Henry Ward Beecher trial, resulting in the acquittal of Mr. Beecher, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Shearman, Shearman & Sterling were retained in numerous litigations arising out of the famous gold speculations of 1869, in all of which they were successful. They were also largely employed in the foreclosure of railway companies, the organization and administration of various corporations, etc.

Mr. Shearman always took an active interest in public questions. From his youth up an advocate of the total abolition of slavery, he worked vigorously with the Republican party from 1856 to 1868, but was never a candidate for office. In respect to tariff, prior to 1860, he was a "protectionist," but he then became a convert to free trade. From 1880 during the remainder of his life he devoted much time to the promotion of absolute free trade and the abolition of all indirect taxation. He made numerous addresses and published several pamphlets upon these subjects, which awakened much interest in different parts of the country. Mr. Shearman was probably as well known as a public economist as for his great legal attainments. Among his most important works, all of which are recognized as standard publications, are "Tillinghast & Shearman's Practice" (1861-1865); "Shearman & Redfield on Negligence" (1869-88); "Talks on Free Trade" (1881); "Pauper Labor of Europe" (1885); "Distribution of Wealth" (1887); "Owners of the United States" (1889); "The Coming Billionaire" (1890); and "Crooked Taxation" (1891).

Mr. Shearman married, January 29, 1859, Miss Elmira Partridge, a daughter of James Partridge, of Brooklyn. He died September 30, 1900.

FITZPATRICK, James C.,

Civil War Correspondent.

James Charles Fitzpatrick, son of John Fitzpatrick, a dry goods merchant of Eighth avenue, New York City, and his wife, Johanna Tracy, was born November 14, 1841, in New York City. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and in 1859 was graduated from the College of the City of New York, receiving the degree of A. B., attaining high honors and standing at the head of his class in both Latin and Greek. The following year he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. He was a member of the Greek letter fraternity Theta Delta Chi, and was one of the most popular.

Mr. Fitzpatrick began his professional career as a writer of short stories, the

major part of his earlier efforts being contributions which he sold to the "New York Ledger." In 1861 he became one of the staff of the "New York Herald," which was a line which suited his inclination since the time he received his earliest training, and in which he in time was well known as he advanced. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he was assigned to field duty as a war correspondent, and during most of that serious conflict was attached to the Ninth Army Corps. For a time he was an aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, to General Burnside, who commanded the Ninth Corps. He reported, among other campaigns, the sieges of Vicksburg and Knoxville, the battle of Fredericksburg, both attacks on Fort Fisher, and the engagements in the Wilderness. In the latter campaign he was for a short time a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates. During the war he also contributed drawings of incidents in the field to "Leslie's Weekly," which made a specialty of illustrating the entire conflict as thoroughly as possible, and these drawings by him have recently been reproduced in a set of two large volumes because of their great historical value to students of the Civil War. He was thus, it may easily be seen, one of the most versatile and useful of those who recorded the incidents of the war, and practically were making history.

In 1867 he was sent to Albany to report the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of that year, held in the State Capitol. He likewise represented "The Herald" in the Legislatures of 1867-68. In 1870 he was made financial editor and subsequently city editor, manager of the newly founded New York "Evening Telegram," and correspondent in charge of the "Herald" Bureau in the city of Washington. In 1881 ill health caused him to resign from the "Herald" staff, and although for two short periods he was financial editor of the "New York Star" and of the "Brooklyn Citizen," the greater part of his writings in later life consisted of contributions of a miscellaneous nature to many periodicals and newspapers. In politics he was a Republican. He died in Brooklyn, New York, July 18, 1901.

Mr. Fitzpatrick married, at Albany, August 4, 1869, Marion Aurelia Mattoon. Children: 1. Mary Ransom, born in Brooklyn, New York, May 1, 1870; graduated at Cornell University; in 1910, principal of public school No. 34, Brooklyn. 2. David Mattoon, born at Brooklyn, New York, July 6, 1874; by act of Legislature changed name to David Mattoon, married, at Albany, December 22, 1906, Jennie E. Beckford. 3. John Tracy, born at Washington, D. C., January 6, 1878; graduated from Cornell University; admitted to bar of New York State, 1903; assistant legislative reference librarian at State Capitol, Albany. 4. James Stoddard, born at Washington, D. C., April 4, 1879; married, at Albany, June 25, 1900, Laura P. Hefferman. 5. Jesse Arnette, born at Brooklyn, New York, August 5, 1881; married, January 1, 1901, Florence Broderick; civil engineer. 6. Marion Aurelia, born at Brooklyn, New York, December 28, 1884; graduate of Cornell University, 1907; teacher in high school, Hornell, New York. 7. Sarah Hungerford, born at Brooklyn, New York, September 7, 1887.

MORTON, Henry,

Scientist, Educator.

Henry Morton was born in New York City, December 11, 1836, son of the Rev. Henry Jackson and Helen (McFarlan) Morton, and grandson of General Jacob and Catherine (Ludlow) Morton. He attended the Episcopal Academy at Philadelphia, and was graduated from the

University of Pennsylvania, A. B., 1857, A. M., 1860, and took a post-graduate course in chemistry. With his fellow students, Charles R. Hale and Samuel H. Jones, he translated the Hieroglyphic, Demotic and Greek texts on the Rosetta Stone, and prepared the report on the same published by the Philomatheon Society in 1859, for which he made all the chromo-lithographic drawings. He studied law, 1857-59, and was instructor in chemistry and physics at the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, 1859-69. He was lecturer on mechanics at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia; was professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia Dental College in 1863; was appointed professor *pro tempore* of chemistry and physics in the University of Pennsylvania during the absence abroad of Professor John E. Frazer in 1867-68, and in 1869, when the professorship was divided, he filled the chair of chemistry. He was appointed resident secretary of the Franklin Institute in 1864, delivering many lectures on light in the Academy of Music and Opera House, Philadelphia, which attracted much notice in Europe and America, and was made editor of the "Journal" of the Franklin Institute in 1867. He became president of Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey, founded from a bequest of Edwin A. Stevens in 1870. The building was then being constructed, and President Morton selected the faculty and arranged the course of instruction. He was in charge of a party under the auspices of the United States Nautical Almanac office, which made photographs of the total eclipse of the sun in Iowa, August 7, 1869, securing many successful plates. In this connection he discovered the true cause of the "bright line" seen on photographs of "partial phases" during solar eclipses. His paper on this subject was presented by M. Fay to the French Academy. (See Comptes Rendus, Volume 69, page 1234). He was a member of a private expedition to observe the total solar eclipse, July 29, 1878, at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. He was appointed a member of the lighthouse board in 1878, to succeed Joseph Henry, deceased, held the office until 1885, and conducted investigations on fog signals, electric lighting, fire extinguishers and illuminating buoys. The honorary degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Dickinson College in 1869 and by the College of New Jersey in 1871; also the degree of Sc. D. by the University of Pennsylvania and LL. D. by Princeton University, both in 1897. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1867; the National Academy of Science; the American Chemical Society and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1873. He is the author of many articles on chemistry and physics, published in scientific journals of America and Europe. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame, New York University. He served as a scientific expert in numerous important cases of patent litigation, and by reason of the revenue so derived was enabled to contribute to the endowment and enlargement of the Stevens Institute, to an aggregate amount of $140,000 up to 1901. This includes, besides a workshop fitted up in 1880, contributions to the fund for the erection of a chemical building and an endowment fund for the same of $80,000, as well as a new boilerhouse and boilers to supply the entire group of buildings, costing over $15,000. In 1901 he took a lively interest in the expedition to excavate the ruins of Ur of the Chaldees, and to secure the early setting out of the same he guaranteed the expenses for the first year. On February 6, 1902, the

institute was further enriched through the efforts of President Morton by the Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering erected at a cost of $65,000 by Andrew Carnegie. He was married, in 1863, to Clara Whiting Dodge, of New York City. She died September 20, 1901, at his country residence, Pine Hill, Ulster county, New York. Dr. Morton died in New York City, May 8, 1902.

MURRAY, David,

Educator, Litterateur.

This distinguished scholar and teacher was born at Bovina, Delaware county, New York, October 15, 1830. His parents were Scotch, of the old Murray clan of Perthshire. They came to America in 1818 and joined the Scotch colony settled near Delhi. His mother's name was Jean Black.

With his elder brother, the late Judge Murray, David Murray, attended the Delaware Academy, at Delhi, New York. He prepared for college at the Fergusonville Academy, and entered the sophomore class of Union College, graduating in 1852, being one of the orators. His classmates speak of his personal influence for good during his student life, as well as his perfect standing in all of his recitations. He was president of the literary and debating societies, and of his class at its meetings and other functions.

On his graduation, he commenced his lifework as an educator in the Albany Academy, first as assistant, then as Professor of Mathematics, and in 1857 he was appointed principal of the institution, which under his charge attained a high reputation for efficiency, also becoming financially prosperous. The trustees gave him the most flattering testimonials in 1863, when he resigned to become Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Rutgers College. Here he built up a distinguished reputation as a successful organizer and administrator. He was always interested in ways beyond his professorship, and was instrumental in establishing the Phi Beta Kappa, Historical, and Young Men's Christian Association societies, being elected the first president of these several societies. Also in both Albany and New Brunswick he was active in church and Sunday school work. There is abundant testimony from his old students of the lasting impression for good upon their characters. One of them writes: "What astonished us most was the ease and habitual courtesy with which he made us understand that order and close attention to work were necessities in his classroom, and how many secrets still undiscovered waited for our search. His approval became our standard. We felt it a privilege to be his student, and we grew to glory in him."

In 1873 he was called to the great work of guiding the Japanese to establish their system of education upon western methods. The embassy from Japan, consisting of Prime Minister Iwakura and his associates, who visited America in 1871, invited David Murray to become superintendent of educational affairs in Japan, and adviser to the Imperial Minister of Education. This position he filled, according to the testimony of the officials in Japan, in the most satisfactory and faithful manner from 1873 to 1879. Kindergarten and public schools, unknown under the old empire, were established throughout the country; normal schools for the male and female teachers; the Imperial University in Tokio was reorganized on modern methods; and schools for higher education, museums and libraries, were planned and organized. On leaving Japan, the Emperor gave him the following letter: "It is now many years since you accepted the invitation of my government to enter its service. You

have performed your duty with the utmost fidelity, and given most important aid to my subjects in the administration of educational affairs. I am, therefore, greatly pleased with your services and highly appreciate your zeal and ability." The Emperor also decorated him with the "Order of the Rising Sun" in recognition of his work, December, 1878.

Since his death, his memory has been honored in Japan by a sketch of his life and work, published in the Japanese "Educational Magazine," by Viscount Tanaka, who was vice-minister of education, associated with Dr. Murray throughout his connection with Japan. Also the Japanese Minister and Peace Commissioner Takahira, in public speeches, said David Murray was the man who laid the foundation of their modern system of education. Prime Minister Iwakura said at an official dinner, "you have opened to us a pathway to the world of knowledge. No longer shall we wander from the true way." The Japanese Minister at Washington and Consul-General in New York were represented at his funeral. The "Tokyo Times" in a notice of his departure in 1879 said: "During his extended residence here, Dr. Murray enjoyed a degree of regard and held a position of influence surpassed by no foreigner of any nationality."

Dr. Murray arrived in America, September, 1879, and in December was called to Albany as secretary of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. It is said that he established this office on a firm and valuable business working foundation, which it lacked when he undertook it. Unhappily, when his office was moved to the new capitol, the ventilation being imperfect, his room became impregnated with sewer gas. His health and physique being most perfect, it was not until 1886 that he broke down with a severe attack of pachy-meningitis. A long rest and voyage to Europe restored him, however, and he resumed and carried on his work until the spring of 1889, when he resigned and took up his residence in New Brunswick. Here he devoted himself to literary work, writing for the Putnam series the "Story of Japan." At the time of his death he was preparing to bring this work down to the present time. Baron Kentaro Kaneko, LL. D., in recognition of Dr. Murray's services to Japan, has made a valuable addition to the book.

About 1896 Dr. Murray wrote for the United States Educational Bureau at Washington the "History of Education in New Jersey." For the extensive book on "The Public Service of the State of New York" he contributed that portion relating to the organization and work of the regents. While in Rutgers he published a "Manual on Land Surveying;" also in "Scribner's Magazine," in 1873, a popular exposition of the transit of Venus; and in 1874 he was with Professor Davidson and party at Nagasaki at the time of the transit.

He contributed to and edited the "History of Delaware County," New York. For the Philadelphia Centennial he prepared the volume on "Japanese Education;" and for the American Historical Association an article on "The Anti-Rent Episode." He gave lectures on Japan at Union University and Johns Hopkins University. In 1876 he prepared and published a pamphlet and open letter to Congress, urging the restoration of the Japanese indemnity fund, $750,000. Later this indemnity was returned to Japan.

He was called upon for numerous addresses and monographs. He was a trustee of Union and Rutgers colleges, the Albany Academy; secretary of the trustees of Rutgers College; treasurer of

John Wells Hospital for ten years; and secretary and treasurer of the special committee of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. He held and executed his duties of these later institutions up to March 1, 1905, and died March 6 of that year, ending a life of more than fifty years af almost ceaseless activity.

He was a member of the Fort Orange Club, Albany; University Club, New York City; City Club, New Brunswick; vice-president and councillor of the Asiatic Society, Japan; honorary member of the Imperial Educational Society, Tokyo, Japan; the New Jersey Historical Society; and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of the State of New York, and that of LL. D. from Union and Rutgers colleges.

Dr. Murray was a man who, wherever his residence might be, made himself felt in the community for good. He was not a great talker, but the word fitly spoken where it was needed, of appreciation of work well done, of counsel to the student, was never wanting, as the numerous testimonies since his death give evidence with a most pathetic tenderness. He was a wise and calm and self-reliant man, eminently modest, not elated by success or disturbed by failure. He gave time and thought more than he could well spare to the tasks which others devolved upon him, and the days were not long enough for the services which he was ready to undertake in behalf of objects dear to his heart. His motto was "Charity beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

He married, in 1867, Martha A. Neilson, granddaughter of Dr. John Neilson, of New York City.

HUNTINGTON, Frederic D.,

Prelate, Author.

The Right Rev. Frederic Dan Huntington, first bishop of Central New York, and ninety-third in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, May 28, 1819, the youngest of seven sons of the Rev. Dan and Elizabeth Whiting (Phelps) Huntington, grandson of William and Bethia (Throop) Huntington and of Charles and Elizabeth (Porter) Phelps, and a descendant of Simon Huntington, who was born in England in 1629, settled with his mother in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633, and was one of the founders of Norwich, Connecticut, 1660. His father, born October 11, 1774, was a graduate of Yale College, Bachelor of Arts, 1794, Master of Arts, 1797, and Williams College, Master of Arts, 1798; tutor at Yale, 1796-98; Congregational minister, subsequently Unitarian; published "Personal Memoirs" (1857), and died in 1864.

Frederic Dan Huntington was graduated at Amherst College as valedictorian in 1839, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1842. He was graduated from Harvard Divinity School in 1842, and the same year became pastor of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church, Boston, Massachusetts, which he served until 1855. He was the first preacher to Harvard University and Plummer professor of Christian morals, on the Plummer foundations, 1855-60. He was also chaplain and preacher to the Massachusetts Legislature for one year. In 1860 he retired from the Harvard University and in March of that year was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church at Cambridge, was ordained deacon in Boston in September, 1860, and priest in March, 1861. He was called as rector of Em-

manuel Parish, Boston, on its organization in 1861, and was rector there until consecrated bishop of Central New York, April 8, 1869, by Bishops Smith, Eastburn, Potter, Clark, Coxe, Neely, Morris, Littlejohn and Doane, after having declined the bishopric of Maine in 1866. He organized the "Church Monthly" with the aid of Dr. George M. Randall, in 1861, and became president of St. Andrew's Divinity School, Syracuse, New York, in 1877. Amherst College conferred upon him the honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws, in 1855 and 1887, respectively, and Columbia University gave him that of S. T. D. in 1887. Bishop Huntington was the first president of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor. He was the author of: "Sermons for the People" (1836; ninth edition, 1869); "Christian Living and Believing" (1860); "Lectures on Human Society as Illustrating the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God" (1860); "Elim, or Hymns of Holy Refreshment" (1865); "Lessons for the Instruction of Children in the Divine Life" (1868); "Helps to a Holy Lent" (1872); "Steps to Living Faith" (1873); "Introduction to Memorials of a Quiet Life" (1873); "The Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops at the General Convention of 1883" (1883); "Forty Days with the Master" (1891), and of occasional contributions to church periodicals on timely topics affecting the interests of the working class.

He was married, in 1843, to Hannah Dane, daughter of Epes Sargent, and sister of Epes Sargent, the poet. Their son, James O. S. Huntington, founded the Order of the Holy Cross in New York City in 1881, and became known as "Father Huntington." He was rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, New York, and was a missioner and conductor of retreats in various parts of the country. The headquarters of the order were removed to Westminster, Maryland, in 1892. Another son, the Rev. George P. Huntington, D. D., was rector of St. Paul's Church, Malden, Massachusetts, and St. Thomas' Church, Hanover, New Hampshire, and professor of Hebrew in Dartmouth College, also joint author of "The Treasury of the Psalter." Bishop Huntington died in Hadley, Massachusetts, September 11, 1904.

LANDON, Judson S.,

Lawyer, Jurist, Author.

Judson Stuart Landon, third son of William and Phoebe (Berry) Landon, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, December 16, 1832, died in Schenectady, New York, September 7, 1905 He was born in that part of the town known as "Lime Rock," and while an infant was removed to the homestead on "Tory Hill," where his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had lived, and where he passed his early life, attending the little old schoolhouse that stands on the slope of the hill.

He was educated in the Amenia Seminary, Dutchess county, New York, and New York Conference Seminary, and in 1853 was a teacher of Latin and mathematics in Princetown Academy, south of Schenectady. He spent a year attending Yale Law School in 1854, was principal of Princetown Academy in 1855, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Schenectady, where he subsequently resided. In 1855 Union College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and Rutgers College that of Doctor of Laws in 1885. He was a supporter of Republican principles, and in 1856 was elected district attorney of Schenectady county, and reëlected in 1859. In 1865 he was appointed county judge, and in the same year was elected

for a term of four years, which he served; in the meantime was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 in the Fifteenth Senatorial District.

His public-spirited liberality as a citizen brought his influence to bear in favor of every popular advance. The improvement of the water and sewer service of his city owed much to his support, as did also its hospital and public school systems. In 1872-73 he was city attorney, and in the latter year was elected justice of the supreme court of the State of New York, for the fourth district, and on the expiration of his term of fourteen years in 1887, was unanimously and without opposition nominated and reëlected for a second term of fourteen years, which expired in 1901. From 1884 he served as one of the justices of the general term of the third department, designated by Governors Cleveland and Hill, until designated by the latter to act as associate judge in the second division of the Court of Appeals in 1891, where he served during the existence of that division, when he returned to the Supreme Court, where he was assigned to the appellate division of the third department of the Supreme Court by Governor Morton in 1895. In 1889 he was designated an associate judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor Roosevelt, where he served until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. In 1902 Governor Odell appointed him a member of a committee of fifteen to report to the next Legislature concerning the condition of the statutes and laws of the State, and in 1904 he was appointed by the legislature a member of the board of statutory consolidation. Among other public services undertaken by him were efforts to arouse the world to secure universal peace and international arbitration. His judicial career was marked by fairness and industry. As a criminal judge, his conscientious, painstaking and conspicuous fairness, combined with a sympathy for the accused which tempered justice with mercy, as judicial discretion allowed, won the approval and admiration of the people, the bar and the bench. When his second term of office expired, his counsel and advice were sought in important and interesting business and litigation, chiefly in the court of appeals.

He early took an active and efficient interest in public affairs and in politics. He attended the Chicago convention of 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and was firm and unwavering in his support of the government during the rebellion. Judge Landon gave twenty-seven years' service on the board of trustees of Union College, and four years of that period was president *ad interim*, administering the college, advising and leading the faculty, giving lectures to the senior classes, and doing all this gratuitously and continuously for four years. His lectures to the senior class on the Constitution of the United States, and his lectures before the Albany Law School, were valuable contributions to public education. As an author he produced a widely celebrated work entitled "The Constitutional History and Government of the United States," the fruitage of long and patient study of the principles underlying American political institutions. He was deeply interested in local history, collected many original documents, and prepared addresses and monographs such as his "The Burning of Schenectady in 1690." For "Historic Cities of America" he prepared the chapter on the old Dutch town of Schenectady. He prepared, delivered and printed many addresses and lectures, and was ever ready to serve the call of the people for instruction or entertainment. It was said of him that he had a faculty for friendship. He married, April 26, 1856, Emily Augusta Pierce.

WELLS, William,

Educator, Lecturer, Writer.

Professor William Wells, Ph. D., LL. D., was born in New York City, 1820, died at Schenectady, New York, December 12, 1907. His boyhood and youth were passed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his parents removed when he was nine years of age. His academic education was obtained in Philadelphia, where he made good progress toward that mastery of foreign tongues which later made him famous. In 1846 he made his first visit to Europe. He spent a year in Vienna, as an unofficial attachee of the American legation, also pursuing studies at the University. Then he went to Berlin, where he matriculated at the university and entered upon a course of study which led in due time to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1848. Those were the days of revolution in Europe, when Louis Phillipe was driven from the throne of France, when the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards the Emperor of Germany, William I., was compelled by popular hatred to leave his country for a time; when Hungary was in open revolt against Austria, and when the Chartist agitation threatened revolution even in England. Professor Wells was deeply interested in these great events happening around him. He had an interesting experience in the Berlin riots that taught him that he was not able to cope with the Prussian cavalry. He next went to the German parliament at Frankfort-on-the-Main, as secretary to the special American Embassy to that body. He remained during the entire session as correspondent of the "New York Herald," then went to Paris, where he spent a college year as a student at the Sarbonne and the College de France. Afterwards he traveled over a large part of Europe, returning to the United States in 1851. He spent a year in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had the honor and pleasure of making the address of welcome to Louis Kossuth, on the occasion of the Hungarian patriot's visit to that city.

In 1852 he was elected Professor of Modern Languages in Genesee College, Lima, New York. There he remained twelve years, during part of the time acting also as principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. In 1865 he was called to the Chair of Modern Languages and Literature at Union College, Schenectady, New York, thus beginning the connection that was maintained unbroken for over forty years. In 1872 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Indiana Asbury University, now known as De Pauw University. In 1887 the professorship at Union College was enlarged by the addition of the lectureship on current history. In the interest of that work he visited the southern States of the Union, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Alaska, California, the Rocky Mountain region; and later made an extended tour comprising every country of Europe from the North Cape, with its strange vision of the midnight sun, to Greece and Constantinople, Asia Minor, Egypt, to the Cataracts of the Nile and the other countries of Northern Africa. On his return from this, his fourth visit to the Old World, he was welcomed home by the alumni of Union College with a hearty demonstration in New York harbor, which attested the deep respect and affection with which he was regarded by Union College men. The results of his observations and reflection during his tours were embodied in a series of lectures, delivered annually to the senior class and the general public.

In the spring of 1890 Dr. Wells celebrated his seventieth birthday and the

fiftieth anniversary of his entrance upon the profession of teaching, the same year marking the completion of a quarter century's work at Union College. Fifteen years longer he continued his connection, when the burden of years proved too heavy and he was retired professor emeritus. His beautiful home was on the college grounds and there he celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, April 4, 1907. He was beloved of the students, to whom he had endearingly become "Uncle Billy." At a meeting of the Chicago Alumni Association twenty-five alumni of the college banqueting at Chicago sent him this telegram: "Twenty-five nephews from Chicago and the Northwest extend heartiest greeting, and best wishes for many years more with Old Union." His activities were not confined by college walls. By voice and pen he was long known as one of the foremost educators. He lectured in all the great cities of the United States from Boston to San Francisco. He was the first European correspondent of the "New York Herald," and during his last great tour abroad was special correspondent of the "New York Mail and Express." For over twenty years he was in charge of the foreign department of the "Methodist Review," and was a frequent editorial and general contributor to all the leading papers of the Methodist Episcopal church. Able articles from his pen also appeared in the "Independent," "Scribner's Monthly" and the "Century Magazine." He was associated with Dr. Taylor Lewis in the preparation of the "Book of Genesis for Lange's Commentary," and translated the Book of Ecclesiastes for the same work. When the philanthropist, Daniel Drew, had in contemplation the founding of Drew Theological Seminary, Professor Wells was one of the men who were called upon for advice and assistance. He took an active part in the foundation of the seminary and was ever after on the board of trustees. He was a devoted Methodist and for twenty-five years superintendent of the Sunday school of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Schenectady. He was elected and served as lay delegate to the general conference of his church in 1872, the first year laymen were admitted as delegates. He was again elected to the general conference of 1876 and served as one of the secretaries of that conference. At his death fitting memorials were passed by different bodies, from which we quote the faculty in part:

> He was not only immensely useful to the college by his scholarship and attainment, but made for himself a place in the hearts of the students, which he kept long after graduation. For nearly half a century he has been closely and affectionately connected with every one's thought of the college. As a personal friend Professor Wells was loved and honored, not only by the faculty, students and alumni of Union, but far more widely; for his sympathy and interests had brought him into connection with many persons and many institutions, and he came to no work or occupation where he did not attain the affection as well as the respect of those with whom he was associated.
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> The passing years but added to the kindliness of his nature, to his devotion to the College, and to his love for his pupils of the past and present. Not inappropriately was he called "The Grand Old Man of Union College."

Professor Wells married, July, 1854, Alice Yeckley, born at Gorham, Ontario county, New York, March 15, 1836, died at Schenectady, April 26, 1906. She was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College (afterwards Syracuse University). They removed to Schenectady in 1865, and there resided until death. Like her husband, Mrs. Wells was a devoted Christian worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, especially in missions and work among the young. She was for many years presi-

dent of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First (State Street) Church and for twelve years president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. She organized and was president of the Mother's Club connected with the Young Women's Christian Association. She was closely identified with the social life of the college, and in all respects was a worthy helpmeet and companion. One child, Alice M. Wells, survived her parents, residing in Schenectady, New York.

TILLINGHAST, Charles Whitney,

Man of Affairs.

Charles Whitney Tillinghast, second son of Benjamin Allen and Julia Ann (Whitney) Tillinghast, was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, May 23, 1824. He obtained his early education in private schools and then entered Kent Academy in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. His educational progress was brilliant and he frequently earned many honors by his intellectuality. Subsequently he became a student at Talcot's private school at Lanesboro, Massachusetts, and his pursuits there were crowned with many achievements.

He accompanied his parents to Troy, New York, in 1830, and from that time on to his death his interests were centered in that city. In 1840 he entered the hardware and iron business as a clerk for Warren, Hart & Lesley, which firm was succeeded by J. M. Warren and C. W. Tillinghast, under the name of J. M. Warren & Company. In 1864 Thomas Allen Tillinghast became a member of the firm, and June 10, 1879, he died; February 10, 1887, the firm was incorporated as J. M. Warren & Company, with Joseph M. Warren, president; Charles Whitney Tillinghast, vice-president; H. S. Darby, treasurer; and Joseph J. Tillinghast, secretary. Other incorporators were Charles Whitney Tillinghast, 2nd., son of Thomas Allen Tillinghast, F. A. Leeds and H. Frank Wood. September 9, 1896, Joseph M. Warren died and Charles Whitney Tillinghast succeeded to the presidency of the company, November 30, 1897. Joseph Joslin Tillinghast, who had succeeded to the vice-presidency when his brother, Charles W., was elected president, died and was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Whitney Tillinghast, 2nd. The original house of J. M. Warren & Company was inaugurated in 1809, when Jacob Hart and Henry Mazro established a hardware business in Troy. There were firm changes and in 1836 William H. Warren became a member of the firm that has ever since been in the Warren name. When Mr. Tillinghast first became connected with the business, the books were kept in pounds, shillings and pence, postage between New York and Troy was eighteen and three-quarter cents. A private firm started an express that delivered letters for ten cents, which rate continued until the government reduced the postage to five cents. The firm of J. M. Warren & Company carry on a large hardware jobbing business, and in their one hundred years of business life have made but three changes in location, all of which were within a few hundred feet of the original. The rapid growth of the business was largely due to the personal efforts of Mr. Tillinghast. Following his advent into the firm the business increased to such a volume that additional space was demanded, and they erected the warehouse on Front street connecting by a bridge with the main store situated on the corner of Broadway and River streets, and in 1870 the large and spacious building on the same corner was constructed and has since been the home of the concern. In the early days of this house nearly all the hardware sold

was imported from England and Germany, orders had to be placed from four to six months in advance and all goods were manufactured to order, no stock being carried by manufacturers. A number of employees have been with the firm for over a quarter of a century; Samuel Kendrick, their first traveling salesman, was with them thirty-five years, and William Bennett was in charge of the iron department fifty years. In 1872 the company purchased the Troy Stamping Company's plant in South Troy and manufacture there tin and sheet iron ware.

Mr. Tillinghast's activity in the commercial life of Troy was marked by unflagging industry, intelligent application to business, and the highest probity and integrity, which characterized his entire life. He helped to foster and develop the financial and business enterprises that are now the city's pride. He was vice-president of the United National Bank of Troy and the Troy Savings Bank; director of the Security Trust Company; director of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company, which was the first railroad to enter Troy, and on his retirement from the directorate in 1908 the board of directors passed resolutions of appreciation and regret. He was one of the first trustees of the Fuller & Warren Company which was incorporated December 31, 1881, and was also most instrumental in the establishment and advancement of the Walter A. Wood Company, of Hoosick Falls, New York. He was a member of the Troy Citizens' Corps prior to the war of the rebellion, and when the Old Guard was organized, July 25, 1879, as an auxiliary body, Mr. Tillinghast was chosen president and participated in 1878 with the company in the public escort at the funeral of Colonel James R. Hitchcock in New York. He was an honorary member of the corps at the time of his death.

Mr. Tillinghast was one of the first to start the project for a new post-office building in Troy, obtaining the petitions and statistics for the same, and he was one of the five citizens named as a commission to select a site for the government building. His only connection with municipal life was for a short period when he served as president of the public improvement commission. He was deeply interested in Troy's volunteer fire department, and was one of the charter members of the old Washington volunteer steamer company, having served as its secretary and later as its captain. In subsequent years he directed his attention to the Arba Read steamer company, and was one of the citizens who purchased the first engine for the company from private funds. He was instrumental in the establishment and organization of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1895 and was one of the first trustees. He was also one of the organizers and trustee of the Public Library of Troy, trustee of Marshall Infirmary, trustee of the Episcopal Church Home, and for several years president of the Emma Willard Seminary. In June, 1896, when the movement was inaugurated to construct the Samaritan Hospital, Mr. Tillinghast was one of the first citizens to respond and pledge his support, and his interest in the development and progress of the institution never abated. He was a close friend of the late Rev. John Ireland Tucker, D. D., who for more than half a century was rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, and an intimate friend of Bishop William Croswell Doane, of this diocese.

Aside from his business activity and remarkable record, the work in which Mr. Tillinghast found most pleasure and gratification was his connection with the Troy Orphan Asylum. He served as vice-president of the institution from

1872 to 1876, and was then made president, which office he occupied at the time of his death. It was his life work and for it he was honored and esteemed. In his forty years' interest in the welfare of the orphans he never missed visiting the asylum every Sunday afternoon unless detained by illness or absence from the city. Each of those visits was eagerly looked forward to by the little ones, who recognized in him a protector and guardian of the true Christian type. He seldom journeyed to the asylum without carrying a large package of candy for the children who always surrounded him. His interest in the institution grew from the time the asylum was housed in its first building on Eighth street, and it was principally through his labors that the present beautiful home was erected on Spring avenue. His philanthropic acts carried the institution through many storms. In addition to being unwearied in his devotion to the interests of the asylum, he was marvelously successful in enlisting the interests of others in its behalf. On May 10, 1892, when the corner-stone of the new building was laid. Mr. Tillinghast delivered an address. Mr. Tillinghast was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church; he was elected vestryman July 13, 1879, elected warden March 29, 1880, and was senior warden at the time of his death. He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and a member of its first vestry; the first services were held at that church, May 17, 1868. He was a member of the standing committee of the Albany diocese and was chairman of the general committee of the Church Congress. He was a Republican all through the existence of that party.

Mr. Tillinghast was by nature an able and far-seeing business man, of indomitable perseverance and energy, he never considered such a word as failure when beginning the accomplishment of any task he had set himself to perform. Many of the best enterprises of Troy have been aided by his wise counsel and means. His beneficences have been large and numerous, his acts of philanthropy performed in an unostentatious manner, he was an earnest humanitarian and spent much of his busy life in unselfish devotion to the welfare of his fellowmen. Many of those who knew Mr. Tillinghast had but slight knowledge of the important positions he came to fill, and the weighty responsibilities he carried for himself and others. He was quiet in manner and a pleasing conversationalist. Progressive in his ideas, still his nature was so tempered that he was successful in every undertaking he began. He was a man of unquestioned integrity and his career was marked by deeds of kindness that will live while memory lasts. The magnitude of the operations of the commercial house of which he was at the head are alike monumental to the genius of the eminent citizen who has finally answered the Master's call. Mr. Tillinghast married, December 1, 1852, Mary Bowers Southwick, of Troy. He died April 27, 1910.

BLESSING, James H.,

Manufacturer, Inventor, Public Official.

For fully fifty years Mr. Blessing was actively engaged in business in Albany, although not born there, and he was known more or less intimately by business men and others from the South End, where his plant had been and thrived for a great many years, to the North End, where later was his establishment with office, and from the river to the Pine Hills section, for his political life had brought him into contact with people

outside the business centers of the city. To all of these people he was much more than a common friend, for they regarded him as a man of sterling integrity and business principles, as one possessing uprightness of character and actuated by the noblest purposes. Frequently they sought him for his sound advice, often for genial and generous encouragement, and at times for charitable help. They never went to him in vain. It was not uncommon for him to offer.

James Henry Blessing was born at French's Mills, near Sloan's, in Albany county, September 14, 1837. His father was Frederick I. Blessing, and his mother was Lucinda (Smith) Blessing. When he was about five years of age his parents moved into Albany, and he was able thus to attend the city's schools near where they lived. At the age of twelve he secured a position as a clerk in a grocery store, but this did not prove to his liking. It was so uncongenial that he cast about for something else to do, in which, with his heart in his work, he might the better count upon success to reward patient effort. He abandoned the position in 1853 and became an apprentice in the machinist trade, which evidently well suited his natural inclination and accounts for his success all through life. The new position was with the large firm of F. & T. Townsend, and there he completed his term of instruction in 1857, but remained with this firm until 1861. This was at the time when Albany was cast into excitement over the outbreak of the Civil War. It was a place where recruiting was going on beneath tents erected in the broad streets, and a drummer upon the outside kept people's patriotism at a glow. With the late General Frederick Townsend, he worked hard over the invention of a novel form of a breech-loading rifle intended for army use. From its improvement over older mechanical devices they contemplated great results, and their endeavors were induced largely through patriotic motives, for General Townsend shortly recruited a regiment in Albany with which he departed for the front, while Mr. Blessing likewise entered the service in defense of the Union, but applying his ability in his individual field. Mr. Blessing entered the United States navy as an acting assistant engineer. He was very acceptable, for he was an expert and thoroughly interested in his line. He participated in both battles of Fort Fisher. His enlistment dated under Commodore Porter, March 29, 1864, and he served continuously, receiving promotions. From 1862 to 1864 he was connected with the construction department of the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn. No matter what honors came to him afterward, he cited that period of his life with greatest pride, for its scope was the nation's existence, the later honor a city's advancement. Following the close of the war, he was engineer in charge of the steam machinery of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

He returned to Albany in 1866 to accept the position of superintendent of the extensive foundry and machine works of Townsend & Jackson, in the southern part of the city and upon the Hudson river front. It was in its day the most important works of this character for many miles around, having succeeded to the firm with which he had served his apprenticeship, and the management had fullest confidence in his ability. In the year 1870 Mr. Blessing invented the "return steam trap," which has become well known and is used generally in nearly all parts of the globe. It was regarded as a great step in advance, and his friends, perceiving this, were willing to back him

financially. Leaving the Townsend & Jackson firm in 1872 he, with General Frederick Townsend, engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling steam traps under the firm name of Townsend & Blessing. The business proved a success, and in 1875 the Albany Steam Trap Company was formed, with three stockholders—General Townsend, the late Henry H. Martin and Mr. Blessing.

Mr. Blessing's mechanical training had developed many novel and useful inventions, among them steam engines, steam pumps, steam traps, steam boilers, valves, steam packing, pump governors, steam and oil separators, friction clutches, boiler purifiers, water filters and many other useful contrivances which the firm manufactured. The breadth of his training and experience led many persons busily engaged upon inventions to come to him, and it was often the case that his assistance, freely given, helped to bring about the perfection of a mechanical appliance which had failed to work until he gave it his attention. Often people came to him, that at his word credence would be placed in their work.

Before his election as mayor of Albany, he had held but one public office, that of supervisor. He represented the Fifth Ward on the board in the years 1894-95, and during the latter year was the president of that body. After the mayoralty term he retained an interest in politics; but having declined to accept a second nomination, because of the time demanded from his business and through impaired health, he sought no other office, yet continued as vice-president of the Fifth Ward Republican organization, and was a delegate from his ward to the convention nominating Mayor McEwan. He was elected the sixty-first mayor at the election held November 7, 1899, heading the Republican ticket, and was the first man of that party to be elected mayor for a period of some twenty years. The significance of this is that he accomplished what a dozen other leading Albany Republicans had failed to achieve. Out of the total of 22,848 votes cast, he received 12,364, and Judge Thomas J. Van Alstyne, Democrat, 9,995 votes. He had turned a continuous Democratic majority into a handsome Republican victory, and took office on January 1, 1900, officiating through two full years. He was the first mayor to serve under the new charter granted to cities of the second class, and, while experimental in some ways, his administration has gone into municipal history as one of the most successful and satisfactory. During his term, among many important civic events, were the city's endeavor to cope with the serious strike of the traction line; Public School No. 12 was completed; the first public bath was opened; the city was draped in mourning for McKinley; reconstruction of the Central railroad's bridge across the Hudson was completed; the Chamber of Commerce was organized; an enormous ice gorge at Cedar Hill threatened the business interests, the freshet being the greatest in forty-three years, and being twenty feet above the normal required city relief by the police navigating the streets in boats; the Pruyn Library was given to the city and accepted in a speech by him; the Albany Institute united with the Albany Historical and Art Society; a children's playground was inaugurated in Beaver Park; the cruiser "Albany" was placed in commission; reconstruction of the Central railroad's viaduct crossing Broadway; coal famine because of the strike in Pennsylvania fields; Albany County Bar Association incorporated; curfew law advocated at common council hear-

ings; the new and costly Union Railway station opened; Albany connected with Hudson by an electric line; Chinese Minister Wu Ting-fang, LL. D., a guest of the city; the John Marshall centennial ceremonies held in the assembly chamber; annexation of Bath to Rensselaer; Dana Park opened and dedicated by Mr. Blessing; the Schenectady railway running its first electric cars into Albany; statistical record at the filtration plant inaugurated; completion of the resurfacing of Madison avenue with asphalt; the Humane Society acquired its own building, and improvements instituted in many of the schools. These constitute the affairs with which he was directly concerned, either because of his advocacy and consideration in some form as the city's executive, or through his personal solicitude; and they go to show the advancement of the city's interests in various directions as affected by his connection therewith, while in many minor ways there was a steady improvement in which all citizens benefited. In these ways his term will remain memorable. Mr. Blessing was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the Albany Institute, and the Capital City Republican Club. He was an attendant of the Baptist church, and resided at No. 107 Eagle street.

Mr. Blessing married (first) at Albany, September 15, 1857, Martha Hutson, who died July 17, 1866; children: Martha, married Charles W. Backus, and died in New York City, January 5, 1907; Lucinda, died in infancy. Mr. Blessing married (second) at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 9, 1870, Mrs. Mary (Gilson) Judd, residing in Albany in 1910. County Treasurer John W. Wheelock married Miss Judd, a daughter of his second wife, and both residents of Albany. Mr. Blessing had also two sisters living in Albany —Miss Lucretia Blessing and Mrs. Sarah J. Laning.

Mr. Blessing was not a man of robust health, although active in attention to business, and after suffering for a little more than a week with an attack of grippe, at the end sank rapidly and died early in the morning of February 21, 1910. Having always lived a quiet, domestic life, the funeral was held at his home to avoid public demonstration, the Rev. Creighton R. Storey, pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiating, and Mayor James B. McEwan issued a proclamation, ordering: "As a mark of appreciation of the impress made by him upon the life of our city, it is ordered that the flags be placed at half staff upon all the city's public buildings, until after his funeral, and that the heads of city departments and members of the Common Council attend his funeral with the Mayor, in a body."

CUYLER, Theodore L.,

Distinguished Divine.

From early manhood the Rev. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, D. D., LL. D., devoted his labor, his thought and his energy to the uplifting of his fellow men, and his name and work formed the most important chapter in the history of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York.

He was born in Aurora, New York, January 10, 1822, and traced his descent from Huguenots and Hollanders who came to the shores of the new world at an early day. Members of the family were particularly prominent at the bar. His grandfather practiced with success in Aurora for many years, and his father, B. Ledyard Cuyler, also attained to an eminent position in the legal profession, but died at the early age of twenty-eight

Thos. L. Mumford

years. The care of the son fell to the mother, a woman of strong Christian character, who had marked influence upon the life of her son. She always cherished the hope that he might enter the ministry, and a little pocket Bible which she gave him he learned to read when four years of age. Others of the family hoped that he would become a lawyer, believing that he could attain distinction in that profession, and, while he had the mental ability to become eminent therein, he determined to enter a calling that led him into close contact with his fellow men. At the age of sixteen he became a student in Princeton College, and three years later was graduated with high honors. The following year was spent in Europe, where he formed the acquaintance of Thomas Carlyle, William Wordsworth and Charles Dickens, and his visits to those celebrated English writers were among the most pleasant memories of his life. Travel broadened his knowledge, and his mind was stored with many interesting reminscences of the sights and scenes which he viewed when abroad. Upon his return, his father's family again urged him to become a member of the bar, but his mother's influence and other agencies in his life were stronger. When a young man he was asked to address a meeting in a neighboring village. Several inquirers professed a religious belief that evening, saying that the young man had made the way plain to them. This brought to him a recognition of his influence and power, and he resolved to devote his activities to the cause of the Master. His preparatory studies for the ministry were pursued in the Princeton Theological Seminary, where, on the completion of a three-years' course, he was graduated in May, 1846.

His first ministerial services after being licensed to preach was as supply to the church at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he remained for six months. Not long afterward he accepted the charge of the Presbyterian church in Burlington, New Jersey, where his labors were so successful that it was felt he should be employed in a broader field. Accordingly, he left Burlington to take pastoral charge of the newly organized Third Presbyterian Church in Trenton, New Jersey, where he remained until the summer of 1853. In May of that year he received a call from the Shawmut Congregational Church in Boston, but declined it, and accepted a call from the Market Street Reformed Dutch Church in New York City, where he felt his field would be broader and more congenial by reason of the greater demands it would make upon him. His work there at once attracted public attention. His earnestness, his clear reasoning, his logical arguments and his brilliant gifts of oratory, attracted large audiences, and his work among young men was particularly successful. For seven years he continued as pastor of that congregation, and in 1860 entered upon his important work in connection with the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York. The exodus from New York to Brooklyn was beginning to be felt about this time, and the need for better church accommodations in the latter city had long been so pressing as to engross the attention of many earnest Christians. A conference on the subject was held May 16, 1857, by a number of gentlemen connected with Dr. Spear's "South" Church, and it was decided to form a "new-school" church. Soon after its organization, Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, supplied the pulpit, and during his ministry there the church society, first

numbering but forty-eight souls, increased so rapidly that the little brick chapel was found inadequate to contain the audiences. It was a season of spiritual awakening all over the land,—the revival of 1858,—and Park Church (as it was then known) shared in the general improvement and met the demand upon its accommodations by building an addition. In January of the following year (1859) Professor Hitchcock resigned, and was succeeded as pulpit supply by the Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who six months later also resigned, and for an additional six months the congregation was without a regular minister.

About this time Dr. Cuyler was offered the pastorate, but the outlook of his own church was then so promising that he declined the call. Shortly afterward, however, the Dutch church began to falter in its project of planting its new edifice in the new and growing part of the city. With keen foresight, Dr. Cuyler anticipated the rapid change that was soon to transform unpopulated districts of Brooklyn, and believed that it would prove a splendid field for Christian labor. It was then he took into consideration the offer of the pastorate of the Park Church. He visited the Fort Greene section of Brooklyn, and then informed the committee which waited on him that if their congregation would purchase the plot at the corner of Lafayette avenue and Oxford street and erect thereon a plain edifice large enough to accommodate about two thousand people, he would accept the call. It seemed a great undertaking for the little congregation, with its membership of only one hundred and forty people, but the committee agreed to the proposition, and within ten days the purchase of the land was effected, at a cost of $12,000. At an additional cost of $42,000 there was erected a splendid stone structure, modeled after Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, and having also the same seating capacity. Work began on the new edifice in the fall of 1860, and on March 12, 1862, the completed church was dedicated. This was practically the work of Dr. Cuyler, who in April, 1860, was formally installed as pastor.

He entered upon his work with an enthusiasm born of strong determination, firm convictions and noble purpose. His brilliant oratory soon attracted the attention of Brooklyn citizens, and his forceful utterances, showing forth the divine purpose, appealed to the understanding of thinking people. The church grew with marvelous rapidity, and as rapidly as possible Dr. Cuyler extended the field of his labors. In 1860 there were more than three hundred additions, and he felt that its growing strength justified the establishment of a mission. Accordingly, in Warren street, the Memorial Mission School was organized, the direct outcome of which was the Memorial Presbyterian Church, which became one of the strongest and most prosperous in that section of the city. The Fort Greene Presbyterian Church also had its origin in one of Dr. Cuyler's mission schools which was established in 1861, with a membership of one hundred and twelve. The Classon Avenue Church was also another direct branch of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. In the twenty-five years following its incorporation, Dr. Cuyler's congregation contributed $70,000 to city missions, and its gifts as reported for the year 1888 exceeded $53,000. The Sunday school, the Young People's Association and the various charitable and benevolent organizations became important adjuncts of the church work. The church membership in 1890 was

nearly 2,400, and the Sunday school numbered 1,600 ranking the third largest in the General Assembly.

With all these extensive and important undertakings under his supervision, Dr. Cuyler also did the work of pastor as well as of teacher and leader, and perhaps no man in the Christian ministry ever more endeared himself through the ties of love and friendship to his parishioners. For thirty years he remained pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, and then voluntarily severed his relations therewith. He addressed his people in the following words on Sunday, February 2, 1890:

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since I assumed the pastoral charge of the Lafayette Avenue Church. In April, 1860, it was a small band of one hundred and forty members. By the continual blessing of Heaven upon us, that little flock has grown into one of the largest and most useful and powerful churches in the Presbyterian denomination; it is the third in point of numbers in the United States. This church has now 2,330 members; it maintains two mission chapels; has 1,600 in its Sunday school, and is paying the salaries of three ministers in this city, and of two missionaries in the South. For several years it has led all the churches of Brooklyn in its contributions to foreign, home and city missions, and it is surpassed by none other in wide and varied Christian work. Every sitting in this spacious house has its occupant. Our morning audiences have never been larger than they have this winter. This church has always been to me like a beloved child. I have given to it thirty years of hard and happy labor, and it is my foremost desire that its harmony may remain undisturbed and its prosperity may remain unbroken. For a long time I have intended that my thirtieth anniversary should be the terminal point of my present pastorate. I shall then have served this beloved flock for an ordinary human generation, and the time has come for me to transfer this sacred trust to some one who, in God's good providence, may have thirty years of vigorous work before him and not behind him. If God spares my life to the first Sabbath of April it is my purpose to surrender this pulpit back into your hands, and I shall endeavor to coöperate with you in the search and selection of the right man to stand in it. I will not trust myself to day to speak of the sharp pang it will cost me to sever a connection that has been to me one of unalloyed harmony and happiness. When the proper time comes we can speak of all such things, and in the meanwhile let us continue on in the blessed Master's work and leave our future entirely to His all wise and ever loving care. On the walls of this dear church the eyes of the angels have always seen it written, "I, the Lord, do keep it, and I will keep it night and day." It only remains for me to say that after forty four years of uninterrupted ministerial labor it is but reasonable for me to ask for relief from a strain that may soon become too heavy for me to bear.

A feeling of the greatest sorrow was manifest throughout the congregation, many of whom had grown up under his active pastorate. On April 10, in the church parlors, a farewell reception was held, on which occasion a purse of $30,000 was presented to Dr. Cuyler—one thousand dollars for each year of his service as pastor, the gift indicating in unmistakable manner the love which his congregation bore for him.

However, his friends were not limited to his own congregation, for through his writings he had become known throughout the civilized world, and he had many admirers among those who have been helped by his earnest and inspiring words. He was a constant contributor to the religious journals of the country, including the "Christian Intelligencer," "Christian Work," "The Watchman," "Christian Endeavor World," "Evangelist" and "Independent." He prepared about four thousand articles for the press, and wrote seventy-five tracts, many of which were republished in English, German and Australian newspapers. In 1852 he published a volume entitled "Stray Arrows," containing selections of his newspaper writings. He was the author of eighteen published volumes, of which "Cedar Christian," "Heart Life,"

"Empty Crib," "Thought Hives," "Pointed Papers for the Christian Life," "God's Light on Dark Clouds" and "Newly Enlisted" were reprinted in England, where they had a large sale. The "Empty Crib" was published after the death of a beloved boy, nearly five years of age, and the subsequent loss of a beautiful and accomplished daughter was the occasion of his writing a marvelously touching production entitled "God's Light on Dark Clouds." In addition to the works mentioned, he was author of the following: "How to be a Pastor," "The Young Preacher," "Christianity in the Home," "Stirring the Eagle's Nest" and other sermons, and "Beulah Land." A selection from his writings, entitled "Right to the Point," was published in Boston. Six of his books were translated into Swedish and two into Dutch.

To a man of Dr. Cuyler's nature the needs of the world were ever manifest and elicited his most hearty, earnest and devoted coöperation. The great benevolent movements and reform measures received his aid, and he labored earnestly in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association mission schools, the Children's Aid Association, the Five Points Mission, and the Freedmen; while his work in the National Temperance Society was a most potent influence in promoting temperance sentiment among those with whom he came in contact as teacher and preacher. He served as president of the National Temperance Society of American. In 1872 he went abroad as a delegate to the Presbyterian Assembly in Edinburgh, Scotland, on which occasion he won the warm friendship of many eminent Presbyterian divines of Great Britain. His friends were drawn from the most cultured and intelligent, and these included Spurgeon, Gladstone, Dean Stanley, Dickens, Carlyle, Neal Dow, Lincoln, Horace Greeley and John G. Whittier.

In 1853 Dr. Cuyler was united in marriage to Annie E. Mathiot, a daughter of the Hon. Joshua Mathiot, a member of Congress from Ohio. Her labors ably supplemented and rounded out those of her husband. She was in hearty sympathy with him in all of his church work and in his efforts for the upbuilding of man, and in a no less forceful, but in a more quiet way, her influence was exerted for the benefit of God's children. From the time of his retirement from the ministry until near the close of his life Dr. Cuyler devoted his time to preaching and lecturing in colleges and to literary work. A monument to his splendid accomplishments is found in the Cuyler Chapel of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, which was named in his honor by the Young People's Association of that organization in 1892. A large mission church, seating one thousand people and erected in 1900 by the Lafayette Avenue Church, in Canton, China, was named the Theodore L. Cuyler Church. He died February 26, 1909.

DUTCHER, Silas B.,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

Silas B. Dutcher was born July 12, 1829, on his father's farm on the shore of Otsego Lake, in the town of Springfield, Otsego county, New York, son of Parcefor Carr and Johanna Low (Frink) Dutcher, grandson of John and Silvey (Beardsley) Dutcher, great-grandson of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Knickerbocker) Dutcher, and great-great-grandson of Ruloff and Janettie (Bressie) Dutcher, who were married at Kingston, New York, in 1700, and in 1720 removed to Litchfield county, Connecticut. Ruloff Dutcher is believed to have been a grand-

S. B. Dutton

son of Dierck Cornelison Duyster, undercommissary at Fort Orange in 1630, whose name appears in deeds of two large tracts of land to Killian Van Rensselaer. His maternal grandparents were Stephen and Ann (Low) Frink, and his maternal great-grandparents were Captain Peter and Johanna (Ten Eyck) Low, and his great-grandfather was an officer in the Continental army. Johanna Ten Eyck was a descendant of Conrad Ten Eyck, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to New York in 1650, and owned what is now known as Coenties Slip, New York City. Another of his ancestors was William Beardsley, who was born at Stratford, England, in 1605, came to America in 1635, settling at Stratford, Connecticut, four years later, and another one was Harman Janse Van Wye Knickerbocker, of Dutchess county, New York.

Silas B. Dutcher attended the public schools near his father's farm each summer and winter from the age of four until the age of seven years, and after that he had a little more schooling in the winter season, and one term at Cazenovia Seminary. He began teaching winter schools at the age of sixteen, and taught every winter until he was twenty-two, working on his father's farm during the remainder of each year. In the fall of 1851, owing to a temporary loss of his voice which prevented him from teaching, he found employment at railroad construction, but soon became a station agent and subsequently a conductor, and for more than three years was employed on the old Erie Railway from Elmira to Niagara Falls, New York. He then went to New York and entered mercantile business, to which he devoted his energies through the terrible panics of 1857 and 1860 without severe misfortune. In 1868 he was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue, a position which he at first declined, but was urged by his friends to accept. Against his own judgment, and, as events proved, greatly to the detriment of his financial interests, he took the office. He was unable to give attention to his own business, his partner was not equal to its management, and he soon discovered that all he had accumulated by twelve years of hard work was scattered and gone, and he was obliged to sell the real estate he owned to meet his liabilities.

Even as a boy he had been more or less interested in politics. His grandfather was a Democrat, and Silas B. Dutcher was often called upon to read his Democratic newspaper to him; his father was a Whig, and the result was that he had an opportunity at an early age to learn something of the claims of both parties. Before he was twenty-one he became interested in the question of freedom, or the extension of slavery in the territories—the most vital question of that day—and while yet little more than a boy, in 1848, did some effective campaign speaking for General Taylor.

When he went to New York Mr. Dutcher resolved to have nothing to do with active politics, but the breaking up of a Republican meeting in the Bleecker building in the Ninth Ward brought him out most decisively, and he was quite active politically from 1856 to 1861. In 1857 he was president of the Ninth Ward Republican Association; in 1858-59 he was chairman of the Young Men's Republican Committee; and in 1860 he was president of the Wide-Awake Association. During the last year mentioned he became a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York. His business demanded his attention, and there were other reasons why, in the fall of 1861, he moved to Brooklyn in order

to sever his relations with that body. William M. Tweed was a member of the board at that time, and began to develop some of the schemes which eventually caused his downfall. Mr. Dutcher was not willing to vote ignorantly on any question or to act upon the representations of other members, who he believed held their personal interests above the interests of the county. As a resident of Brooklyn he again resolved to keep out of politics, but the riots of 1863 brought him in close relations with active Republicans, and he found himself again in the political harness. He held the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue from 1868 until 1872, a period of four years, at first under appointment of Hugh McCullough, the Secretary of the Treasury, and later under appointment of President Grant. In November, 1872, he was appointed United States Pension Agent, resigning that office in 1875 to accept a position in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which he held until appointed United States Appraiser of the Port of New York by President Grant, which latter position he held until 1880. He was Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York from 1880 until 1883, appointed by Governor Cornell. At the close of his term in the last named office, President Arthur requested him to accept the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to which he replied that he had held office fourteen years, and that all he had to show for that service was a few old clothes; that if he accepted the position tendered him and held it one or more years, he would retire with about the same quantity of old clothes as he had at the beginning, and so much older and less available for other business, and that the remainder of his life must be devoted to making some provision for his wife and children, and consequently he must decline further office-holding.

He was a member of the charter commission which framed the charter of Greater New York, appointed by Governor Morton, and was appointed a manager of the Long Island State Hospital by Governor Black, and reappointed by Governor Roosevelt. He was a Whig from 1850 to 1855, and became a Republican at the organization of that party. After locating in Brooklyn he was the chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee for four years, a member of the Republican State Committee for many years, and was the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the State in 1876. He served as a delegate to several Republican national conventions, and was on the stump in every presidential campaign from 1848 to 1888.

From the time he became a resident of Brooklyn until the consolidation was consummated, Mr. Dutcher was an advocate of the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York. As a member for four years of the Brooklyn Board of Education, he exerted all his influence for the advancement of the public schools. As a member of the Charter Commission for Greater New York, he labored earnestly to secure equal taxation and home rule for the public schools, believing that the system and management were better than in Manhattan, and better than any other submitted to the community. No work of his life gave him more satisfaction than the results in the charter on these two points. He also took an active interest in Sunday school affairs, and was superintendent for ten years of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church Sunday school, at a time when it was one of the largest schools in the State.

Mr. Dutcher resumed business to some extent in 1885, when he formed a copart-

nership with W. E. Edminster in a fire and marine insurance agency, which existed for a number of years. He was one of the charter trustees of the Union Dime Savings Institution of New York City, organized in 1859, and became its president in 1885. In the spring of 1901 he was invited to and accepted the presidency of the Hamilton Trust Company. He was for twenty years a director in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and was a director in the Garfield Safe Deposit Company and the Goodwin Car Company. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, treasurer of the Brooklyn Bible Society, one of the managers of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton clubs and of the Masonic fraternity, and president of the Association of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans in 1896.

When Mr. Dutcher took up his residence in Brooklyn the population of the city was about 275,000. What is now the Park Slope was then open fields. The small settlement known as Gowanus was all there was south of Flatbush avenue. He witnessed the city grow from a little more than a quarter of a million souls to more than a million and a quarter, the Park Slope transformed into one of the finest residential sections of the city, and the three or four churches in that part of Brooklyn increase in large measure. He knew every one of Brooklyn's mayors from George Hall, the first executive, down to the time of his death, and also knew personally every Governor of the State of New York, from William H. Seward to Benjamin B. Odell, except Governor William C. Bouch and Governor Silas Wright. His political career was one to note with respect. He was never an applicant for any office that he filled, and he never became a dependent on a political office. Every public employment to which he was called was a business employment and he fulfilled its duties in a way to prove his fitness for private employment and his life exhibited a union of public and private service which was creditable citizenship.

Mr. Dutcher married, February 10, 1859, Rebecca J. Alwaise, a descendant of John Alwaise, a French Huguenot, who came to Philadelphia in 1740. Her grandmother was a descendant of John Bishop, who came from England in 1645, and settled at Woodbridge, New Jersey. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher were: DeWitt P., Edith May, Elsie Rebecca, Malcomb B., Jessie Ruth and Eva Olive. Mr. Dutcher died February 10, 1909.

DE VINNE, Theodore L.,

Art Printer, Author.

Theodore Low De Vinne, one of the most accomplished printers of his day, and a founder of the New York Typothetæ, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, December 25, 1828, son of the Rev. Daniel and Joanna Augusta (Low) De Vinne.

He acquired a common school education, and at an early age entered the office of "The Gazette," at Newburgh, New York, and learned the printer's trade, remaining there four years. In 1849 he came to New York City and took employment in the printing house of Francis Hart, and ten years later he became junior partner in the firm of Francis Hart & Company. At the time of the death of Mr. Hart in 1877, Mr. De Vinne became manager of the business, and in 1883 it was incorporated by Theodore L. De Vinne & Company. Mr. De Vinne became world-wide known as a most accomplished printer, and recognized as a foremost leader in improvement in the

art of typography. He printed the "St. Nicholas" magazine from 1873, and "The Century" from 1874. He was one of the founders and the first secretary of the New York Typothetæ, and president of the United Typothetæ of America, 1887-88; a president of the Grolier Club, and a prominent member of the Aldine Association, and of numerous art and literary clubs both in the United States and in Europe. He was a frequent contributor to leading art journals and other periodicals, and was author of the following published volumes: "Printer's Price List" (1869); "Invention of Printing" (1876); "Historic Types" (1884); "Christopher Plantin" (1888); "Plain Printing Types" (1900); "Correct Composition" (1901); "Title Pages" (1902); "Book Composition" (1904); "Notable Printers of Italy During the Fifteenth Century" (1910). Columbia and Yale Universities conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He married, in 1850, Grace Brockbank, daughter of Joseph Brockbank, of Willimantic, Connecticut; she died May 7, 1905. Mr. De Vinne died February 16, 1914.

JAMES, Henry,

Prolific Author.

Henry James was by common consent one of the leading American writers of his day, yet one of the least frequently read by the masses.

He was born in New York City on April 15, 1843, son of the Rev. Henry James, a noted clergyman and Swedenborgian. His brother, the late William James, attained world-wide fame as a psychologist.

Henry James's education gave wide latitude to his inclinations. After spending many years in the schools of Switzerland and France, he returned to America and entered the Law School of Harvard University. In 1911 Harvard honored him with the Degree of Humane Letters. Even before crossing the ocean for the first time as a youth, Mr. James had been deeply interested in the society of other lands. He himself relates how he spent many boyhood hours pouring over the pages of "Punch," absorbing English traditions and atmosphere, for which he held the greatest admiration. While a student at Harvard his literary inclinations were disclosed. It was his wont to shut himself up in his room for several days at a time, refusing food, except what was brought to him, and devoting himself entirely to the task of evolving plots, characters, skillful description and dialogue. While at that institution he came under the influence of James Russell Lowell.

In 1869 he went abroad for the second time, on this occasion to make his home in Paris. He soon found, however, that London and nearby spots in England fitted his temperament better. He purchased a fine estate at Rye, on the seacoast of Sussex, about seventy miles from London. He returned to this country but once since, and then after an absence of twenty-five years. The European war, beginning in 1914, seemed to have touched his heart harder than did the American struggle of half a century before. He was deeply disappointed when he realized the United States did not intend throwing its armed forces to the assistance of the allies and the succor of Belgium.

In 1915 Mr. James became a British subject. In a statement he gave the following reasons for changing his allegiance: "Because having lived and worked in England the best part of forty years; because of my attachment to the

country, my sympathy with it and its people; because of long friendships, associations and interests formed here, all have brought to a head a desire to throw my moral weight and personal allegiance, for whatever it may be worth, into the scale of the contending nations in the present and future fortune."

Mr. James was made welcome by the English. The King bestowed upon him the Order of Merit, through the medium of Lord Bryce. There are only eleven civilian members of this order, which was instituted as a mark of special distinction for naval or military service, or for work in art, literature and science.

Not long afterwards Mr. James was taken seriously ill. While his malady was not of an acute nature, he was told by his physicians that it would prove fatal within a few months. He was one of the few novelists said to have never been interviewed. He always refrained from answering critics and from explaining passages in his books. In his works published since 1908 Mr. James wrote a special preface to each, giving its history and certain autobiographical notes which he knew would be appreciated by his many admirers. His use of language was masterly. He was so conscientious of detail that he sacrificed simplicity to such an extent that his long, involved sentences became a tradition. He was noted for his unfailing flow of words, and his subtle blendings and shadings of thought. Throughout his many works were cryptograms of a type most puzzling to his readers.

Among his works were: "Watch and Ward," 1871; "A Passionate Pilgrim," 1875; "Doderick Hudson," 1875; "Transatlantic Sketches," 1875; "The American," 1877; "French Poets and Novelists," 1878; "The Europeans," 1878; "Daisy Miller," 1878; "An International Episode," 1879; "Life of Hawthorne," 1879; "A Bundle of Letters," 1879; "Confidence," 1879; "Diary of a Man of Fifty," 1880; "Washington Square," 1880; "The Portrait of a Lady," 1881; "Siege of London," 1883; "Portraits of Places," 1884; "Tales of Three Cities," 1884; "A Little Tour of France," 1884; "Author of Belltraffic," 1884; "The Bostonians," 1886; "Princess Casamassima," 1886; "Partial Portraits," 1888; "The Aspern Papers," 1888; "The Reverberator," 1888; "A London Life," 1889; "The Tragic Muse," 1890; "Terminations," 1896; "The Spoils of Poynton," 1897; "What Maisie Knew," 1897; "In the Cage," 1898; "The Two Magiis," 1898; "The Awkward Age," 1899; "The Soft Side," 1900; "A Little Tour in France," 1900; "The Sacred Fount," 1901; "The Wings of the Dove," 1902; "The Better Sort," 1903; "The Question of Our Speech and the Lesson of Balzas (lectures), 1905; "American Scene," 1906; "Italian Hours," 1909; "Julia Bride," 1909; "Novels and Tales" (24 vols), 1909; "Finer Grain," 1910; "The Outcry," 1911, and "Small Boys and Others," 1913.

When in 1915 Mr. James took up his permanent residence in England, and became a British subject, his health was failing, and his death occurred on February 28, 1916, at his residence in Chelsea.

HARRIMAN, Edward Henry,

Capitalist, Financier.

Edward Henry Harriman was born at Hempstead, Long Island, February 25, 1848, son of Rev. Orlando and Cornelia (Neilson) Harriman, grandson of Orlando and Anna (Ingland) Harriman, and great-grandson of William Harriman, a native of Nottingham, England, and a member of the Worshipful Company of Stationers in London, who came to Amer-

ica in 1795 and settled in New York City. His father was a man of broad education, and as a young man served as junior principal of the academy at Ossining, New York. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, was assistant rector at Tarrytown, New York, and for five years was rector of old St. George's Church, at Hempstead, Long Island; his later years were passed in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Edward H. Harriman was educated at Trinity School, New York City, and in Jersey City, New Jersey. He began his business career as a clerk in a broker's office in Wall street, New York City. He manifested great aptitude for the details of the business, and soon realized the possibilities of large financiering. At the age of twenty-two he opened a brokerage office in his own name and made his appearance on the floor of the Stock Exchange as a member and trader. In 1872, two years later, he founded the banking firm of Harriman & Company, with James and Lewis Livingston as partners, and his younger brother, William M. Harriman, subsequently became identified with the firm. Shortly after the year 1890 Mr. Harriman began to give his entire time and abilities to railroad interests, committing the banking business to his brother, William M. Harriman, with Nicholas Fish and Oliver Harriman (a cousin) as partners. From the outset, Edward H. Harriman was successful in his enterprises, and was recognized as an operator of remarkable foresight and judgment. His first active interest in railways grew out of his acquisition of stock in the Sodus Bay & Southern and the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain railroads, two small lines in northern New York, in both of which he became director. In 1883 he was elected a director of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and with which his service continued until his death. He was elected vice-president of the company in 1887, but resigned the position in 1890. In 1893 he participated in a reorganization of the Erie Railroad Company, undertaken by J. Pierpont Morgan, and his signal success in this transaction led him to devote his activities toward the constructive reorganization of other lines. Having made a thorough study of railways and railway management, he came to the conclusion that there was urgent necessity for their expansion and improvement—an enlargement of their capacity to serve the public. Many important roads were then in a demoralized financial condition, and some of them practically bankrupt. They were poorly equipped, and various western roads particularly were without adequate traffic on account of crop failures and a general paralysis of business. Mr. Harriman was made a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in December, 1897, was elected chairman of its executive committee, May 23, 1898, and president, June 7, 1904, which offices he held until his death. The Union Pacific system was soon brought to comprise the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, and the Oregon Railway & Navigation roads. After the death of Collis P. Huntington in 1900, the Union Pacific resources were used to secure the controlling interest in the Southern Pacific Company, this carrying control of the Central Pacific railway, the Oregon & California railroad, the Southern Pacific railroad, the South Pacific Coast railway, and Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company, as well as many short feeder roads. Mr. Harriman became a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company in April, 1901, and president on September 6, offices he also held until his death. The Southern Pacific Company also operated a line of boats from Galveston and New Orleans to New York. The

services rendered by Mr. Harriman to the great region served by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems directly, and indirectly to the entire country, are incalculable. While managing the immense interests of his systems so as to make them profitable, Mr. Harriman also devoted them to the service of the public, frequently without compensation. When San Francisco was visited by an earthquake and conflagration, he at once realized that the sufferers could be removed from hunger and suffering more quickly than they could be relieved by gathering and carrying supplies to them, and accordingly he removed two hundred thousand people and their belongings to the surrounding country. Besides a generous personal contribution, he ordered his railways to transport without cost the gifts of food and supplies which the American people sent to the stricken city, and in this way his railroads gave probably about a million dollars in free freight service.

In 1899, while planning an outing to Alaska for his family, Mr. Harriman conceived the idea of making it a scientific expedition. After consultation with the officers of the Washington Academy of Sciences, a number of noted scientists were made members of the party, among them five biologists and zoologists, three ornithologists, five botanists, three geologists, a glaciologist, an anthropologist, an entomologist, three artists, two physicians, a mining engineer, a forester, a geographer, two taxidermists and two photographers. Mr. Harriman bore the entire expense of the expedition, and published a record of its results in three sumptuous volumes. In 1903-04 Mr. Harriman was president of the New York State Commission appointed by Governor Odell to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in that capacity delivered one of the opening addresses. He was very fond of children, and the most conspicuous illustration of the practical character of this interest is the Boys' Club of New York, the oldest and largest club of its kind in the world, of which he was president from the time he organized it in 1876 until his death. He erected a club house at a cost of nearly $250,000, and habitually paid its financial deficits, at times amounting to more than a thousand dollars a month. In the club rooms ten thousand boys from the so-called slums of New York find free facilities for giving expression to their talents and ambitions, absolutely without any formal attempt at religious or moral instruction.

Unquestionably Mr. Harriman will be remembered as one of the most notable financiers and railroad men of the world. In boldness, broadness and accuracy of conception and in vigor and success of execution, he had no equal in contemporary business, and in the short span of years that his activities covered, no single individual in the world's financial and industrial history ever accomplished greater results or rendered more substantial public service in the development and administration of private enterprise. His brilliant achievements brought great honor to his name, but their price to him was death, for in the fulness of his success he died a martyr to labor and responsibility. No man of such character and accomplishments could escape opposition and criticism, but these to Mr. Harriman were but spurs to greater and better endeavors, and the great good he did in the promotion of commerce and the development of the resources of the West will be the measure by which his life's work will be tested. Personally Mr. Harriman was a congenial companion, a great favorite among his associates, and always a leader in whatever was going on in the club and social life of New York City.

Mr. Harriman married, at Ogdensburg,

New York, September 10, 1879, Mary W., daughter of William J. Averell, who bore him six children. He had an intense love for the family circle, and he inculcated in his children a proper regard for the conventionalities of fine breeding, a due observance of their responsibilities towards the various charitable institutions of the metropolis. To carry out one of the plans initiated by him, Mrs. Harriman, within a few months after his death, conveyed to the State of New York from the Harriman estate ten thousand acres and the sum of $1,000,000 for the extension and development of a State park, which was designed through the assistance of other large gifts to preserve as a public park along the west bank of the Hudson river, one of the most picturesque landscapes in the world, extending from Fort Lee to Newburgh, over a distance of sixty miles. While Mr. Harriman maintained a city residence in New York, his country home was on an estate of 25,000 acres at Arden, in the Ramapo Hills, Orange county, New York, where his death occurred, September 9, 1909.

POTTER, Henry C.,

Prelate of Protestant Episcopal Church.

Henry Codman Potter was born in Schenectady, New York, May 25, 1834, son of Alonzo and Maria (Nott) Potter, his mother being a daughter of the famous Eliphalet Nott, for sixty-five years president of Union College. His father was Bishop of Pennsylvania; his uncle, Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York; of his brothers, Clarkson Nott Potter was a Congressman from New York for several terms; Robert B. Potter was a brigadier-general in the Civil War; Howard Potter was a distinguished banker; Edward T. Potter was a well-known architect, and Eliphalet Nott Potter was president of Union and afterward of Hobart College.

Henry Codman Potter was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1857. He was ordained to the priesthood October 15, 1858, and was at once called to be rector of Christ Church, Greensburg, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he was called to St. John's Church, Troy, New York, and seven years later went to Boston as assistant minister on the Green foundation of Trinity Church, which position he held for two years. In May, 1868, he was called to the rectorship of Grace Church, New York City, where for fifteen years he labored unceasingly, not only in the service of the church, but as a citizen devoting himself freely to the betterment of the City of New York along social and educational lines. During this period his uncle, Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York, was advanced in years, and, having asked for an assistant, in 1883 Henry C. Potter was elected Assistant Bishop, and was consecrated at Grace Church, October 20, 1883. He at once entered upon episcopal duties, Bishop Horatio Potter almost immediately withdrawing from active administration, leaving the burden of the work upon the nephew, and who from the beginning manifested his eminent fitness for the task. Bishop Horatio Potter dying in 1887, Henry C. Potter entered upon the bishopric of a diocese the largest in point of population of his church in America, and having, at the time of his death, 405 clergymen, 257 church edifices, 256 parishes and missions, 81,388 communicants, 3,820 Sunday school teachers, and 41,835 Sunday school scholars.

Bishop Potter's labors in Grace Church, while he was yet a rector, formed an epoch in church history, and, it may also

be said, made a new chapter in sociology. Here he defined the mission of the church as one that should meet man's human as well as his spiritual needs. The tide of population had been rapidly sweeping northward and away from Grace Church. The question of removal was mooted, but the young rector resolutely turned his face toward the poor, the lowly, the humble, and the needy of the neighborhood, and wrought out a quality of Christian socialism that promoted sociability and drew the neighborhood together in a common interest. Under his rectorship the influence of Grace Church extended itself in many directions. The chapel in East Fourteenth street was continued as a successful mission. Grace House, Grace Church Day Nursery and the chantry were added to the group of church buildings, while the beauty of the edifice itself was much enhanced, increased by the addition of the graceful marble spire, the chimes, a new chancel, and new windows. Mr. Potter, while yet a rector, was secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and one of the founders of the Charity Organization Society; and he was also secretary of the house of bishops for fifteen years, a service which was of great value to him and when he himself came to be a bishop. He passed part of one summer at the pro-cathedral in Stanton street, in order to observe for himself the conditions under which the poor dwell in one of the most crowded districts of New York. As a member of the National Civic Federation, he was frequently called upon as an arbitrator in controversies between employers and employees. As bishop he administered the diocesan affairs with wisdom and great breadth of view, and his time and strength were spent unceasingly to build up, to vitalize and to extend the work of his church. His interest extended throughout the entire domain of conscientious citizenship. On various public occasions his voice was raised at moments when it found an echo throughout the land, three instances being especially notable. The first was on the occasion of the Washington centennial celebration, of which President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, said: "I like to remember the service Bishop Potter did—and it was a bold service—when he stood on a historic occasion in the pulpit of old St. Paul's and in the presence of a President of the United States said what was in his heart about corruption in our public life and the corroding influence of the spoils system in politics. The whole nation, east and west, north and south, rose to its feet in splendid appreciation, not only of his courage, but of the sure instinct which led him to seize that dramatic moment to say to every American what under other circumstances perhaps but few Americans would have heard." Again, in 1895, there was a movement for the reform of city politics, and an effort to throw off the yoke of Tammany, but the men to whom the city should have been able to turn in her hour of need had no better remedy to suggest than an alliance with the machine of the opposing political party. Only a group of citizens, members of the comparatively unimportant good government clubs, had the courage to protest against such a sacrifice of principle. In vain they appealed to the leading men of New York to aid them in their effort, but only Bishop Potter clearly saw the issue and made it plain in a letter which was posted on the boardbills all over the city as a campaign appeal. The third occasion was when the alliance between the city police and criminals had been forced upon his knowledge by the neglect and insolence with which the protests of the vicar of the pro-cathedral in Stanton street were received by the local police captain, and where the conditions

were such that the young girls of the neighborhood were not safe in the streets. His public letter to Mayor Van Wyck opened the eyes of the people to the existent frightful conditions, and caused a real moral awakening, if not the defeat of the Tammany candidate at the ensuing election. Characteristic of his entire career was his activity in public affairs, and he valued such extra-clerical opportunities as a part of the prophetic function of his ministry. At the same time he was never too remote a Christian to be out of reach of human relations, nor too much a man of the world to forget the sacredness of his calling.

The project of building the magnificent Cathedral of St. John the Divine, though conceived in the mind of Bishop Horatio Potter, would have ended in failure but for the unceasing efforts of his bishop-nephew, Henry C. Potter. Incorporated in 1873, the work progressed slowly with no great degree of public interest, but, after many vicissitudes during a period of eight years, the cornerstone was laid in 1892, and at the time of his death about $3,500,000 had been contributed for its erection. The honorary degrees conferred upon Bishop Potter were: Doctor of Divinity by Harvard, Union and Oxford (England); Doctor of Laws by Union, University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Cambridge (England), and St. Andrews (Scotland), and Doctor of Civil Law, Bishops College (Canada). He was the author of "Sisterhoods and Deaconesses" (1873); "The Gates of the East" (1877); "Sermons of the City" (1881); "Waymarks" (1892); "The Scholar and the State" (1897); "Addresses to Women Engaged in Church Work" (1898); "God and the City" (1900); "The Industrial Situation" (1902); "Man, Men and Their Masters" (1902); "The East of To-Day and To-morrow" (1902); "Law and Loyalty" (1903); "The Drink Problem" (1905); "Reminiscences of Bishops and Archbishops" (1906). Bishop Potter was married first, in 1857, to Eliza Rogers Jacobs, of Spring Grove, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and (second) in 1902, to Mrs. Elizabeth Scriven Clark, widow of Alfred Corning Clark, of Cooperstown, New York. Bishop Potter died at Cooperstown on July 21, 1908, and on October 20, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, his body was placed beneath the floor of the altar in the crypt of the great cathedral which owed so much to his effort.

ALVORD, Thomas G.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Thomas Gold Alvord was born at Onondaga, New York, December 20, 1810, of English and Dutch antecedents. His paternal ancestor, Alexander Alvord, emigrated to this country from Somersetshire, England, in 1634, and settled in East Windsor, Connecticut. His maternal ancestor, Abram Jacob Lansing, came from Holland in 1630 and located at Fort Orange (now Albany), New York. He became the patroon of Lansingburgh, which place is named after him. A number of his ancestors were soldiers in the Revolution, and his paternal grandfather served also in the French and Indian wars. His father, Elisha Alvord, married Helen Lansing, at Lansingburgh.

Thomas Gold Alvord received his early education at the academy at Lansingburgh, New York, and afterward matriculated at Yale College, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He subsequently studied law, and in October, 1832, was admitted to the bar. In January, 1833, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Salina, now a portion of Syracuse, New York. In 1846 he gave up his law practice and engaged in the manufacture of lumber and salt, in

which he attained a high degree of success. In 1860 Mr. Alvord gave up the lumber part of his business and thereafter devoted himself entirely to the manufacture of salt. He held various local offices at Salina, and in November, 1843, was elected to the New York Assembly, and from that time forward his name was prominently connected with the history of his native State. From 1864 to 1866 he was Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and from 1867 to 1868 was a member and vice-president of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1861 Mr. Alvord was made permanent presiding officer of the Union Convention which met in Syracuse in that year. He rendered valuable service to New York as a legislator, displaying great ability in the formulating of salutary laws and the tact to secure their adoption; his cogent logic, directness of speech, acute discernment, and ready grasp of every point at issue, together with his untiring industry, imposing presence and commanding manner, making him a power in the New York Assembly. Mr. Alvord was speaker in 1858 and 1864, and was the first speaker of the Assembly when it met in 1879 in the new capitol at Albany, and occupied the new chamber for the first time. He died in Syracuse, New York, October 25, 1897.

PIERREPONT, Edwards,

Lawyer, Jurist, Diplomat.

Edwards Pierrepont, a distinguished New York lawyer and jurist, was a native of Connecticut, born at North Haven, March 4, 1817, son of Giles Pierrepont and Eunice, daughter of Jonathan Munson, and great-grandson of Joseph Pierrepont, who settled in North Haven, his father having given a valuable property to the town for public use. The progenitor of the family in this country, John Pierrepont, was the younger son of a great family in Nottingham, England, and came to the United States in 1650, settling at Roxbury, now a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts. Six years after coming to America, he purchased three hundred acres of land in Roxbury, and there married Miss Stow, of Kent, England, who was the mother of his son James, one of the chief founders and promoters of Yale College.

Edwards Pierrepont was prepared for college by the Rev. Noah Porter (afterward president of Yale College), and entered that institution and graduated with the class of 1837, receiving one of the highest class honors, that of class orator. In 1840 he was graduated from the New Haven Law School. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Columbus, Ohio, in partnership with P. C. Wilcox of that city. In 1846 he permanently located in New York City, where he had resided for some time. In 1857 he was elected judge of the Superior Court of that city, and resigned in 1860 in order to resume his practice. Judge Pierrepont took a deep and patriotic interest in the Civil War. His first speech, and which brought him prominently before the public, was made a year and a half before the outbreak of hostilities, in which he forecast the dreadful struggle. He was one of the most active members of the noted Union Defence Committee, and, when the Massachusetts troops were attacked in Baltimore, in April, 1861, and all communication with the national capital cut off, Judge Pierrepont was selected as one of a committee of three to make their way as best they could to Washington, his associates being William M. Evarts and Thurlow Weed. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln, in connection with General John A. Dix, to act as a commissioner to try the prisoners of state

that were confined in the different forts of the United States. In 1864 he took a prominent part in the effective alignment of the War Democrats who favored the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln.

In 1867, Judge Pierrepont was elected a member of the convention for framing a new constitution for the State of New York, and served on the judiciary committee with great efficiency. He was also in the same year employed by Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and Henry Stanbury, Attorney-General, to conduct the government prosecution against John H. Surratt, indicted for being a party to the murder of President Lincoln. In 1868, President Grant appointed Judge Pierrepont to the position of United States Attorney for the District of New York, which he occupied until 1870, when he resigned. He at once became one of the most active members of the Committee of Seventy, formed to take action against the "ring frauds" in the New York City municipal government. In 1871, when the Texas & Pacific railroad was organized under charter by the United States, he was made a director, counsel, and treasurer of the road, and the following year visited Frankfort and London on business for the company. Judge Pierrepont was proffered the appointment of Minister to the Court of Russia by President Grant in May, 1873, but declined the honor. In 1875 he accepted the portfolio of Attorney-General of the United States in President Grant's cabinet. While filling this position he argued for the government all the more important cases, among which were the noted Arkansas Hot Spring case, and the Pacific railway case. He was also called upon by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, to give an opinion upon a great question of international law in which were discussed the questions of nationality and acquired nationality, and his opinion gave him a wide reputation both in Europe and America. In 1876 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. When President Grant visited Europe during the second year of Judge Pierrepont's mission, the latter named urged upon the Queen's ministers the propriety of according the same precedence to the former President of the United States that had been given to the ex-ruler of France. This was gracefully acceded to, and other countries followed the precedent set by Great Britain. While abroad, Judge Pierrepont devoted much attention to the financial system of England. He returned to the United States in 1878, and at once resumed the practice of his profession, at the same time taking an active interest in financial questions, and writing considerably upon the subject. In 1887 he wrote an article advocating an international treaty, claiming that by convention the commercial value of the silver dollar might be restored. He also published various orations and addresses. Judge Pierrepont was awarded the honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbian College, Washington, D. C., in June, 1871, and in 1873 Yale College conferred upon him the same degree. During his residence in London, Oxford bestowed upon him the degree of D. C. L., the highest honor the university confers. He died in New York City, March 6, 1892.

SWINBURNE, John,

Sanitationist.

Dr. John Swinburne, whose fame principally rests upon the creation of the quarantine station in New York Harbor, was born at Deer River, Lewis county, New York, May 20, 1820. His father dying when he was only twelve years old, at that early age he was called upon

to face the realities of life by not only self-support, but by contributing to the maintenance of his mother and her other children. He labored upon a farm during the summer, and attended the public schools in winter. His meager educational advantages were supplemented by a two years' course at the Fairfield Academy, and in 1842 he entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1846, first in his class, having entirely maintained himself during his years of study. He had mastered a thorough knowledge of anatomy, and was at once appointed college demonstrator in that department, and occupied the position for four years. He then established a private school of anatomy, which he afterwards closed in order to attend to the demands of a very exacting personal practice. In 1859 and 1861 he read papers before the New York State Medical Society that were published in the society reports. In the latter year, the first of the Civil War period, General John F. Rathbone appointed him chief medical officer in charge of the sick at the depot for the sick at Albany, New York. In April, 1862, the need of surgeons on the battle-field having become most urgent, he tendered his services to Governor Morgan as volunteer surgeon without compensation, and he was at once commissioned, and ordered by General McClellan to repair to Savage Station, which was about to become an important point in the opening military campaign. There he established a depot, having been given full powers and command so far as pertained to a surgeon in charge of sick and wounded. When the Army of the Potomac retreated from Savage Station on June 29th, thousands of wounded soldiers were necessarily left on the battle-field, and although Surgeon Swinburne was free to retire with the army, as did the majority of the surgeons, he remained to care for the sick and wounded, braving capture rather than desert his post, remaining for a month, and until all the wounded had been removed. His humane conduct and professional ability won the esteem of the Confederate authorities, who appreciatively recognized the fact that he had paid the same attention to their own wounded soldiers as he did to those of the Federal army. Dr. Swinburne applied to General Stonewall Jackson for a pass to visit the various hospitals in the vicinity where the wounded Federal prisoners were confined, and the general, in granting the pass, in a very complimentary note informed him that he was not to be considered a prisoner of war, and that the pass would safeguard him through the lines wherever he desired to go.

In 1864, Governor Seymour appointed Dr. Swinburne to the position of Health Officer of the Port of New York, and the Republican Legislature at once confirmed the appointment. He was reappointed by Governor Fenton in 1867. When he assumed control of quarantine duties, there were absolutely no provisions for effectually carrying out its purpose; the only means was a floating hospital, and this vessel in a leaky condition. During his administration, continuing from 1864 to 1870, Dr. Swinburne succeeded in constructing, at a minimum cost of $750,000, and in face of the greatest opposition, the docks and buildings in the lower bay, known as Swinburne Island and Hoffman Island, both built on banks that were near the surface at low tide, and which to-day constitute the best quarantine in the world.

After his retirement from his position, and while traveling in Europe, in 1870, Dr. Swinburne was invited to form the American Ambulance Corps for service during the Franco-Prussian War. From his arrival in Paris, September 7, 1870, to

his departure, March 18, 1871, his efforts and those of his assistants were such as to excite the astonishment of the people and the admiration of the medical profession. The ambulance service was conducted on the most extensive scale, with results that far surpassed those obtained by the French surgeons, and the entire expense was defrayed by Americans residing in Paris. The French government decorated Dr. Swinburne a chevalier of the Legion of Honor and with the Red Cross of Geneva in acknowledgement of his services. After he returned from Europe he settled at Albany, New York, where he soon had an extensive practice. He was elected mayor of that city in 1882, but his election was contested, and he obtained his seat only after fourteen months litigation. As a Republican, he was elected to Congress in 1884. He established the Swinburne Dispensary, wherein ten thousand persons were annually treated, entirely at his own expense. As a medical and surgical expert, he was perhaps more frequently called to the witness stand, in the most important medico-legal cases, than any other member of the medical profession in the State.

Dr. Swinburne's biographer has written that "There is something phenomenally grand in the active, self-denying and busy life of John Swinburne as a surgeon on the battle-field; as a health officer contending with the terrible diseases of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever, saving the people from their destructive ravages for years, and finding the means not only to check but to suppress these diseases; as a philanthropist, establishing sanitariums, hospitals and dispensaries for the care and treatment of the poor. His quiet benevolence, yet bold aggressiveness in fighting error and corruption in high places, both in professional and official stations, gave his life a charm unequaled in the past, and has won for him the admiration of the masses of the people." Dr. Swinburne died at Albany, New York, March 28, 1889. His biography was compiled and published by the Citizens' Association of Albany, New York.

AUGUR, Christopher C.,

Soldier of Mexican and Civil Wars.

General Christopher Colon Augur was born in New York in 1821. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, was graduated in 1843, and during the next two years served on frontier duty. In 1845 he was brevetted second lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, and, joining with his command the Army of Occupation in Texas under General Taylor, took part in the advance to the Rio Grande in 1846. He was promoted to first lieutenant February 16, 1847, and served through the remainder of the Mexican War as aide-de-camp to General Hopping, after whose death he was called to the staff of General Caleb Cushing, and was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. On August 1, 1852, he was promoted to captain, and acquitted himself with great courage and judgment in the Indian troubles in Oregon during 1855-56.

The threatening conditions in the south caused his recall to the east early in 1861. On May 14th he was commissioned major of the Thirteenth Infantry, and placed in command of the cadets at West Point. On November 12th following he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and given command of a brigade in McDowell's corps in the defences about Washington. In July, 1862, he was transferred to the command of a division under General Banks in the Army of Virginia, and served through the Rappahannock campaign, receiving a severe wound in

C. C. Augur

the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia. For distinguished and meritorious service in that battle he was appointed major-general of volunteers August 9, 1862, and brevetted colonel in the regular army. General Augur was relieved from active service shortly after the fall of Harper's Ferry, upon being appointed by Congress a member of the military commission charged with investigation of the surrender of that important post. He rejoined his command in November, and accompanied General Banks through the Louisiana campaign in 1862. In 1863 he was placed in command of the district of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the First Infantry, July 1, 1863, and commanded the left wing of the army besieging Port Hudson, Mississippi, which surrendered July 9th. He received the brevet of brigadier-general March 13, 1865, for gallant service at the capture of Port Hudson, and the brevet of major-general at the same date for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. Thereafter General Augur continued in service as commander of various military departments, commanding at Washington, 1863-66. He received promotion to the colonelcy of the Twelfth United States Infantry, March 15, 1866, and was mustered out of the volunteer service September 1st. He commanded the Department of the Platte until 1871, having been commissioned brigadier-general of the United States army March 4, 1869; and commanded other departments—of Texas, until 1875; of the Gulf until 1878; and of the South and of Missouri until 1885, when he was retired.

On August 15, 1886, General Augur was dangerously wounded by a negro ruffian whom he attempted to chastise for using foul language in front of his house in Washington. General Augur died in 1898.

COLFAX, Schuyler,

Statesman, Vice-President.

Schuyler Colfax was born in the city of New York, March 23, 1823, being a posthumous child. He was a grandson of General William Colfax, who was born in Connecticut in 1760, and was captain commandant of Washington's guards. At the close of the Revolutionary War Captain Colfax married Hester Schuyler, a daughter of General Philip Schuyler, and their third son was named Schuyler. He occupied the position of teller in the Mechanics' Bank of New York City, and died while he was still a young man.

Schuyler Colfax, son of Schuyler Colfax above mentioned, attended common schools in New York, but before he was eleven years of age went into employment in a store. His mother married again and with her family, including Schuyler, went to Indiana, settling in New Carlisle. Young Schuyler's stepfather, Mr. Matthews, having been elected auditor of St. Joseph county, made his stepson his deputy, and took him to South Bend, which, from that time forward, became the home of Mr. Colfax. Here, while discharging his regular clerical duties, young Colfax took an interest in journalism, and during two winters was in Indianapolis as senate reporter for the "State Journal." In 1845 Mr. Colfax became editor and proprietor of the St. Joseph "Valley Register," and the new paper soon came to be considered one of the very best in the State, and achieved a wide circulation. As a Whig, Mr. Colfax was a very ardent admirer of Henry Clay. He was a member and one of the secretaries of the Whig National Convention of 1848, which nominated General Taylor for the presidency. In 1851 Mr. Colfax was nominated by the Whigs of his district as their candidate for Congress, and lacked few votes of being elected, although the dis-

trict was normally strongly Democratic. In 1852 he was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Scott for the presidency. General Scott was, however, defeated, and the beginning of the last days of the old Whig party had come. In 1854 Mr. Colfax was nominated for Congress by the People's Convention, called in opposition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and was elected by a very large majority. He entered the memorable Thirty-fourth Congress on the first Monday of December, 1855, and was prominent in the exciting struggle which resulted in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts as speaker, upon the one hundred and thirty-fourth ballot. Mr. Colfax soon came into prominence in Congress, and was recognized as one of the most effective orators in the newly formed Republican party. He was continued in Congress by successive reëlections until 1869. He had by this time become prominently known through the country for his strong anti-slavery sentiments, and his temperance principles and practice. He was one of the acknowledged leaders of the opposition to the Lecompton constitution, and generally to the admission of Kansas as a slave State. When the great political conflict broke out, Mr. Colfax was in the thick of it. "He held that success was a duty, due not only to Republican principles, but to the age and the country, and that any concession, short of principle, necessary to insure that success, was not only wise and expedient, but also patriotic and obligatory." In the Thirty-sixth Congress Mr. Colfax was made chairman of the committee on the post office and post roads, and to him is given the credit for the establishment by Congress of the daily overland mail from the western boundary of Missouri to San Francisco.

After the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, great pressure was brought to bear upon him for the appointment of Mr. Colfax to a place in his cabinet as Postmaster-General, but the President appointed Montgomery Blair to that office. During the Civil War, Mr. Colfax, in his place in Congress, continued to actively sustain by voice and vote the principles which he had always held. On the organization of the Thirty-eighth Congress he was elected speaker upon the first ballot, being the first newspaper editor ever elected to the speaker's chair. In this position Mr. Colfax made a most favorable impression upon both parties by his courtesy, and by his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law. A notable incident of his career as speaker occurred in April, 1864. Mr. Long, of Ohio, made a speech from his place in the House of Representatives, in which he practically abandoned the Union to its fate, declaring the rebellion to be in the right, and the war organized by the north to be unjust and wrong. Under the excitement produced by this speech, Mr. Colfax left the speaker's chair, calling for another member of the House to preside, and went upon the floor of the House to move the expulsion of Mr. Long, and supporting the motion with a stirring and aggressive speech. He afterward, however, modified his resolution of expulsion by changing it to one of censure, in which form it was passed by a large majority. On May 7, 1864, Mr. Colfax was presented by citizens of his own State with a set of silver of beautiful design and artistic execution, as a testimonial of their regard for his public services. Mr. Colfax was twice reëlected as speaker, each time by an increased majority. On April 14, 1865, Congress having adjourned, as he was about to start on an overland journey to California and Oregon, he visited the White House in the early evening and bade President Lincoln

good-bye. The President invited him to accept a seat in his box at Ford's Theatre, for that evening, but the invitation was declined on account of Mr. Colfax's prior engagements. On that night Mr. Lincoln was shot by the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth. After his return from Washington to South Bend, Indiana, Mr. Colfax delivered one of the most eloquent of all the eulogies on the Martyred President, and repeated it by request on April 30th, in Chicago.

In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated by the Republican National Convention at Chicago for Vice-President on the ticket with General Ulysses S. Grant, and entered upon the position of president of the Senate on March 4, 1869. In 1871 General Grant offered him the position of Secretary of State in his cabinet, but the offer was declined. In 1872, although his name was mentioned for renomination for Vice-President, he was defeated in the convention. In December of the same year, he declined the position of editor-in-chief of the New York "Tribune." In 1872 and 1873 the character of Mr. Colfax, as was the case with several other of the most prominent men in Congress and out of it, was attacked on account of the Credit Mobilier scandal. It was charged against persons thus accused that they had accepted certificates of stock or money from the officials of the Union Pacific Railway Company, as compensation for their influence in Congress in behalf of the company's schemes. An investigation by the judiciary committee of the House resulted in a report, which, while it technically acquitted Mr. Colfax of having committed any offense after he became Vice-President, nevertheless did not entirely relieve him from public suspicion on this point. As a consequence, Mr. Colfax suffered during the remainder of his life from what he and his friends asserted were unjust and unreasonable charges.

Mr. Colfax passed the latter part of his life at his home in South Bend, Indiana, frequently delivering public lectures in his own and other States. He died in Mankato, Minnesota, January 13, 1885.

STANFORD, Leland,

Man of Large Affairs, Philanthropist.

Leland Stanford was born in Albany county, New York, March 9, 1824, son of Josiah Stanford, a prosperous farmer, who also took contracts for the building of roads and bridges and aided in the construction of the Albany & Schenectady railroad (now a part of the New York Central system), one of the earliest in America.

Leland Stanford, fourth of Josiah Stanford's seven sons, passed his early life on his father's farm, "Elm Grove," and at school nearby. At the age of twenty he took up the study of law, and in 1845 entered the office of Wheaton, Doolittle & Hadley in Albany. A few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 the loss by fire of all his property, his library included, wrecked his plans; and he determined to push further west. In the summer of that year he reached California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. Receiving him into partnership, he was placed in charge of a branch establishment at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. In this new occupation he developed business qualities of which he had been unconscious, and four years later he established himself in San Francisco, where he founded an independent mercantile house which soon became known as one of the most substantial on the Pacific coast.

On the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Stanford became interested in politics, and in 1860 was made a delegate to the national convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. On Lincoln's inauguration in 1861, Mr. Stanford spent some time in Washington, and the President repeatedly advised with him in regard to the political attitude of the Pacific coast. In the autumn of the same year he was elected by an overwhelming majority to the governorship of California, an office which he occupied with such conspicuous success and such general popular approval, that on his retirement from office a joint resolution was voted by both parties in both branches of the Legislature tendering to him "the thanks of the people of California for the able, upright and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of Governor for the past two years." Prior to his election as Governor Mr. Stanford had been chosen president of the newly organized Central Pacific Railroad Company, and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all his energies to the execution of the great task of building the Pacific slope section of the transcontinental railway. The apparently insuperable difficulties encountered and overcome in laying the track from Ogden to San Francisco, particularly through the passes of the Sierra Nevadas, have often been described. The cost of construction of this portion of the line alone, a hundred miles in length, was more than $20,000,000. On May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. The entire Central Pacific system, with its leased lines, eventually embraced a mileage of 4,303 miles. It also operated the Sacramento & Colorado River Steamship line, making a total mileage of 4,793 miles. Mr. Stanford was also president of the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, the Japan & China line running in connection with the Central Pacific system.

He married, in 1848, the daughter of the late Dyer Lathrop, sheriff of Albany county, whose father was an officer in the Revolutionary War. It was many years after the marriage before a child was born to them—a son, who was given his father's name, and to whose future the parents became entirely devoted. The child grew to be sixteen years of age, and was remarkably bright, intelligent and affectionate. In 1884, while the family was sojourning at Florence, Italy, the lad was taken ill with typhoid fever, and soon passed away. A most remarkable occurrence is told in this connection. While Governor Stanford was watching by his boy's bedside, wearied with the prolonged care, he dropped asleep, and in that sleep he dreamt that his son said to him: "Father, don't say you have nothing to live for; you have a great deal to live for; live for humanity, father." While this dream was passing through the brain of the father, death took the child. So utterly prostrated by his loss was Mr. Stanford that but for the impression of his dream, and the reflections upon it, the most serious consequences might have occurred to himself. Determined to carry out the idea suggested, he made up his mind to found the great university which bears his son's name—the Leland Stanford Junior University. This institution, to which he gave 83,000 acres of land, valued at $8,000,000, is located twenty-eight miles from San Francisco, is entirely unsectarian, and affords equal facilities to both sexes. The entire endowment of the institution is estimated at $20,000,000. The estate, called "Palo Alto," contains a lot of about ten acres which is used as a burial place by the Stanford family and for persons con-

nected with the university. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate from California, to succeed J. T. Farley, Democrat. In 1891 he was reëlected. As a Senator, Mr. Stanford took a prominent part in legislation, and was an earnest advocate of plans for the relief of the people from financial burdens.

Mr. Stanford was a liberal patron of art, and possessed a valuable collection of paintings at his elegant residence in San Francisco. "Stanford Farm," his favorite country seat, is situated at Menlo Park, in the Santa Clara valley, about forty miles from San Francisco. A magnificent villa stands in the center of four hundred and fifty acres of park and lawn. Thousands of superb trees make this estate one of the most remarkable arboreta in the world, the owner's aim having been to gather there a sample of every tree which can be made to grow in the soil of California. At one time Mr. Stanford also had a residence in New York City. After his election to the Senatorship he took a house in Farragut Square, Washington, close by the residence of Baron de Struve, Minister from Germany. He died at his home, "Palo Alto," California, June 20, 1893.

CROSBY, Howard,

Clergyman, Educator.

The Rev. Howard Crosby was born in New York City, February 27, 1826, a great-grandson of William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a grandson of Dr. Ebenezer Crosby, who was surgeon to Washington's Life Guard during the Revolutionary War, and subsequently a professor in Columbia College. His father, William B. Crosby, inherited from Colonel Henry Rutgers nearly all of the present seventh ward of New York, and, until John Jacob Astor accumulated his vast landed property, was one of the largest real estate owners of his time. He devoted himself to the care of his property, and to deeds of public benevolence and private charity.

Howard Crosby, son of William B. Crosby, entered the University of the City of New York at the age of fourteen, graduated when eighteen, and at twenty-five was appointed to the professorship of Greek in that institution. In the following year he was elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. In 1859 he was made Professor of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, then under the presidency of Theodore Frelinghuysen, to which institution his great-uncle, Colonel Henry Rutgers, of the Revolutionary army, had given his name and liberal donations. Meantime Professor Crosby was also a theological student, and in 1861 he was duly ordained in the ministry and became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, also retaining his professorship. In 1863 he resigned both positions to accept the pastorate of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York. In the following year he was elected one of the council of the University of the City of New York, and not long afterward was chosen its vice-president, a position he held until the time of his death. In 1870 he was elected chancellor of the university, and, still retaining his pastorate, he served in that capacity until 1881. From 1872 to 1881 he was one of the American company of revisers of the Bible. In 1873 he was chosen moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, and in 1877 was its delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Edinburgh, Scotland. In addition to his clerical and educational work, Dr. Crosby was active in benevolent and reformative

affairs of a public character. In 1877 he founded and acted as president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, an organization seeking by means of State and municipal legislation, to restrict the use of spirituous liquors, and his labors in that direction received such general approval that in 1888 he was appointed by the Legislature a member of the State commission to revise the excise laws.

Dr. Crosby wrote commentaries on the Books of Joshua and Nehemiah, and on the entire New Testament, a volume of Yale lectures, as well as ten other works of a religious or semi-religious character, besides scores of pamphlets, and almost innumerable articles for the reviews. He took an active part in the advancement of the international copyright law, and was a member of the American committee to revise the New Testament. The degree of D. D. was awarded him by Harvard College in 1859, that of LL. D. by Columbia University in 1871. Dr. Crosby died of pneumonia, in New York City, March 29, 1891.

BELKNAP, William W.,

Civil War Soldier, Cabinet Official.

General William Worth Belknap was born in Newburg, New York, September 22, 1829, son of General William Goldsmith Belknap, who was prominent in the Mexican War, and was brevetted brigadier-general for services at the battle of Buena Vista.

William W. Belknap entered Princeton College in 1848, and after his graduation became a student in the law office of Hugh Caperton, of Georgetown, D. C. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he opened a law office, and formed a partnership with R. P. Lowe, afterward Governor of the State. He became prominent as a lawyer and as a Democratic politician, and in 1857 was elected a member of the State Legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was commissioned major of the Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and at the battle of Shiloh covered himself with honor. Here he was severely wounded, but remained on the field until the close of the first day's fighting. Throughout the war the fullest confidence was reposed in Belknap by Grant, Sherman, McPherson, and every other general under whom he served. Every promotion which he received he won on the battlefield. In 1864, after the battle of Atlanta, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and placed in command of the Iowa Brigade, at the head of which he marched to the sea under Sherman, and at the close of the war he was in command of the Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. General Belknap was offered a field officer's commission in the regular army, but declined it. In 1865 he was appointed collector of internal revenue in Iowa, and he held that position until October 13, 1869, when General Grant appointed him Secretary of War. He held this place until March 7, 1876, when he was charged with official corruption, and was permitted to resign. He was afterward impeached by the House of Representatives before the Senate, on the accusation that he promised to appoint Caleb P. Marsh to the charge of a trading department at Fort Sill, in consideration of a sum of money to be paid quarterly to Belknap or his agent. The impeachment proceedings were quashed in the Senate on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, but, on the question of guilty or not guilty, thirty-seven voted guilty, and twenty-three not guilty. It was generally believed among those best informed regarding the details of this scandal, that General Belknap was innocent of complicity as to the improper acts charged against him, and that he was

even ignorant of the facts of the case. After his retirement from public life, General Belknap resided for some time in Philadelphia, but from 1876 until the time of his death he lived in Washington, and carried on the practice of law successfully. He was found dead in his bed on October 13, 1890, and is supposed to have died some time on the previous day, which was Sunday, October 12th. General Belknap was three times married; his first wife was a sister of General Hugh T. Reid; after her death he married Miss Carita Tomlinson, and after her death, in 1870, he married her sister, Mrs. John Bower, of Cincinnati.

AGNEW, Cornelius Rea,

Physician, Sanitationist.

Cornelius Rea Agnew was born in New York City, August 8, 1830, son of William and Elizabeth (Thomson) Agnew. His early ancestors were Huguenots, who in consequence of persecutions fled to Ireland, and settled near Belfast, where they intermarried with Scotch-Irish families and became identified with the Reformed Presbyterian church. The first of the family in America was John, grandfather of Dr. Agnew, who established a large commission and shipping business in New York City.

Dr. Cornelius Rea Agnew received his early education in private schools, and entered Columbia College in his sixteenth year, and from which he was graduated in 1849. He began the study of medicine under Dr. J. Kearney Rogers, a surgeon and eye specialist, and continued his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1852, and in the New York Hospital. He practiced medicine for a year in what is now Houghton, on Lake Superior, and then, having been offered an appointment as surgeon of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York City, he went to Europe to further prepare himself for the duties of that position. After studying in the hospitals of Dublin, London and Paris, he returned to New York City, where in addition to his position in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, he also cared for a large general practice, and acquired great experience in eye and ear diseases. In 1858 he was appointed Surgeon General of the State of New York. During the Civil War he served for a time as medical director of the State Volunteer Hospital in New York; and was subsequently head of the society to obtain medical supplies for regiments passing through New York to the seat of war. In 1864 he industriously aided in organizing the United States Sanitary Commission, on which he served with unremitting zeal. Dr. Charles J. Stillé says, in his "History of the United States Sanitary Commission:" "Dr. Agnew exhibited a practical skill, executive ability, and at all times a perfect generosity of personal toil and trouble in carrying on the commission's work, which gave him during its whole progress a commanding influence on its councils. It is not too much to say that the life-saving work of the commission at Antietam, the relief which it afforded on so vast a scale after the battles of the Wilderness, and the succor which it was able to minister to the thousands of our soldiers returning to us from rebel prisons, diseased, naked and famishing, owed much of their efficiency and success to plans arranged by Dr. Agnew, and carried out at personal risk and inconvenience under his immediate superintendence." With Drs. Wolcott Gibbs and William H. Van Buren, Dr. Agnew drew for the United States Quartermaster's Department plans which were subsequently carried out in the Judiciary Square Hospital at Washington, and par-

tially followed in the pavilion hospital system of the war. He was one of four who founded the Union League Club in New York City in aid of the national cause at the outbreak of the rebellion. In 1868 he founded the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and in 1869 the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital of New York. He was for many years a manager of the New York State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, and he served as trustee and subsequently as president of the New York school board. He served as secretary of the first society organized in New York for sanitary reform, and aided in preparing the first draft of the city health laws.

Dr. Agnew was a member of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland; the New York Academy of Medicine, Pathological Society and Medical and Surgical Society; the American Ophthalmological Society, of which he was also president, and the New York Academy of Sciences, and president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He wrote voluminously on medical subjects for many scientific journals, and also published several short works in pamphlet form. He died in New York City, April 18, 1888.

BUTTERFIELD, Daniel,

Volunteer Soldier of the Civil War.

General Daniel Butterfield was born at Utica, New York, October 31, 1831. He was graduated from Union College in his eighteenth year, and afterward for a time was engaged in the service of the Mohawk division of the New York Central railroad. He subsequently became general superintendent of the eastern division of the American Express Company.

From his youth he had an ambition for military life. He served in the New York militia in the Seventy-first and Twelfth regiments from 1851 to 1861, and was colonel of the latter regiment at the breaking out of the rebellion, when he led it to the front, and was with the advance into Virginia. He was soon commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the United States regular army, and brigadier-general of volunteers. He served through the Peninsular campaign, was wounded at Gaines's Mills, and covered the retreat to and from Harrison's Landing. He took part in all the battles of August and September, 1862, and was promoted to major-general of volunteers November 29th, and commissioned colonel of the Fifth United States Infantry, July 1, 1863. He commanded the Fifth Corps at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was chief-of-staff of the Army of the Potomac in the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, and was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In 1863 he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and became chief-of-staff of the consolidated Eleventh and Twelfth corps under General Hooker at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, Missionary Ridge, and several subsequent actions. He commanded a division of the Twentieth Corps in the Georgia campaign under General Sherman, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army for gallant and meritorious services. He was the originator and author of the system of army corps badges, flags, and other identifying devices adopted in the Army of the Potomac, and after followed in other armies. He was the author of a standard work on "Camp and Outpost Duty for Armies in the Field." After the war General Butterfield had charge of the recruiting service, and of the forces in New York harbor, commanding Governor's Island, David's Island, and Bedloe's Island, 1865-69.

Resigning from the army, General But-

terfield became Assistant United States Treasurer in New York City and afterwards organized and built a railway in Central America. He planned, organized and commanded the civic parade on the third day of the Washington Centennial celebration in New York, May 1, 1889, the largest movement of civilians in a public demonstration ever known on this continent or in modern history also. He organized and moved the great demonstration at the funeral of General Sherman, as the representative of Generals Howard and Slocum. In 1891 he was elected president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, of which body he was the principal founder. He was for thirty years a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank in New York City, and was in 1893 the only living member of that board who had been with the bank from its foundation. He was president of the National Bank of Cold Spring, his country home. He declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District of New York City in 1891.

In September, 1886, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, England, General Butterfield married Mrs. Julia L. James, of New York, the Bishop of Bedford and Canon Farrar performing the ceremony. He died in 1901.

GRACE, William R.,

Financier, Mayor of New York.

Hon. William Russell Grace, eldest son of James and Ellen Mary (Russell) Grace, was born at Riverstown, Cove of Cork, County Queens, Ireland, May 10, 1832. He early displayed that bold, determined, and self-reliant spirit which characterized his ancestors. At the age of fourteen, believing that the rural districts of Ireland held no future for him, he left school and home, and, working his way on a sailing vessel, came to New York City. There he obtained employment, but two years later returned to his home in Ireland. His father, in the hope of finding opportunities in South America for repairing his shattered fortunes, embarked in 1850 for Peru, and the son accompanied him to that distant land. Entering the shipping house of Bryce & Company, at Callao, as a clerk, William at once demonstrated a marked capacity for business, and two years later was admitted to partnership in the firm, which thereupon became Bryce, Grace & Company, and subsequently Grace Brothers & Company (Michael P. Grace, William's younger brother, being admitted as a partner). The only American house of consequence in Callao, and having agencies in all the principal ports of Peru and Chili, with excellent connections in the United States and England, the firm rapidly rose to distinction, and for many years acted as representative for Baring Brothers. During our Civil War it rendered important services to the United States government. Callao was then the principal basis for naval supplies on the west coast of South America, and vessels of the United States navy frequently called there. All the native and English commercial houses decided to refuse them credit for supplies; whereupon Mr. Grace's firm promptly placed its entire resources at their disposal.

In 1865, his health having become seriously impaired, he left Peru, being succeeded in the management of the business by his brother. After a brief stay in the United States he revisited Ireland, purchasing a large estate in the northern part of Queens county. Finding that the surrounding landlords had entered into a very unjust combination against the working people in the matter of wages, he declined to become a party to their selfish arrangement, paid the highest rates pre-

vailing elsewhere, and in the end compelled the other proprietors to join in the same course of fair dealing. With the full recovery of his health Mr. Grace felt an impatience to resume active business life, and, placing the Irish property in the charge of his brother, John, he located in New York and in 1868 established the house of W. R. Grace & Company. In this venture his abilities secured for him a high degree of success from the beginning, and his firm has long been one of the most eminent in the shipping trade in the American metropolis, and one of the most widely known throughout the world. At the same time the original Peruvian concern continued its career with increasing prosperity. In 1886 it became the agent of various foreign creditors of Peru for the settlement of claims; and under this arrangement, through the management of Michael P. Grace, an adjustment was effected in 1890 which involved the payment of the enormous sum of $290,000,000 in gold.

In 1891 Mr. Grace organized and established the New York & Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, with seven large steamships, constructed specially for the requirements of the trade of his house, plying between New York and Guayaquil, Ecuador, by way of the Straits of Magellan. Incidental to his business interests, he acquired valuable nitrate of soda properties in Chili, and sugar estates and cotton mills in Peru, besides taking a leading part in railway development in both countries. In New York City, aside from his immediate interests, he was identified with many other large business enterprises. He was president of the Export Lumber Company, the Ingersoll Sergeant Drill Company, and the Hamilton Banknote Company, vice-president of the Fernbrook Carpet Company, director of the Lincoln National Bank, the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, and the Terminal Warehouse Company, and receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, whose affairs he wound up satisfactorily.

As a citizen of New York, he was actuated at all times by an earnest and conscientious public spirit. A Democrat in political belief and national affiliations he represented that section of his party which was opposed to the domination of Tammany in the metropolis. In 1880 and again in 1884 he was elected mayor of the city as the candidate of the anti-Tammany element of the Democracy. Both his administrations were characterized by a thorough and vigorous application of the principles of municipal government for which he stood, reform of corrupt abuses, and elevation of the standards of public service. His name will always be remembered in the history of the city as that of one of its best mayors. In the sphere of national affairs also he exercised a commanding influence, being devoted heart and soul to the ideas and policies represented by Grover Cleveland, and contributing powerfully to the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and 1892. The movement to erect a monument to General Grant at Riverside Park began during his administration, and the Grant Monument Association was organized with Mayor Grace as president. He bent his whole energies to accomplish the object, and over half a million dollars was raised. The association subsequently came under the management of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Horace Porter being the leading spirit, the remainder of the money was raised, and the monument was completed.

In his private character Mr. Grace was a man most loyal to obligations and friendships, and of forceful but genial and charming personality. His charities were extensive, and were distinguished by a particularly practical tendency. In 1879,

the year of the great famine in Ireland, he contributed half of the relief cargo of the United States warship "Constellation," besides paying incidental expenses. Many of his benevolences, in times of public distress, in New York City and elsewhere, were given in large checks to religious organizations, which, however, were not sent in his own name, and the source of which was never known, except to a very few. In conjunction with his wife and his son, Joseph P. Grace, he gave, in 1897, the sum of $200,000 for the establishment of the Grace Institute, a training school for young women and girls, in the interest of making them self-supporting; and to this institute he left an additional amount of $100,000 in his will. He was president for many years of the Sevilla Home for Children, whose property, under his care, was increased more than three times in value.

He purchased a beautiful property at Great Neck, Long Island, for a summer home, which he named "Gracefield," for his ancestral home in Ireland. Here he found peace and recreation from the cares of business life, and with his family, enjoyment in the society of friends who partook of his hospitality.

He married, September 11, 1859, Lilius Gilchrist, daughter of George W. and Mary Jane (Smalley) Gilchrist. He died in New York City, March 21, 1904.

AVERELL, William W.,

Cavalry Leader in Civil War.

General William Woods Averell, a brilliant cavalry officer in the Civil War, was born at Cameron, Steuben county, New York, November 5, 1832, the place of his birth being not far from the location of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, New York. His grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary War.

He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1851, and graduated from that institution in 1855 with the rank of brevet second lieutenant of Mounted Rifles. In the following May he was commissioned full second lieutenant, with which rank he was engaged on the Indian frontier, and was severely wounded. He declined promotion as first lieutenant of the Sixth United States Cavalry, May 14, 1861, accepting the same rank in the Third Cavalry (mounted rifles), the same date, and with which he took part in the battle of Bull Run, and in the defences of Washington City. In August, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry Regiment. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and he was actively engaged in its various engagements, notably at Kelly's Ford, Virginia, for which he was brevetted major, March 17, 1863; and at Droop Mountain, Virginia, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; on the Salem expedition in Virginia, where he won the brevet of colonel, December 15, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services, and that of brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, and for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Moorfield, Virginia, that of major-general. In the regular service General Averell was promoted to captain July 17, 1862, and he resigned May 18, 1865. The character of the services rendered by General Averell may be illustrated by one of his despatches to the War Department: "My column has climbed, slid and swam 340 miles since December 8th."

After the war, in 1868 President Johnson appointed General Averell to be Consul-General of the United States to the British provinces. In 1869 he returned to the United States and engaged in business, becoming president of the Asphalt Pavement Company. He was the inventor of a system of electric con-

duits, and a process by which ore is converted into steel at a single operation. He was placed on the retired list of the army with the rank of captain and brevet major-general. He was assistant inspector-general of the Soldiers' Home of the United States. He died in 1900.

SMALLEY, George W.,

Newspaper Correspondent.

George Washburn Smalley, familiarly known in England as "the Dean of American Correspondents," was born at Franklin, Massachusetts, June 2, 1833, and died in London, England, April 4, 1916. He was graduated from Yale College in 1853, read law at Worcester, Massachusetts, in the office of George F. Hoar, and after a course of study at the Harvard Law School was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practiced in Boston, Massachusetts, until 1861. By conviction a radical in affairs public, political and social, he had been actively affiliated with Garrison, Phillips, and their associates.

At the opening of the Civil War he entered the service of the New York "Tribune" as correspondent in the field, going to South Carolina, and thence to Virginia, and was with the Union army in the campaigns of the Shenandoah and the Potomac. After the battle of Antietam (September 17, 1862), in which he served as a volunteer aide to General Joseph Hooker, Mr. Smalley rode horseback thirty miles to a railroad train for the north, hastened as fast as it would carry him to New York City, wrote his famous account of that battle on the cars while *en route*, and furnished it to his journal in season to enable the "Tribune" to publish his accounts of the engagement in advance of all its contemporaries. The letter was worthy to make his reputation as a war correspondent, for, written at the speed with which it was produced, it was unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled, by any effort of the kind made during the whole four years of the conflict. It fixed his place in journalism, if he chose to have one. The same year he was married to Phoebe Gamant, of Boston, Massachusetts, adopted daughter of Wendell Phillips, and was attached to the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune." During the draft riots in the summer of 1863 in the city of New York, he was one of four members of the editorial corps who were associated in organizing and conducting the defence of the "Tribune" building against the rioters. The building is spoken of by one of their number as having been a perfect arsenal of explosives after the Monday night in July when an attack was made upon it and repelled by the police.

In 1866 Mr. Smalley went to Europe at a day's notice, to observe and report for "The Tribune" the war between Prussia and Austria. In May, 1867, he went to England with power to organize "The Tribune's" European bureau, and established himself in that city permanently as its manager. In the Franco-Prussian War (1870) he went to the field, and his letters and dispatches to "The Tribune" from the seat of that struggle were all received at London, where they were edited by the bureau established under Mr. Smalley's supervision, and then transmitted by cable to New York. The partnership between the London "Telegraph" and the New York "Tribune" in the collection and issue of this news, thus executed by Mr. Smalley, was pronounced by the English war-historian Kinglake "an era in the journalism of Europe." Since that time, while holding a continuous residence in London as the representative of "The Tribune," Mr. Smalley left England from time to time for professional visits to Paris, Berlin, and other political centers. Upon occasions of in-

terest and through his letters to the "Tribune," the American public was kept apprised of the events of European and especially of English affairs and society, in what has been doubtless the best foreign correspondence of any American journal. In 1878 Mr. Smalley was appointed special commissioner from the United States to the Paris Exposition. In 1890 he published "London Letters and Some Others," in two volumes. In 1911 he published his "Anglo-American Memories," followed in 1912 by a second, which contained intimate accounts of the many prominent men he had met and great events he had observed and reported, and which attracted much attention.

BRIGGS, Charles A.,

Theologian.

The Rev. Charles Augustus Briggs, one of the most scholarly theologians and independent thinkers of his day, was born in New York City, January 15, 1841, son of Alanson and Sarah Mead (Berrian) Briggs.

He was a student at the University of Virginia from 1857 to 1860. In 1861, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he served for three months with the army, then entered the Union Theological Seminary of New York, remaining until 1863. For three years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City, then going to Germany, where he studied at the University of Berlin until 1869. Returning home, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Elizabeth, New Jersey, June 30, 1870, and the same year became pastor of the church in Roselle, New Jersey, which he served until 1874, when he was called to the Union Theological Seminary, and where he occupied the chair of Hebrew and Cognate Languages until 1890. In 1891, by the munificence of Mr. Charles Butler, a chair of Biblical Theology was endowed, and Dr. Briggs was installed therein until 1904, and leaving it to become Professor of Theology and Symbolics, and so serving the remainder of his life. From 1880 to 1890 he was editor of the "Presbyterian Review." In 1892 he was brought to trial for heresy before the Presbytery of New York, and was acquitted; but the following year was suspended by the General Assembly. He later connected himself with the Protestant Episcopal church, and became deacon in 1899, and priest in 1900.

His brilliant scholarship, exactness in investigation, enthusiasm and courage brought him world-wide fame. At the centenary celebration of the University of Edinburgh in 1884, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him—a distinguished honor, granted to only three Americans besides himself, a recognition not only of the rank he had attained in his own seminary, but of the estimation in which he was held abroad as a profound theologian. Yet, he was fallen upon troublous times. His investiture as Professor of Biblical Theology in Union Theological Seminary brought upon him condemnation by the Presbyterian General Assembly. For some time he had provoked the criticism of his fellow-presbyters by his utterances with reference to the verbal inspiration of the Bible. Before the action of the General Assembly there had been indications of conflict. Dr. Briggs was a recognized power, an exponent of opinions widely held among Presbyterians, but also widely denounced by others of the same sect. Respected as an original thinker and conscientious student, some were disinclined to reject his utterances; others were more cautious in their acceptance of his judgment. Dr. Briggs, with a dignified self-respect not inconsistent with entire modesty, in reply

to strictures made upon him by Dr. Shedd, prior to the meeting of the Presbytery of New York, before which he had been summoned, said: "There are two things in which I may claim to be a specialist; one of them is in the theology of the Old Testament, and the other, the Westminster Confession. I have studied the Westminster documents repeatedly in all the great libraries of Great Britain. I have gathered in the library of the Union Theological Seminary, the best library of the Westminster divines outside the British Museum. I have studied these divines with enthusiastic devotion for many years." On the basis of such preparation he asserted his right to speak with authority, claiming that new doctrines had come into the field, new questions had arisen, of which the Westminster Confession could not have had knowledge, and that the thoughts of men had widened. Dr. Briggs had published several works in which he presented his views without hesitation and with intense vigor. His lectures before his classes made a profound impression, but for some years no vigorous outspoken protest was made. In January, 1891, in an elaborate address before the Union Theological Seminary, he declared that "there are historically three great fountains of divine authority—the Bible, the church and the reason." He contended that "the majority of Christians from the Apostolic age have found God through the church." He declared reason to be "The Holy of Holies of human nature," in which "God presents himself to those who seek him." He cited Newman as "finding God in the church," and Martineau as "one who could not find God in the church or in the Bible, but did find him enthroned in his own soul;" and Spurgeon who "assails the church and reason in the interests of the authority of scripture." Upon these utterances were founded the charges made against him; he was summoned before the New York Presbytery, which dismissed the case; but in the General Assembly in May, 1893, the decision of the Presbytery was reversed, and he was suspended from the ministry, but he continued his labors at the Union Theological Seminary.

Among his published works are: "Biblical Study, its Methods and History" (1883); "American Presbyterianism, its Origin and Growth" (1885); "Messianic Prophecy" (1886); "Study of Higher Criticism with special reference to the Pentateuch" (1883); "Hebrew Poems of the Creation" (1884); "Poem of the Fall of Man; Series of articles of Hebrew Poetry" (1886); "Opening Address on Biblical History" (1889); "Schaff-Lange Commentary on Ezra" (1876); "Address on Exegetical Theology" (1876); article in Encyclopedia Brittannica on "Presbyterianism in the United States;" the "Right, Duty and Limits of Biblical Criticism" (1881); "Whither? A Theological Question for the Times" (1889); "How? A Series of Essays on the Revision Question" (1890); "Authority of the Holy Scripture" (1891); "The Bible, the Church, and the Reason" (1892); "The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch" (1893); "The Messiah of the Gospels" (1894); "The Messiah of the Apostles" (1895); "General Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scripture" (1899). He died June 8, 1913.

DI CESNOLA, Emmanuele,

Distinguished Archaeologist.

Emmanuele Pietro Paolo Maria Luigi Palma Di Cesnola was born in Rivarolo, near Turin, June 29, 1832. His family originally came from Spain in 1190, but resided in Piedmont after 1282, and as early as the fourteenth century. The Palmas were immensely rich and invested

with feudal power over twenty-two towns and villages in Naples, in Sicily, and in the region near Turin.

Cesnola received a collegiate education with a view to his preparation for the priesthood, but the war which in 1848 broke out between Austria and Sardinia changed the direction of his life. Leaving college he volunteered as a private soldier in the Sardinian army. In February, 1849, for military valor he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the Ninth Regiment of the Queen's Royal Brigade, on the battle-field at Novara. He was then the youngest commissioned officer in the Sardinian regular army. After the close of the war he was sent to the Royal Military Academy at Cherasco, from which he was graduated in 1851. He served in the army several years, took part in the Crimean war, and at the end of 1860 came to America, landing in New York. On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he entered the volunteer service as lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh New York Cavalry Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the Fourth New York Cavalry Regiment; led his brigade, attached to the Eleventh Army Corps, for several months, and for his heroic conduct on the battle-field in a charge on June 17, 1863, he was complimented by General Kilpatrick, and at the same time was presented with the sword of that officer. In leading the fifth charge on that day he was severely wounded, was made prisoner, and was confined for over nine months in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia. He planned an escape of the Union prisoners with the provision that a cavalry force under Kilpatrick, Custer and Dahlgren should create a diversion by a swift movement about the city of Richmond. However, Secretary of War Stanton declined to give his consent, and the plan was not carried out. Cesnola was with Sheridan throughout the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, and when the term of service of his regiment expired he remained at the head of Devin's brigade, at the written request of General Wesley Merritt, his division commander. President Lincoln in 1865, in the presence of Senator Ira Harris and the Hon. William H. Seward, conferred upon him the brevet rank of brigadier-general, and appointed him the American Consul at Cyprus, and he became an American citizen. He remained in Cyprus until 1877, when the consulate was abolished. While holding this office, he rendered such inestimable service that it is characterized by Sir Henry Layard as "adding a new chapter to the history of art and archæology," by making archæological explorations in that island and collecting a large number of antiquities, afterward displayed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and which furnished the long missing link connecting Egyptian and Assyrian art with that of Greece. Many literary and scientific societies of Europe and America conferred upon General Cesnola honorary membership. King Victor Emmanuel and Humbert of Italy bestowed upon him several knightly orders, as did the King of Bavaria. In 1882, King Humbert of Italy caused a large gold medal to be struck in his honor, and sent him as a New Year's gift. In 1897, through the Secretary of War, he received the congressional medal of honor for which he had neither applied nor authorized anyone to do so in his name, and which was bestowed upon him for his brilliant cavalry charges on June 17, 1863. In 1878 he was elected a trustee and secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and when the museum was transferred from Fourteenth street to Central Park, the trustees unanimously made him chief director, Columbia University and Princeton Col-

lege conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1880. He was the author of several works relating to his discoveries in Cyprus.

In June, 1861, he was married to Mary Isabel, daughter of Captain Samuel Chester Reid, of the United States navy, the heroic commander of the privateer "General Armstrong." General Cesnola died November 21, 1904.

SCHURZ, General Carl,

Soldier, Statesman, Litterateur.

Carl Schurz was born March 2, 1829, near Liblar, Prussia, Germany. He received instruction under his father and at eleven years of age was sent to the Gymnasium at Cologne, where he graduated in 1847. He matriculated at Bonn University in 1847; in 1849 his connection with the revolution caused him to discontinue study there. While there he fell under the spell of Professor Johann Gottfried Kinkel, an orator, poet, and idealist. In Bremen, Kinkel established the "Bonner Zeitung", and Schurz became his assistant editor and reporter; for a time Schurz edited the paper alone. Later Schurz went to Bavaria, joined the revolutionary forces, was appointed a lieutenant, and was made prisoner, but escaped to Switzerland. Later he went back to Germany incognito, and effected the rescue of Kinkel, and they took refuge in Paris. In 1851 Schurz went to London; he there married and came to New York. Shortly afterward, Schurz settled in Philadelphia, where he studied English and law. In 1855 he traveled through several western States, and in 1856 returned to Europe with his family. He returned to this country again late that summer and made his residence at Watertown, Wisconsin.

The newly formed Republican party had nominated Fremont for president, and the issues of anti-slavery enlisted the sympathies of Schurz, who made speeches in his native language to the Germans of Wisconsin. In 1857 he was nominated over his own protest for Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, and was defeated; the other candidates on the Republican ticket were elected. During that campaign, Schurz spoke in the English language. In 1858 he enlisted in the Lincoln-Douglas contest in Illinois, in which he met Lincoln. In the Republican State Convention of 1859, Schurz was again nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, but declined. Early in 1859 he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar, and settled to practice at Milwaukee. As a speaker he was in constant demand, and the law was practically abandoned.

Schurz was a member of the National Republican Convention of 1860 at Chicago, and chairman of the Wisconsin delegation. He secured the adoption of a plank in the national platform, which declared against the impairment of political rights of foreign-born citizens, and pledged the party to oppose natavistic legislation then pending. The convention nominated Lincoln for President, and Schurz was made the Wisconsin representative on the committee to inform Lincoln of his nomination. Schurz made a strenuous campaign, and soon after Lincoln was inaugurated he was made Minister to Spain. Schurz presented his credentials in Madrid, July 16, 1861, but the war impelled him to return to acquaint the President with the situation abroad; so he resigned as Minister. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, and on June 10, 1862, received command of the Third Division of Sigel's corps at Harrisonburg, Virginia. Shortly afterward he participated in the Second Battle of Bull Run, and was

C Schurz

among the officers commended by the Secretary of War. On March 14, 1863, he was made major-general of volunteers. Later, in the movements that eventuated in the battle of Chancellorsville, he commanded a division, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, where for a time on July 1st he commanded the Eleventh Corps. With his division he was sent to the relief of Chattanooga, Tennessee, late in 1863, participated in the movements in and around Chattanooga that eventuated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and also went to the relief of Knoxville, in December, 1863. In March, 1864, he commanded a recruiting camp at Edgefield, Tennessee. During the presidential campaign of 1864 he was a speaker for Lincoln. In the winter and spring of 1864-65 he served in various military capacities, and rejoined General Sherman in North Carolina and was present at the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, April 26, 1865, whereupon he resigned his commission.

After the war, the question arose as to the legal status of the States that had seceded. Schurz contended that they should not be readmitted to full privileges until guarantees were given of their acceptance of the emancipation of the slaves. President Johnson commissioned Schurz to visit the Southern States, and report to him their physical condition and the state of sentiment. His report, recommending a fuller investigation by Congress, was made the basis of subsequent legislation by Congress during the "Reconstruction" period.

Soon after, he became Washington correspondent of the "New York Tribune." In May, 1866, he became editor of the "Detroit Michigan Post," and in 1867 he became co-editor and joint owner of the "Westliche Post," St. Louis, Missouri. He visited Germany in 1868, and was granted an audience with Prince Bismarck, who showed him special courtesy.

Schurz was a member of the Missouri delegation to the National Republican Convention in 1868, of which he was temporary chairman, and he secured the adoption of a provision in the platform recommending general amnesty for most of the Confederate soldiers. In 1869 the Legislature of Missouri elected him United States Senator, the first German born citizen to attain that distinction in the United States. His career in the Senate was noted for his signal ability as a debater and parliamentarian; and clearness and precision in argument. He opposed Grant's San Domingo annexation policy, which he virtually defeated. He opposed the "carpet-bag" rule of the South, but when the States accepted the abolition of slavery, he was the first to taken positive measures to restore the disfranchised citizens to full citizenship. To accomplish that end he secured the election of Benjamin Gratz Brown as Liberal Democratic Governor. His speeches in the Senate on the currency question and resumption of specie payments were models of sound financial doctrine. He began the agitation for tariff reform, and made the first effort to secure civil service reform. These efforts brought him into conflict with men then in power, and in 1872 he headed a movement to force the nomination of a Reform candidate. The convention called by Schurz and held in 1872, at Cincinnati, however, nominated Greeley for President on the Democratic ticket, whom in the end he reluctantly supported in preference to Grant, on reform issues alone.

When Schurz's term in the Senate expired, he was given a complimentary dinner in New York on April 27, 1875. He visited Europe again in 1875, and was

banquetted in Berlin by admiring Americans then abroad, which was attended by many Germans of distinction. As soon as he returned he was appealed to by the Ohio Republicans to speak for Hayes and sound money, and enlisted in the campaign, which resulted in the election of Hayes as Governor. The following year he launched a movement to secure an unbiased expression of non-partisan sentiment similar to that of his campaign of 1872, but when Hayes was nominated for President on the Republican ticket, he cast his lot with the latter in preference to Tilden on the Democratic ticket. Hayes pledged himself to inaugurate Civil Service Reform, if elected, and Schurz made a strenuous campaign for him, who was finally declared to be elected, and Schurz was made Secretary of the Interior. He organized a system of promotion based upon merit, and was the first high official of the government to inaugurate serious reforms in the Civil Service. He also gave personally the same attention to his official duties that he was accustomed to employ in his own private business, reformed abuses, and reorganized the Interior Department on a more efficient basis.

In 1881 he accepted the joint editorship of the New York "Evening Post", with E. L. Godkin, and Horace White; however, he withdrew in December, 1883, with the intention of taking up his personal memoirs and other historical work. He was not pleased with the attitude of the Garfield-Arthur administration on civil service and other reform movements, and endorsed Cleveland for President, who was elected. Meanwhile he had become a foremost character in the National Civil Service Reform Association, organized by his friend, George William Curtis; and, after the death of Curtis, Mr. Schurz became president of the Association, being reëlected annually from 1892 to 1901. He opposed the "imperialism" of the McKinley administration, after the Spanish-American War of 1898, and continued to advocate the principles of democracy as he conceived them, until his death. He was a forceful orator and an eloquent speaker, with complete command of both the English language and his native German.

Carl Schurz edited his speeches, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. in 1885. He was the author of a "Life of Henry Clay," which was published in 1887, by Houghton, Mifflin & Company; and wrote an "Essay on Abraham Lincoln" published in 1887. He was contributing editor to "Harper's Weekly" from 1892 to 1898, and prepared "Carl Schurz's Reminiscences," in three volumes, published in 1909 by Doubleday, Page & Co. "The Life of Henry Clay" has been pronounced to be the best history of Henry Clay and his times ever written, while "Schurz's Reminiscences," prepared during the last three years of his lifetime, sparkle with a pleasant wit, interwoven with a beautiful Addisonian style.

Death came to Carl Schurz on May 14, 1906, in New York, after a winter's sojourn in the South. It cut short the story of his life in those reminiscences, and with his passing there appeared many eloquent tributes to his memory in the current literature of the day. Since that time a memorial fund was raised, which was expended in the erection of a statue of Carl Schurz on Morningside Heights, New York, where it now stands as a perpetual memorial of America's first great political reformer.

Carl Schurz married, July 6, 1852, in London, England, Margaretha, daughter of Heinrich Christian and Agathe Margarethe (Ahlf) Meyer, of Hamburg, Germany. After Schurz and his wife estab-

F. Sigel

lished their home at Watertown, Wisconsin, she devoted herself to literary and educational work, establishing a Froebel Kindergarten there in 1856, which was the first of its kind in America. Her school was followed by another in 1858, at Columbia, Ohio, and in 1859 by a third at Boston, Massachusetts. Afterward, such schools became fixed in the educational systems of many cities of this country. Mrs. Schurz died March 15, 1876, in New York.

SIGEL, General Franz,

Educator, Soldier, Journalist.

General Franz Sigel was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, November 24, 1824, third child and eldest son of Moritz and Anna Marie Pauline (Lichtenauer) Sigel.

Young Sigel was at Carlsruhe, a cadet in the Military Academy, where he graduated in 1843, and was commissioned lieutenant. After a duel with an adjutant of his battalion, he resigned and went to Heidelburg to study law, when news of the proclamation of the Republic in Paris came in February, 1848, and which inaugurated the revolutionary movement that swept over Germany, Austria and Italy. Sigel organized an independent battalion at Mannheim. He joined in the uprising of 1848, which proved a failure, and he fled to Switzerland. In the spring of 1849 the revolutionary movement broke out anew. Sigel returned to Carlsruhe and became Minister of War under the revolutionary government. On May 25 he was given command of the army on the Neckar, and led his troops in an engagement at Heppenheim. The plan of crossing the border into Würtemberg had to be abandoned on account of the objections to entering a foreign state. Sigel resumed his duties as Minister of War, and was again placed in command of the army. Shortly afterwards the revolutionary government enlisted the services of General Ludwig Mieroslawski, the Polish revolutionist, who appointed Sigel adjutant and second in command. Sigel took part in several engagements, but the revolution failed, and Sigel took refuge in Switzerland, where he wrote revolutionary articles for the newspapers. In April, 1851, the Swiss government decided that his presence was no longer desirable, and General Sigel was escorted by gendarmes through Switzerland and France, and there permitted to take a boat to England. It was at a café in Paris, which he was permitted to visit, that he made the personal acquaintance of Carl Schurz. The two revolutionary officers were introduced by General Shimmelpfennig, who later commanded a brigade of volunteers in the Civil War in the United States.

General Sigel landed at Southampton in 1851, and went to London, where he supported himself by playing the piano in the Chinese Exhibit at the Crystal Palace. The next year he came to New York and kept a cigar store. He gave lessons in Italian, mathematics and fencing, and corresponded for German and English papers. For a time he was a surveyor and draftsman, and assisted with the plans of the projected Crystal Palace in New York. In 1854, he married Elise Dulon, the eldest daughter of Dr. Rudolph Dulon, and for several years taught mathematics, mechanics, translation, and American history, in the German-American school of his father-in-law. Three time a week he drilled the pupils and gave instructions in tactics. In the evening he taught English in a night school. He also conducted a German-American Sunday school at the Turn Hall, was teacher of fencing, and for a

time was president of the Turn-Verein, wrote for the "School of the People," wrote for the Turn-Verein a manual of gymnastics and fencing, and translated Scott's tactics for the Turners. From 1855-57 he was instructor in tactics of the Fifth New York Regiment of Militia. For about a year he edited and published "The Review," a military, technical and literary monthly magazine for the militia, Turners and other societies. In 1857 he accepted a position as teacher in the German Institution of St. Louis, with a yearly salary of $800. In April, 1860, he received his final citizenship papers, on the eve of his election as a director of the School Board of St. Louis.

At no time did Sigel have any sympathy for the principle of slavery and the doctrine of secession, and he was an ardent supporter of Lincoln. After the secession of South Carolina he engaged in organizing and drilling a company to meet the preparations made by Governor Jackson, of Missouri, who sympathized with the South. The secessionists established a camp with the intention of taking the arsenal in St. Louis, with its military stores. The United States government sent Captain Nathaniel Lyon to command the Union troops at St. Louis, and when Lincoln's first call for volunteers came, it found citizens in St. Louis prepared. Under the leadership of Lyon, Blair and Sigel, Camp Jackson was taken, and the United States Arsenal saved. General Sigel organized the Third Missouri Regiment, made up entirely of German-Americans, and became its colonel. In command of a brigade he marched against the secessionists at Carthage, in Southwest Missouri, and attacked them vigorously with fifteen hundred men, July 5, 1861; but was obliged to fall back to Deep River, where he reorganized his force and became attached to the army of General Nathaniel Lyon. In the battle of Wilson's Creek, where Lyon fell, he gained the rear of the Confederates, but the death of Lyon created confusion, and Sigel was overwhelmed and obliged to retreat.

Sigel, promoted to brigadier-general, was by General Fremont given command of a division, and later of two divisions, and ordered to join the army of General S. R. Curtis, and took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Soon after he was commissioned major-general, and on June 1, 1862, he was given command of the forces at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, and followed "Stonewall" Jackson to Winchester, Virginia. On June 25, 1862, he was given command of the First Corps, Army of Virginia, and was present at the battle of Cedar Mountain. He commanded the forces along the Rappahannock river, having in addition to his own corps a division of General Banks, and a division of the Ninth Corps. At the Second Battle of Bull Run he opened the battle by attacking "Stonewall" Jackson, near Groveton. In the beginning he gained decided advantage, and it was his corps that covered the retreat to Washington, which ended the conflict.

In September, 1862, Sigel commanded the Eleventh Corps and the Grand Reserve Division, which was present but did not participate in the battle of Fredericksburg. In the disputes resulting from the Second Battle of Bull Run, Sigel was involved, and personal relations became so difficult that he deemed it wise to resign his command of the Eleventh Corps, just prior to Chancellorsville, and he accepted a command in the Department of the Lehigh, with headquarters at Reading, Pennsylvania, and was stationed there when the battle of Gettysburg was fought. Soon afterward, owing to illness, he was obliged to accept a leave of absence.

Returning to duty in February, 1864, he was given command of the Department of West Virginia, and was defeated by a superior force under General John C. Breckinridge, near Newmarket. In consequence, he was relieved and placed in charge of the division guarding Harper's Ferry. In July, 1864, he successfully defended Maryland Heights against General Early, giving time for the Sixth and Nineteenth army corps to reach the national capital and save it from capture. The administration, however, had lost confidence in Sigel, and he was relieved of his command and ordered to Baltimore, and he resigned in May, 1865.

While a resident of Baltimore, he edited the "Baltimore Wecker," a German newspaper. He took an active part as a speaker in promoting the reëlection of President Lincoln. In 1866 he removed to New York City. President Grant appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue, and in 1869 he was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, but the Democratic ticket was elected. President Grant appointed him a special member of the commission which visited Santo Domingo, and reported to Congress in favor of annexation. The same year he was elected Register of the City of New York, the Reform Democratic party joining the Republicans in giving him a majority of the votes cast, and he served to January, 1875. For President in 1880, General Sigel warmly supported Hancock, and thereafter was known as a Democrat up to 1896, when he supported McKinley, having no sympathy with the monetary teachings advocated by Bryan. He served the city of New York as equity clerk in the office of the county clerk, and in 1885 President Cleveland appointed him Pension Agent at New York, and he filled that office with credit, 1885-1888. After his retirement he continued to reside in New York City, lecturing throughout the country on military and historical subjects, in advertising business, and for several years published the "New York Monthly," a journal printed part in German and part in English, devoted to the interests of German-American citizens. By special act of Congress he was granted a pension of $1,200 per annum.

He died at his home in New York City, August 21, 1902. A full length portrait in oil of General Sigel occupies a place in the court house in Carthage, Missouri, the scene of one of his early battles. An equestrian statue in Forest Park, St. Louis, was unveiled in 1906. Franz Sigel Park in the Bronx, New York City, was named for him. In 1908 a statue was placed on Riverside Drive, New York City, and at the unveiling of the statue, prominent in the marching procession were noted Grand Army posts, with members being German-American soldiers who had served under General Sigel in Missouri and Arkansas, and others who were in his Virginia campaign.

General Franz Sigel married, in January, 1854, Elise Dulon, sister of Rudolph Dulon, who was born in the city of Bremen, Germany, and died in New York, December 18, 1905.

WOODFORD, Stewart L.,

Soldier, Diplomatist.

General Stewart Lyndon Woodford was born in New York City, September 3, 1835, son of Josiah Curtis and Susan (Terry) Woodford, and eighth in descent from Thomas Woodford, a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, who settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635, and became one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. His great-grandfather, William Woodford, of Farmington, Connecticut, was a soldier in the Revolution,

and his grandfather, Chandler Woodford, of Avon, was in the War of 1812. Through his mother, General Woodford descends from one of the original settlers of Southold, Long Island.

Steward L. Woodford was prepared for college at the Columbia Grammar School, New York City, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1854. He studied law in 1858, was admitted to the bar, and became a member of the law firm of Woodford & Ritch. For more than half a century he continued in active practice, and among other firms was a partner in 1870 of the firm of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, and in 1910 became senior member of Woodford, Boveé & Butcher. Early in life he began to take an active interest in public affairs. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and was messenger of the Electoral College of New York to Washington, bearing the votes of his State for Lincoln. Early in 1861 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and as such had charge of the bureau which conducted all the blockade cases and such litigation as grew of the war. He resigned in 1862 to enter the army, enlisting in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, in which he was made captain, and later was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He was judge advocate-general of the Department of the South, provost marshal-general and later chief-of-staff to General Quincy A. Gilmore, commanding that department. He was the first military governor of Charleston, South Carolina, after its capture by the Federal forces, and was then transferred to the command of Savannah, having been previously promoted to colonel and brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry in action.

At the close of the war General Woodford returned to law practice, but was again drawn into public life. In 1866 he was elected on the Republican ticket Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York. In 1870 he was the Republican candidate for Governor, and was defeated by John T. Hoffman; his friends always insisted that he been elected and counted out, a contention which was confirmed by the *ante mortem* confessions of William M. Tweed and A. Oakly Hall. In 1872 he was elector-at-large and president of the Electoral College of New York, and in the same year was elected to Congress from the Third Brooklyn District. In 1877 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York by President Grant, and was appointed in 1881 by President Garfield, who also offered him his choice between three foreign missions, which General Woodford declined, preferring to remain in the practice of his profession. He was delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880, and was prominent in the last two as a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination, withdrawing in 1876 in favor of William A. Wheeler, and in 1880 himself placing Chester A. Arthur in nomination. In 1875, although a New Yorker, he participated in the Ohio gubernatorial campaign, conducting a series of joint debates with General Thomas Ewing, the leader of the Ohio Democracy, on the question of the resumption of specie payment. Rutherford B. Hayes was elected Governor upon this issue, and this decision in favor of sound money fixed the attitude of the parties and restored the financial credit of the nation. Meanwhile General Woodford had resumed his law practice, his firm becoming Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford. In 1896 he was appointed by Governor Morton one of the commissioners

to frame the charter of the Greater New York. In 1896, during the sound money campaign, he again came forward as an ardent advocate of safe and honest currency. As permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga he delivered the keynote speech, and later took part in the campaign, speaking throughout the country in advocacy of sound money. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him United States Minister to Spain, a post which, owing to the complications regarding Cuba, was the most responsible in the entire diplomatic service. Among his earliest communications to the Spanish government was one tendering the good offices of the United States toward establishing permanent peace in Cuba, an offer which was not accepted. General Woodford distinguished himself by the coolness, firmness and tact with which he met the delicate and complicated situation growing out of the unfortunate letter of Senor Polo y Bernabe, and the closely following destruction of the battleship "Maine," events which greatly inflamed public opinion in America. General Woodford's policy of authorizing the Spanish government to publish in full all negotiations conducted by him, excited the surprise of the ministers, and became famous as the "new American diplomacy." He remained in Madrid until April 21, 1898, when he was informed that diplomatic relations were severed, and received his passports before he had an opportunity to present the ultimatum of the United States, requiring that within forty-eight hours Spain should relinquish all claims to sovereignty in Cuba. Returning home, he declined a commission as major-general tendered by President McKinley, and continued titular minister to Spain until September, 1898, when he resigned. He was a member of the New York State Republican Convention of 1898, which nominated Roosevelt for Governor, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the platform announcing the position of the party in New York on the Cuban question. He was active in the succeeding campaign of Governor Hughes, whom he placed in nomination for the presidency at the Republican convention in Chicago. He was president of the Hudson-Fulton Commission in 1909, and after the celebration in New York was sent by the government to Europe to present gold medals to the rulers whose countries sent battleships to the celebration. He was decorated by the German Emperor with the Prussian Order of the Crown of the first class, and was granted audiences by the Queen of Holland, the President of France, the King of Italy, and the King of England. He was also decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun, second class, by the Emperor of Japan, the highest decoration conferred upon foreigners.

General Woodford was married in 1857 to Julia E. Capen, daughter of Henry T. Capen, of New York. She died in June, 1899; he married (second) September 26, 1900, Isabel, daughter of James S. Hanson, who survived him. At the time of his decease he was commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Pilgrim Society, the Lawyers' Club, the University Club, the Century Club, the Lotos Club, and the Republican Club of New York, the Union League and Hamilton clubs of Brooklyn, and the New England Society of both New York and Brooklyn. He was for many years a trustee of Cornell University; was a director in the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn; and general counsel and director in the Metropolitan

Life Insurance Company. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Columbia, Trinity and Yale colleges; that of LL. D. by Trinity, Dickinson and Marietta colleges; and that of D. C. L. by Syracuse University. He was a member of the Delta Psi and D. K. E. fraternities. General Woodford died at his home in New York, February 14, 1913.

SIBLEY, Hiram,

Leader Among Men.

Great leaders are few. The mass of men seem content to remain in the positions in which they are placed by birth, experience or environment. Laudable ambition, ready adaptability and a capacity for hard work are essential elements of success, and in none of these requirements was Hiram Sibley ever found lacking. It is not a matter of marvel, therefore, that he occupied a preëminent position among the builders of Rochester and the promoters of progress and development in various sections of the country. In fact, his interests were so wide, that he was a man not of one locality, but of the nation. The eminence to which he attained was due also to the fact that he had the ability to recognize the opportune moment and to correctly appraise the value of a situation and determine its possible outcome. It was these qualities that enabled him to enter upon his first great work in amalgamating and coördinating the forces that led to the establishment of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The history of the invention of the telegraph is too well known to need reiteration here. The great majority of the members of Congress and the men prominent in the country doubted the worth of the ideas which found birth in the fertile brain of Samuel F. B. Morse. Not so with Mr. Sibley, and with wonderful prescience he recognized what this might mean to the country and his executive ability was brought to play in the organization of what is now one of the most useful and powerful corporations of the world.

No special advantages aided him at the outset of his career. On the contrary, he was deprived of many advantages which most boys enjoy. A native of North Adams, Massachusetts, he was born February 6, 1807, and was the second son of Benjamin and Zilpha (Davis) Sibley, who were representatives of old New England families that had been founded on American soil at an early epoch in the history of our country. He had comparatively little hope of acquiring an education, but nature endowed him with a strong mind and keen discernment. He possessed, also, much mechanical genius, used every chance which he had for its development, and before he had attained his majority was master of five trades. His mechanical knowledge and his skill proved an important factor in the substantial development of Monroe county. Years later, in an address made to the students of Sibley College, on a visit to Ithaca, he gave utterance to words which were typical of his own life, saying: "There are two most valuable possessions, which no search warrant can get at, which no execution can take away, and which no reverse of fortune can destroy; they are what a man puts into his head—knowledge; and into his hands —skill."

Mr. Sibley used every opportunity to acquire both, and therein lay the foundation of his wonderfully successful career. At the age of sixteen he became a resident of Western New York, locating first in Livingston county, where for several years he carried on business as a wool carder, machinist and iron founder.

In 1829 he came to Monroe county and the following year entered into partnership with D. A. Watson, in the building and operation of a saw mill and factory for the construction of wool carding machines. They also began the manufacture of agricultural implements, having the first blast furnace and machine shop in Monroe county. Around the new enterprise there sprang up a flourishing village which was called Sibleyville. In his business Mr. Sibley gave employment to eighty men, but later he and his partner were called elsewhere by more extensive business interests, and the town gradually sank into decadence, so that only the mill and the shop mark its site at the present time.

Having been elected sheriff of Monroe county in 1843, Mr. Sibley removed to Rochester, where he afterward continued to reside. Previous to this time he had become deeply interested in the experiments of Professor S. F. B. Morse and Stephen Vail in telegraphy, and in 1840 had gone to Washington with Professor Morse and Ezra Cornell to secure an appropriation of forty thousand dollars from Congress to build a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. They were successful in their mission, and the success of the line and the subsequent development of telegraphic communication is now a matter of history. Quickly following on the successful establishment of this pioneer line, several telegraph companies were organized but they met with financial disaster. With firm faith in the invention and with a keen foresight which recognized possibilities and the influence it would have on the world's progress, Mr. Sibley bought the house patents and with other Rochester capitalists organized the New York & Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company on April 1, 1851. The first hundred miles of the line were finished that year. Three years later the company leased the lines of the Lake Erie Telegraph Company. At this time Ezra Cornell was in possession of valuable grants under the Morse patent and controlled the Erie & Michigan Telegraph Company. Mr. Sibley then opened negotiations with Mr. Cornell, and in 1856 the companies controlled by them were united by acts of the Wisconsin and New York legislatures under the name of the Western Union Telegraph Company. For ten years Mr. Sibley was president of the new company and for sixteen years a leading member of its board of directors. During the first six years of his presidency the number of telegraph offices was increased from one hundred and thirty-two to four thousand and the property rose in value from two hundred and twenty thousand to forty-eight million dollars.

It was Hiram Sibley who projected the Atlantic and Pacific line to California, and it was built under his direction and control. His associates of the Western Union were unwilling to undertake the enterprise as a company and Cyrus W. Field, Wilson G. Hunt, Peter Cooper, and others, engaged in large undertakings at the time, whom he strove to interest in the matter, also deemed the project premature. With a persistence and confidence in the soundness of his judgment which were characteristics of the man, he then presented his project to Congress and was heartily supported by Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury. June 16, 1860, an act was passed encouraging the project and granting an annual subsidy of forty thousand dollars for ten years, and on September 22, his offer to construct the lines was officially accepted. The Overland Telegraph Company was organized in San Francisco, and, the two companies uniting their interests, the Pacific Telegraph Company came into

existence. Five months later the line was opened from ocean to ocean—ten years in advance of the completion of a transcontinental railroad! A profitable investment from the start, this line, March 17, 1864, was merged into the Western Union Telegraph system. Before the success of the Atlantic cable was assured Mr. Sibley was interested in a project to unite the old and the new world electrically by way of Behring Strait. In the furtherance of that enterprise he made a visit to Russia in 1864-65, and was received most cordially by the Czar, who assigned to his American guest the second place of honor at state functions, the French ambassador alone taking precedence of him. The Russian government entered into hearty coöperation with the American projectors for the establishment of the line, which would undoubtedly have been built had not the Atlantic cable been put into successful operation about that time.

The purchase of Alaska by the United States government was first suggested during an interview Mr. Sibley was having with regard to the projected Behring Strait telegraph line with Prime Minister Gortschcoff. Mr. Sibley was asked how the American company proposed to acquire right-of-way across the territories of British America and the Hudson Bay Company. He replied that he thought there would be little difficulty in securing a right-of-way over the territory referred to, except in the case of the Hudson Bay Company; that while in London he had submitted the matter to the directors of the Hudson Bay Company, who did not welcome the proposition with enthusiasm and as a consequence he thought it might be necessary to acquire a considerable interest in the Hudson Bay Company.

The minister asked him what would be the probable cost to the American company, to which Mr. Sibley replied stating a considerable sum which drew from the minister the remark that it was not worth any such sum; that Russia would sell the whole of Alaska for a sum not much bigger. At the end of the interview Mr. Sibley asked the minister whether he intended his remark in regard to Alaska to be taken seriously and whether he might bring it to the attention of the United States government. To which the minister replied that he was quite serious and had no objection to the suggestion being made to the United States government. Mr. Sibley lost no time in communicating this suggestion to General Cassius M. Clay, at that time minister of the United States at the Court of Russia, who in turn at once communicated the information to Secretary Seward at Washington. The result, of course, is known to everybody.

In addition to his labors for the introduction of the telegraph, Mr. Sibley was largely instrumental in promoting other enterprises, for with wonderful foresight he believed in the rapid development of the western country. After the war, prompted more by the desire of restoring amicable relations than by the prospect of gain, he made large and varied investments in railroads in the south and did much to promote renewed business activity. He became extensively interested in lumber and salt manufacturing in the west and was the owner of nearly three hundred and fifty farms in Ford and Livingston counties, Illinois. At one time he possessed forty-seven thousand acres in Ford county alone, and on his land he made splendid improvements of a substantial and extensive character. He also established a large seed-raising business in Rochester, with warehouses in this city and Chicago, and undertook to supply seeds of his own importation and raising and others' growth, under a per-

sonal knowledge of their vitality and comparative value. He instituted many experiments for the improvement of plants, with reference to their seed-bearing qualities, and built up a business as unique in its character as it was unprecedented in amount. He was president of the Bank of Monroe and connected with many other Rochester institutions that led to the upbuilding of the city.

His broad, humanitarian spirit, however, was manifest in many other ways. His deep appreciation of the value of education and his desire for the mental improvement of America was substantially manifested in a most practical way. He endowed a number of institutions for the promotion of learning and established Sibley Hall for the use of the library of the University of Rochester, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. He gave to it many valuable volumes and provided for the free use of the library by the public. He was one of the trustees to incorporate the Reynolds Library. He also endowed the Sibley College of Mechanical Arts at Cornell University at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, and thus set in motion a movement of intellectual advancement, the influence of which is incalculable.

Mr. Sibley was particularly happy in his home life. He married Elizabeth M. Tinker, a daughter of Giles and Zilphia (Knight) Tinker, who were natives of Connecticut. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sibley were born the following named children: Louise, who became the wife of Hobart F. Atkinson, and died in 1868, at the age of thirty-four, leaving two children—Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Smith, and Marie L., who married Harry H. Perkins; Giles B., who died at the age of two years; Hiram Watson, of Rochester; and Emily, the wife of James S. Watson. Like her husband, Mrs. Sibley delighted in doing good, and was long actively connected with the Church Home of Rochester, to which she was a generous contributor. Mrs. Sibley also erected St. John's Episcopal Church, in North Adams, Massachusetts, her native village, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, and a few years later she added a chancel at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars more. Her private charities and benefactions were many, for her heart was most sympathetic, and the worthy poor never sought her aid in vain. She has passed away, and Mr. Sibley died July 12, 1888, after reaching the eighty-first milestone on life's journey, but as long as the history of America and its progress shall be recorded his name will be closely interwoven therewith, for what he did in the promotion of its telegraphic and railroad interests and also by reason of his efforts for educational advancement. Of him a contemporary biographer has said: "He amassed wealth, but was most generous and helpful in his use of it. His association with one of the most important inventions the world has ever known, would of itself class him among the foremost men of the nineteenth century, but his nature was so broad, his resources so great and his mentality so strong, that his efforts in that line were but the initial step in a most active and useful career, whereby the world has been enriched materially, mentally and morally."

JONES, W. Martin,

Lawyer, Humanitarian.

At the head of the legal profession are some of the finest characters and the most undoubted talents produced by twentieth century civilization, and the honor of a place in this list was the just due of the late W. Martin Jones, of Rochester, New York. There is no career that offers

greater opportunities for a man of the incisive type of mind than the practice of the law. Here the man whose mental gifts are of the highest order finds scope for their use and opportunity for continual improvement in the contact with others that are pitted against him. But it was not in his legal practice alone that Mr. Jones earned the commendation and won the admiration of all right thinking men; he was a well known leader in the cause of temperance, and it is owing largely to his efforts that that cause has made the forward strides it has achieved in recent years. As a statesman Mr. Jones also proved his worth, as a perusal of the following lines will show. He was a son of Thomas P. Jones, born in Builth, Wales, and Lodoiska (Butler) Jones, who was born at Crown Point, New York, and who was related to Benjamin F. Butler. She was a woman of brilliant mind and strong character, traits which she transmitted in rich measure to her son, the subject of this sketch.

W. Martin Jones was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, July 24, 1841, and died after a year's illness, May 3, 1906. He was a child of tender years when his parents removed to Knowlesville, New York, and there obtained his elementary education. He prepared for college at Albion Academy, from which he was graduated, and was about to matriculate at Yale College when the outbreak of the Civil War caused him to change his plans. He had formed the acquaintance of Edwin D. Morgan, the War Governor of New York, and when this gentleman became a United States Senator, Mr. Jones was selected to act as his private secretary, an office he filled two years. He became the private secretary of Secretary of State William H. Seward in 1864, acted in the same capacity to his son, Frederick W. Seward, and so capable did he prove himself in this responsible post, that he was advanced to the post of chief clerk of the Consular Bureau in the State Department. Almost morbidly conscientious in looking after all the details of this office personally, the close application this necessitated frequently kept him at work until long after midnight in order to prepare the necessary instructions to United States representatives in all parts of the world, watching Confederate blockade runners, and guarding the interests of the republic in foreign countries. During this time he was in close touch with everything that concerned the President and his cabinet, and was frequently made aware of plots against the government or those high in office, and took the necessary steps to counteract all such plans. He was present in Ford's Theatre, not twenty feet away from President Lincoln when the latter was assassinated. At the close of the war Mr. Jones was appointed United States Consul at Clifton, Canada, his resignation from the Consular Bureau being very regretfully accepted by Mr. Seward. He was in Clifton five years, and while giving faithful attention to the discharge of his consular duties, utilized his spare time in the study of law, and upon his return to the United States in 1871 took up his residence in Rochester, New York. In due course of time he was admitted to the bar, and it was not long before he had climbed the legal ladder, achieving a position of such prominence that some of his cases are quoted as authoritative all over the country.

The cause of temperance engaged the attention of Mr. Jones at a very early age. He was but ten years of age when he became a Cadet of Temperance, and some years later became a member of the order of Sons of Temperance. He affili-

ated with the Order of Good Templars in 1867, and soon became a leading spirit in that organization; he was elected Grand Chief Templar of New York State in 1879, was the incumbent of this office for four consecutive years, and served as treasurer of the International Body of Good Templars for a period of seven years. Politically a Republican for many years, he yet regarded the Prohibition movement as the most important issue of the time, and when the Republican party failed to redeem its temperance pledges, made at the Richfield Springs Convention of 1882, he gave his entire support to the Prohibition party, and was a pioneer candidate on its tickets, at a time when he knew he would only invite ridicule and persecution, but he had the courage of his convictions and remained true to his principles. He was a candidate for Attorney-General in 1885, and for Governor in 1888, of the State of New York, upon the Prohibition ticket, and in the following campaign he received the largest Prohibition vote ever cast in the State of New York, running ahead of the National ticket. In the Free Silver campaign of 1896, Mr. Jones took a position in favor of the gold standard, and as the Prohibition party failed to recognize any issue except the cause of temperance, and as the Republican party appeared to recognize the merit of this cause, Mr. Jones again gave his support to the Republican party, and stumped the State of Michigan against the Hon. John P. St. John, who had been the Prohibition candidate for President of the United States in 1883, and who was then advocating free silver.

Mr. Jones entertained most decided opinions on the question of international peace and was a decided supporter of international arbitration. In 1896, when the Venezuela boundary question was the subject of heated discussion, Mr. Jones' opinions were well known, and at a meeting of the New York State Bar Association he was chosen as a member of a committee of nine, appointed for the purpose of considering the question of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and Professor John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, were appointed advisory members of this committee. Mr. Jones set forth his views at the first meeting of this committee, and called attention to the difficulties attending arbitration where only the litigants are the arbiters, and forcibly advocated the establishment of a "permanent international court of arbitration" composed of representatives of several nations. At this meeting he and Hon. Walter S. Logan, of New York, were appointed a sub-committee, and had in charge the duty of devising and presenting to the full committee a plan for such a court; the duty of drafting the desired resolutions fell upon Mr. Jones, and the report which he prepared was successively approved, without alteration or amendment, by the sub-committee, the whole committee and the Bar Association itself, at a special meeting called to consider the matter, and a committee was then appointed to present the memorial to the President of the United States. Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, president of the Bar Association, Judge William D. Veeder, chairman of the committee, and Mr. Jones made this presentation, April 21, 1896, and the ablest journals of the day commented favorably on both the memorial and the report, and the Albany Law Journal, having published both in full, closed an approving editorial as follows: "We believe the plan of the Bar Association is well devised and properly considered and it should be, if nothing more, at least a step toward some practical result." The memorial is here given in full:

To the President:

The Petition of the New York State Bar Association respectfully shows:

That impelled by a sense of duty to the State and Nation and a purpose to serve the cause of humanity everywhere, your Petitioner at its annual session held in the City of Albany on the 22nd day of January, 1896, appointed a committee to consider the subject of International Arbitration, and to devise and submit to it a plan for the organization of a tribunal to which may hereafter be submitted controverted international questions between the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

That said committee entered upon the performance of its duty at once, and after long and careful deliberation reached the conclusion that it is impracticable, if not impossible, to form a satisfactory Anglo-American Tribunal, for the adjustment of grave International controversies, that shall be composed only of representatives of the two governments of Great Britain and the United States.

That in order that the subject might receive more mature and careful consideration, the matter was referred to a sub-committee, by whom an extended report was made to the full committee. This report was adopted as the report of the full committee, and at a special meeting of the State Bar Association called to consider the matter and held at the State Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 16th day of April, 1896, the action of the committee was affirmed and the plan submitted fully endorsed. As the report referred to contains the argument in brief, both in support of the contention that it is impracticable to organize a court composed only of representatives of the governments of Great Britain and the United States, and in support of the plan outlined in it, a copy of the report is hereto appended and your Petitioner asks that it be made and considered a part of this Petition.

That your Petitioner cordially endorses the principle of arbitration for the settlement of all controversies between civilized nations and it believes that it is quite within the possibility of the educated intellects of the leading Powers of the world to agree upon a plan for a great central World's Court, that, by the common consent of nations, shall eventually have jurisdiction of all disputes arising between Independent Powers that cannot be adjusted by friendly diplomatic negotiations. Holding tenaciously to this opinion, and conscious that there must be a first step in every good work, else there will never be a second, your Petitioner respectfully but earnestly urges your early consideration of the subject that ultimately,—at least during the early years of the coming century—the honest purpose of good men of every nation may be realized in devising means for the peaceful solution of menacing disputes between civilized nations. Your Petitioner therefore submits to you the following recommendations:

First: The establishment of a permanent International Tribunal to be known as "The International Court of Arbitration."

Second: Such court to be composed of nine members, one each from nine independent states or nations, such representative to be a member of the Supreme or Highest Court of the nation he shall represent, chosen by a majority vote of his associates, because of his high character as a publicist and judge and his recognized ability and irreproachable integrity. Each judge thus selected to hold office during life, or the will of the Court selecting him.

Third: The court thus constituted to make its own rules of procedure, to have power to fix its place of sessions and to change the same from time to time as circumstances and the convenience of litigants may suggest and to appoint such clerks and attendants as the Court may require.

Fourth: Controverted questions arising between any two or more Independent Powers, whether represented in said "International Court of Arbitration" or not, at the option of said Powers, to be submitted by treaty between said Powers to said Court, providing only that said treaty shall contain a stipulation to the effect that all parties thereto shall respect and abide by the rules and regulations of said Court and conform to whatever determination it shall make of said controversy.

Fifth: Said Court to be opened at all times for the filing of cases and counter cases under treaty stipulations by any nation, whether represented in the Court or not, and such orderly proceedings in the interim between sessions of the Court in preparation for argument and submission of the controversy as may seem necessary, to be taken as the rules of the Court provide for and may be agreed upon between the litigants.

Sixth: Independent Powers not represented in said Court, but which may have become parties litigant in a controversy before it, and by treaty stipulation have agreed to submit to its adjudication, to comply with the rules of the Court, and to contribute such stipulated amount

to its expenses as may be provided for by its rules or determined by the Court.

Your Petitioner also recommends that you enter at once into correspondence and negotiation, through the proper diplomatic channels with representatives of the governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, The Netherlands, Mexico, Brazil and the Argentine Republic for a union with the government of the United States in the laudable undertaking of forming an International Court, substantially on the basis herein outlined.

Your Petitioner presumes it is unnecessary to enter into further argument in support of the foregoing propositions than is contained in the report of its committee, which is appended hereto, and which your Petitioner has already asked to have considered a part of this petition. Your Petitioner will be pardoned, however, if it invite especial attention to that part of the report emphasizing the fact that the plan herein outlined is intended, if adopted, at once to meet the universal demand among English-speaking people for a permanent tribunal to settle contested international questions that may hereafter arise between the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

While it is contended that it is wholly impracticable to form such a tribunal without the friendly interposition of other nations on the joint invitation of the Powers who united in its organization, it is very evident that a most acceptable permanent International Court may be speedily secured by the united and harmonious action of said Powers as already suggested. Should obstacles be interposed to the acceptance by any of the Powers named by your Petitioner, of the invitation to name a representative for such a Court, on the plan herein generally outlined, some other equally satisfactory Power could be solicited to unite in the creation of such a Court.

Believing that in the fulfillment of its destiny among the civilized nations of the world, it has devolved upon the younger of the two Anglo-Saxon Powers, now happily in the enjoyment of nothing but future peaceful prospects, to take the first step looking to the permanency of peace among nations, your Petitioner, representing the Bar of the Empire State, earnestly appeals to you as the Chief Executive officer of the government of the United States, to take such timely action as shall lead eventually to the organization of such a tribunal as has been outlined in the foregoing recommendations. While ominous sounds of martial preparation are in the air, the ship builder's hammer is industriously welding the bolt, and arsenals are testing armor plates, your Petitioner, apprehensive for the future, feels that delays are dangerous, and it urgently recommends that action be taken at once by you to compass the realization of the dream of good men in every period of the world's history, when nations shall learn war no more and enlightened reason shall fight the only battle fought among the children of men.

And Your Petitioner Will Ever Pray.

Attested in behalf of the New York State Bar Association at the Capitol in the City of Albany, N. Y., April 16th, 1896.

Ed. G. Whitaker, President.
L. B. Proctor, Secretary.

Copies of this memorial were sent to a number of foreign governments and to prominent people throughout the world, including the Czar of Russia. In 1899, when the Czar of Russia issued his call for a disarmament conference, to be held at The Hague, the New York State Bar Association called another meeting, and Mr. Jones, as chairman of a special committee, was appointed to draw up resolutions relative to the subjects to be discussed by the proposed conference. The fact was at once recognized that disarmament alone was an impracticable course, and that the first step toward universal peace must be the establishment of an international court to which all nations might turn. The memorial which was drawn up in pursuance of this idea was substantially the same as that prepared in 1896, above referred to. Copies of it were sent by the State Department of the United States government to the delegates at the first Hague Conference, where it became known as the "American Plan." The organization of the Hague Court was largely the result of the influence of this memorial upon that conference. At first there was much opposition to any such scheme, particularly on the part of Germany, but the plan won and so the first step was taken

toward the ultimate goal of universal peace. Numerous nations have taken their disputes to this court for settlement. Mr. Jones joined the Masonic order while residing in Washington, was a member of Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, of Rochester; the American, New York State and Rochester Bar associations; Mohonk Lake Peace Conference; Bibliophile Society of Boston; Society of the Genesee; American Peace Society, and Independent Order of Good Templars. He was a delegate, in 1904, from the New York State Bar Association to the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, at St. Louis.

Mr. Jones married, July 5, 1871, Gertrude M. Nicholls, at Buffalo, New York, a woman of fine mental caliber, which proved of great worth to her gifted husband. One of their children died in infancy, the others are: Gertrude Minnie, W. Martin, Jr., and Abram Nicholls. W. Martin, Jr., born December 20, 1874, attended School No. 15, Professor Hale's preparatory school, Mechanics' Institute and University of Rochester, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He practiced law and engaged in mining business. He is a member of Rochester, New York State, and American Bar associations; Company A (Eighth Separate Company), Third Infantry, National Guard, State of New York; American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. Abram Nicholls, born January 11, 1886, attended schools Nos. 11 and 15, East High, University of Rochester, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1909. He studied law with his brother, and was admitted to the bar in 1911, and has practiced ever since. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association, Young Men's Christian Association and Dante Alighieri.

HARRIS, James,

Representative Citizen, Public Official.

Honored and respected by all, there was no man who occupied a more enviable position in all circles than the late James Harris, of Fairport, Monroe county, New York. Success is determined by one's ability to recognize opportunity and to pursue it with a resolute, unflagging energy. Success results from continued labor, and the man who accomplishes his purpose usually becomes an important factor in the business circles of the community with which he is identified. Through his energy, progressiveness and executive ability, the late James Harris attained a leading place among the representative men of his community and his well spent and honorable life commanded the admiration of all who knew him, either personally or by reputation.

William Harris, Sr., his grandfather, descended from an honorable Scotch ancestry, whose sterling characteristics have been transmitted to their descendants in rich measure, became a leader in public thought and action in the community in which he lived. He emigrated to America in 1802, and established his first home in Montgomery county, in a Scotch settlement founded by Sir William Johnson. He married Mary Kilpatrick, a native of the highlands of Scotland, whose ancestry can be traced to the days of Wallace and Bruce.

William Harris, Jr., eldest son of William and Mary (Kilpatrick) Harris, was eighteen years of age when he came to this country with his parents. A very short time after his marriage he removed to the Genesee country, his wife's father and family coming with them. They were leaders in this community from its earliest days. Mr. Harris organized the first school in that section and taught it in 1810, and the early intellectual develop-

James Harris

ment of the country rested chiefly on his shoulders. Later he removed to a farm in Penfield, on which he resided until his death in December, 1842. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith, a Whig in political opinion, and was considered a wise counselor by all who knew him. A contemporary biographer has said of him:

> Endowed with the attributes of a fine nature and gifted with an unusual amount of intellectual ability, he was a man of rare judgment, of deep penetration and of great energy.

Mr. Harris married, in April, 1806, Sallie Shoecraft, eldest daughter of John Shoecraft, a patriot of the Revolutionary War, who enlisted from Ulster county, New York, and served under General Washington. At the conclusion of this struggle he married, in Washington county, New York, Betsey McKee, of Scotch parentage, whose family had been prominent in the settlement of that part of the State, but who later removed to Fulton county. When they removed with Mr. Harris, they all settled at what is now Webster, Monroe county. Mr. Shoecraft and his two sons were members of the State militia during the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Harris had eleven children, of whom the eldest, a son, died in early manhood, and the youngest, a daughter, died in infancy. The others were: Mary K., married Abner O. Osborn; Betsey M., married John M. Watson; Sallie, married Albert Raymond; William, a farmer, became the owner of the old homestead, and died there in September, 1886; Martha, married Hiram W. Allen; George F.; Robert; James, of whom further; Peter, also an agriculturist.

James Harris, son of William and Sallie (Shoecraft) Harris, was born in Webster, New York, July 7, 1821, and died at Fairport, New York, March 6, 1911, after a gradual failing of about a year. He was an apt pupil at the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and for two terms attended the sessions of a select school in the village of Penfield. Under the able guidance of his father his education was continued at home, after leaving school, by means of well selected reading and diversified study. At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Harris was well fitted to enter upon the profession of teaching, and during the next seven years he taught in a district school during the winter months, his summers being spent in assisting his father in the cultivation of the latter's farm. That he was regarded as a man of understanding and ability even in his earlier years is evidenced by the fact of his being chosen to fill the office of justice of the peace when he was but twenty-one years of age, and was the incumbent of this office four years. The cause of education had ever appealed to him very strongly, and he was subsequently chosen as town superintendent of schools, and as town clerk. He was one of the incorporators of the old Penfield Seminary in 1857, and served as one of its trustees during the entire period of its existence. When this institution had outlived its usefulness, he was appointed a member of the committee to procure the passage of a legislative act authorizing the sale of the property to the Penfield graded school. In 1843 Governor William C. Bouck appointed Mr. Harris as captain of a uniformed company of militia, attached to the Fifty-second Regiment, later being advanced to the rank of major. With all the demands which these public offices made upon Mr. Harris, he yet found time, in 1850, to establish a general mercantile business, which he conducted with a large amount of success until 1857. At not infrequent intervals he was called upon to act as administrator of numerous estates, and

he was a commissioner in the distribution of lands. As an agriculturist Mr. Harris was eminently successful, and was the owner of valuable farm property in various sections. He took up his residence on the old homestead farm, east of the village of Penfield, April 1, 1866, and resided there until his removal to Fairport in 1904. Even after taking up his residence there he was accustomed to superintend the management of his farms, his son, Charles L., having the active management of them.

In the political life of the town Mr. Harris was also a prominent figure. Originally a Whig, he affiliated with the Republican party upon its formation, and always took a keen interest in the public affairs of the community. In 1853 he was elected supervisor of Penfield by one of the largest majorities ever accorded a candidate, and was honored by reëlection to this office fifteen times during the following twenty-two years, an enviable record. While the office was at no time a sinecure, during the Civil War period it brought with it additional responsibilities for its incumbent, which were met by Mr. Harris in a masterly manner. Firm in his support of the Union, he did all he could to promote its interests. Not long after the fall of Fort Sumter a special tow meeting was called for the purpose of adopting suitable measures and appointing a Committee of Public Safety, Mr. Harris being chosen as one of the three members of this committee. He served in this capacity until again elected to the office of supervisor in the spring of 1864, when the business of the committee was entrusted entirely to his discretion and so continued until the end of the reconstruction period which followed the close of the war. In the discharge of these important and arduous duties he manifested executive ability of a high order, keen foresight, a thorough understanding of the situation, and an intense loyalty to the best interests of the county. With the coöperation of many of the leading citizens of the community, he filled the town's quota without a single inhabitant being drafted, save a few who were drafted early in the war during the act conferring option of service or a payment of three hundred dollars each. His method was a purely business transaction. The call had been for one-year men and the town offered a bounty of five hundred dollars to each volunteer. Realizing that men could be had for three years without increasing the bounties if the bonds were converted into cash, he wisely discriminated in favor of the longer term of enlistment, raised the necessary money and filled the quota with three-year men to the number of sixty-three, and bonds were issued to the amount of thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars, and when the war closed the State of New York, under the law equalizing bounties, paid back nearly two-thirds of this sum, or about twenty thousand dollars to the town. As a member of the board and chairman of its finance committee he was largely instrumental in promoting the law which changed the system formerly pursued in the county treasurer's office to its present status, involving not only the disposition of public moneys but of returned taxes as well. As he was the first treasurer elected after the passage of this law, he put it into operation during his three years' term, which commenced, October 1, 1876. After the close of this term of office he never again consented to hold public office, although frequently solicited to do so. For many years he was a member of the Baptist church, and a regular attendant at its services. He was a member of the Monroe County Historical Society, and a charter member

of the Association of Supervisors and Ex-Supervisors of Monroe County, and was unanimously elected as its president, August 7, 1895.

Mr. Harris married (first) December 1, 1847, Martha M. Pope, who died January 1, 1880, a daughter of William Pope, of Penfield. He married (second) February 21, 1883, Mrs. Horace P. Lewis, a widow, and daughter of Charles Lacey, formerly of Poughkeepsie, New York. Children by first marriage: James Darwin, a farmer at Fairport; Robert, born in 1856, died in 1887; Mary K.; George H., junior member of the law firm of Werner & Harris, of Rochester, and w married Hattie Higbie, of Penfield, and has children: Donald, Duncan, and Adair. By the second marriage there were children: Charles Lacey, who was graduated from the University of Rochester, now resides on home farm in Penfield; Angie K., who was graduated from the Fairport High School in the training class, taught in the Honeoye Falls schools, and then in a Fairport school; became the wife of L. Waynebaumer.

O'CONNOR, Joseph,

Journalist, Essayist, Poet.

American journalism has attained the dignity of a profession, the "fourth estate," recognized, by the talent and consecration enlisted in its service, as on a par with the other three known as "the learned professions." It is safe to say that there are scores of writers on the press to-day who in style and substance will not suffer by comparison with the distinguished English essayists of the eighteenth century; but their multiplicity diminishes their eminence. The plain has been lifted to the peaks; the individual is lost in the crowd. *Ego rex*, dominant in journalism for three-quarters of a century, has abdicated his throne, whether for good or for ill, it is not presumed here to determine. It is the paper now that speaks, not the man behind it. Freneau, Leggett, Bryant and Webb, Croswell, Weed and Prentice, Greeley, Raymond, Dana, Curtis and their compeers have disappeared and few are they who have succeeded to their chairs. These few, it were, perhaps, invidious to mention; but in their circle Joseph O'Connor unquestionably belongs, although the large part of his work was done on the provincial, rather than the metropolitan press.

Joseph O'Connor, of Celtic lineage, of the sept of the O'Connors of Offaly, the son of Joseph and Mary (Finlay) O'Connor, was born at Tribes Hill, Montgomery county, New York, December 17, 1841. His father was a man of scholarly tastes, but endowed with only a small portion of worldly wealth. He died at West Bergen in 1854 from injuries received in saving a friend from being thrown before a locomotive by a frightened horse. The family then moved to Rochester, where Joseph entered school, and having prepared for college and received a scholarship, studied at the University of Rochester and was graduated in 1863.

Some desultory newspaper work was followed by a short term in a stone-yard, where he learned his father's trade, stone-cutting, probably in uncertainty as to his future course. It was a mere episode, but one to which he afterward looked back as a valuable experience. This was followed by a year or two of service as teacher of Latin in the high school, during which time he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He had just opened an office, however, when to oblige a friend he acted as reporter on the Rochester "Democrat" in his friend's absence; and thus began what proved to be his life-work. Shortly after he was made editor-in-chief; but his

fundamental proclivities were of the Jeffersonian school, and he was therefore restive on the staff of a Republican sheet. He remained, however, with the "Democrat" until 1873. In that year he became editor of the Indianapolis "Sentinel," a noteworthy Democratic journal of large State influence, with which he remained until 1875, when he became associate editor of the New York "World" under Manton Marble, forming one of the brilliant group that made the "World" famous, acting, for a time, as the "World's" Washington correspondent. In 1879 he left the "World," going as associate editor to the Buffalo "Courier" when David Gray, that accomplished writer, of poetic soul, was editor-in-chief. Three years later, upon the retirement of David Gray, he was promoted to the editor's chair, resigning in 1885. It is an open secret that his resignation was induced by his inability to approve the administration or the personality of Grover Cleveland, his judgment of whom, whether well or ill-conceived, was an honest one. In 1886 he was called to edit the Rochester "Post-Express," then an independent journal, and for ten years filled the position with power and brilliancy. In 1896 the paper was resolved into a Republican organ, and Mr. O'Connor at once severed his connection therewith, refusing as always to become the protagonist of any party, reserving his privilege to write as he believed. On his retirement from this editorship it was said of him that he had done more than any other man to elevate the tone of Rochester journalism. That was true; he was courteous, sympathetic, just, conscientious, cultured; he uniformly aimed to do the best for the community; he always sought to recommend to the attention of his readers whatsoever made for purity and goodness, and he put into the work of the day as much literary finish and original thought as great capacity and great effort might furnish; his professional motives squared with his upright character.

After a year as editor of the Buffalo "Enquirer," Mr. O'Connor returned to Rochester and in 1898 began writing for the "Post-Express" a column under the title "The Rochesterian," which he continued until his death. It was signed with his initials, being understood, therefore, as the expression of his own opinions, for which he alone was responsible. During this time he wrote also extended reviews of important books for the same paper and for the New York "Times." Two volumes of selections from his newspaper work and his other writings were published in 1911 with the title of "The Rochesterian."

Beside his newspaper work Mr. O'Connor was an occasional contributor to magazines on any subject that interested him. He was an undisputed authority on Civil War history and contributed to Appleton's "Encyclopedia of American Biography." During the first McKinley administration, he was urged by his friends for the post of minister to the Netherlands, but did not press the appointment.

As a poet, he had an unusual gift of sympathetic expression, and at the earnest solicitation of his friends published a volume of his verse. He wrote the "Ode," at the celebration of New York Day at the World's Columbian Exposition, and the "Commemorative Ode" read on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the British evacuation of Fort Niagara, this being one of his most charming compositions.

He had a genius for helpfulness and in no way did he express it more than toward the younger members of his profession. He was ever ready to respond to a plea for help, and from the vast storehouse

of knowledge was ready and even eager to give. Yet he was so modest that he would again and again excuse himself from speaking in public, though all were eager to hear the man with whose written speech they were so familiar. He lived most unostentatiously and made no effort to impress the public with his attainments, loving scholarship for scholarship's sake. His last appearance in public was at the annual roastfest of the Rochester Newswriter's Club at which he was the guest of honor. His speech, the event of the evening, was one in which he spoke clearly, forcibly and feelingly of what he thought a newspaper should be. One of his marked characteristics was a keen sense of humor. He possessed an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes and was a charming story teller. His humor was without sting, free from sarcasm, but sparkling and always spontaneous. He died suddenly, as he would have wished, while sitting in his chair, at his home in Frank street, Rochester, October 9, 1908.

He married, November 26, 1877, Evangeline, daughter of Reuben and Almira (Alexander) Johnson, and sister of Rossiter Johnson, the encyclopedist and his lifelong friend. She survives him with one daughter. Mrs. O'Connor graduated at the Rochester Free Academy, and pursued literary studies in conjunction with her husband. She has translated Flamini's "History of Italian Literature," also other books from the German and Italian, and is the author of "Index to Hawthorne's Works (with sketch of his life);" "Index to Works of Shakespeare," "Famous Names in Fiction," and has contributed largely to encyclopedias.

Mr. O'Connor was a member of the Delta Upsilon, Greek letter fraternity, and one of the original board of trustees that erected the chapter house in Strathallan Park. He was also a member of the Genesee Valley and Rochester Whist, social clubs, and of the Fortnightly, Pundit and Browning, literary clubs, before whom he read many papers. At the risk of something of repetition, the present writer ventures to append the personal note that he wrote in the "Post-Express" at the time of Mr. O'Connor's death:

In the death of Joseph O'Connor, a brilliant light in letters has been extinguished For many years it has been radiant in verse, in scholarship, and in journalism. Many gifts were his. He had the soul of a poet, receptive of all that was best in art and literature, expressive in his fair and stately measures. His memory was singularly acute, retentive and serviceable—a mine of wealth from which he freely drew. He ranged the entire field of letters, familiar alike with the masters of the Elizabethan and Victorian ages. He knew the bye-ways, as well as the broad ways, of English thought, and was well acquainted with the paths which the classic and the later European authors pursued, and was an accomplished linguist. His knowledge was wide, various and precise. Choosing journalism as his profession, he dedicated to it exact information of his country's history, its statesmen and heroes, a keen perception of its political and social needs, a constant sympathy with purity and wisdom in the conduct of its affairs, and a style in writing remarkable for lucidity, coherence and strength. He emphasized his abhorrence of all that was mean and debasing in words that stung and slew. Cleaving to all that was upright and true, his words were brave and inspiring—exalting journalism. More than all, was his absolute fealty to his convictions, from which neither flattery nor menace could deflect him and which, more than once, cost him position and apparently preferment. His sincerity was rock-ribbed in his nature and commanded a respect and wielded an influence rarely accorded to one of his calling. Thus equipped he became one of the leading journalists of the land, to whom his associates deferred and whom the community acclaimed. His literary essays were of the most charming character. His appreciations and criticisms were erudite, searching and exhaustive. In them were gems that sparkled and an exquisite finish that revealed his artistic quality. Had he confined himself to literature, it is possible that he might have had larger repute, but he could not have had larger usefulness. In conversation, with his copious stores of learning,

he was essentially fascinating. Nights with him were ambrosial; I recall many such. It is sometimes hard to reflect that a journalist writes as in sand, and that the advancing waves obliterate his tracings, but Joseph O'Connor did so much to enlighten and elevate his day that one may hope that much which he said may endure, that his grace and skill and force may still abide. We, who knew him well, grieve that he has gone, that hand-clasp and heart-talk with him have ceased, but we rejoice that he labored so earnestly and achieved so greatly, and led us along so many ways that were instructful, delightful and ennobling.

SHERWOOD, Hon. George,

Clergyman, Legislator.

In the life of the late Hon. George Sherwood, of Binghamton, New York, there were elements of greatness because of the use he made of his talents and opportunities, and because of his fulfillment of his duty as a man in relation to his fellowmen, and as a citizen in relation to his State and country, and last, but not least, as a minister of the Gospel. Place and preferment were never solicited by him, and partisan connections were consistently avoided, yet honors were conferred upon him by his fellow citizens which have eluded the covetous grasp of those who have formed parties to attain them. The space he filled in the community in which he lived was wide and influential. His family was an ancient and honorable one.

Thomas Sherwood, of "Sherwood Forest," England, was born in 1586, and died at Fairfield, Fairfield county, Connecticut, in October, 1655. He came from Ipswich, England, in April, 1634, in the ship "Francis," with his wife, Alice, and four children—Ann, Rose, Thomas and Rebecca. He is first heard of here as a resident of Massachusetts, but he was in Fairfield county as early as 1645. He is mentioned in the first volume of the Colonial Records as having bought land in Fairfield county in 1653. By his first wife, Alice, he had eight children, and by his second wife, Mary Fitch, he had four, the names of all being (not in order of birth): Jane, Thomasine, Margaret, Sarah, Hannah, Rose, Thomas, Rebecca, Stephen, Matthew, Mary, Ruth, Abigail and Isaac.

Isaac Sherwood, son of Thomas and Mary (Fitch) Sherwood, was born in 1655, and died in 1739. He had land grants at Eastchester, New York. In 1678 he was of Rye, New York, and in 1687, of Westport, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Jackson, and had children: Daniel, Isaac, John, David, Abigail, Thomas and Elizabeth.

Thomas Sherwood, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Jackson) Sherwood, died at Albany, New York, August 5, 1756, in the French and Indian War, in which he was captain of Whitney's company. He married Eleanor Churchill, of Green Farms, Connecticut, who died October 1, 1754.

John Sherwood, son of Thomas and Eleanor (Churchill) Sherwood, married, March 24, 1761, Mary Gorham. Children: Asa, of further mention; Levi, born June 17, 1764; Ellen, February 23, 1766; Abigail, November 18, 1770; John, September 10, 1773; Hezekiah, twin of John; Hannah, July 28, 1776.

Asa Sherwood, son of John and Mary (Gorham) Sherwood, was born July 4, 1762. He was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting at Fairfield, Connecticut, February 1, 1777; was also in the Second Connecticut Regiment, under Colonel Swift, and in the Fourth Connecticut, under Colonel Meigs. He married Molly Phillips, daughter of a New York City merchant, who had also a son in the Continental army, captured by the British and confined in one of the prison ships, but finally released through the influence of the father. Children: Isaac, William,

George Sherwood

Asa, David, Gorham, John, Sally and Nabby.

Isaac Sherwood, son of Asa and Molly (Phillips) Sherwood, was born probably at Guilford, New York; married Amy Budlong, of Cassville, New York. Children: Johanna, married Frank Ursley, and lived at Waverly; Ira, married Mary Wallace, and lived at Genegantslet, New York; Asa, died young; Mary, married William Thomas, and lived at Pontoosuc, Illinois; Eliza, married David Leach, and lived at Webster, Illinois; Stephen, married Clara Babcock, and lived at Greene; Sarah, married Albert Sprague, and lived at Binghamton; George, whose name is at the head of this sketch; Amy, married Myron Stanton, and lived at Greene; Lucy, married Joseph Bixby, and lived at Waverly; Sophronia, married Thomas Cowan, and lived at Port Crane; Daniel, died in infancy; Mandana, married Edwin Adams, and lived at Binghamton; David, married Rosanna Warner, and lived at Greene.

Hon. George Sherwood, son of Isaac and Amy (Budlong) Sherwood, was born in McDonough, Chenango county, New York, January 18, 1821, and died in Binghamton, New York, May 24, 1903. He was the owner of a quantity of land in Binghamton, where he was a farmer and prominent citizen. Prior to the Civil War he was a sincere Abolitionist. He was for many years a leading member and local preacher of the First Baptist Church. He was baptized by the late Rev. R. A. Washburn into the fellowship of the Baptist church, at Genegantslet Corners (now extinct or merged into other Baptist churches), and later was a member of the church at Upper Lisle. He removed to the town of Windsor, Broome county, in 1857, and was a member of the Baptist church in that place. In 1865 he came to Binghamton and became a member of the First Baptist Church, where he served faithfully and was an honored and valued member. In 1894, on the organization of the Park Avenue Church, he became a constituent member of it. In all of his church life, of more than three score years, he was an earnest and faithful laborer in the Master's service, and was ever ready to do any work that he could to promote the interest of the church and to advance the cause of Christ. To this end he contributed liberally of his money, time and talents, of which he was abundantly resourceful. In him his pastor always found a true, wise and helpful counselor, and he was ever ready to render all the assistance that lay in his power. He was a fluent and earnest speaker, and very often occupied the pulpits of the pastorless churches in a very acceptable manner. He was kind and good to the aged and infirm, and often conducted religious services in the homes of those who were unable to attend church. He was a man of strong and deep convictions, ever battling for the right, and yet he always did this in a quiet and unassuming, yet firm and impressive manner. His Christian home life in the family was delightful and winning, and his children now look back upon it with sweet pleasure and the kindliest remembrances.

In public life he was most highly respected and admired, and his integrity was never questioned in any manner, for he always lived above reproach, and was as consistent, firm and true in all his public duties and the matters entrusted to him as he was in his private and church life. He held the office of supervisor of his town when the present County Poor House was erected, and was one of the committee in charge of that work. He represented his county in the State Legislature for the years 1873-74-75. There

was the crowning work of his life, for in that body, through his earnest, heroic and indefatigable efforts, he secured the passage of the bill, and the appropriation from the State, that gave to this section of New York State the Susquehanna Valley Home, of Binghamton, for orphan and destitute children, one of the worthiest institutions of its kind in the country. When others said to him he could never succeed in accomplishing these measures, he only worked the harder and adopted other methods, and was untiring in his efforts to carry out his long cherished plans, and he left no stone unturned, but from the Governor and the leading politicians of both parties, down to the individual members, he continued his persistent and unceasing efforts until they were crowned with absolute success. In this matter, as in all others in which he was interested, he had the respect and confidence of the leaders in the Legislature. They felt that he was right, and they admired his perseverance, his courtesy, his energy and his integrity of character. He succeeded in his efforts, and was one of the trustees of the home from that time until his death. He was a recognized leader in the temperance cause, and was much sought for to make addresses to the public on this subject far and wide. He was always very earnest, entertaining and interesting in his addresses, and it was a pleasure to listen to him.

Mr. Sherwood married, April 8, 1849, Mary Ann Jeffords, born February 17, 1828, died November 28, 1906, a daughter of Allen Cleveland and Ann Eliza (Robinson) Jeffords; granddaughter of Amasa Jeffords, born at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1748, married (first) Sally Cleveland, (second) Sarah Clifford; and great-granddaughter of John Jeffords, a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, in 1775, and whose father was killed in the French and Indian War. Children: 1. Florence, who married, June 25, 1874, Charles Emery Bliss (see Bliss line forward), and has a son, George C. S., born April 18, 1877, at Towanda, Pennsylvania, who is engaged in the wholesale dry goods business at Binghamton, and married, June 25, 1902, Katherine Shieder, and has children: Emery, Robert Leon and Barbara Ruth. 2. Viola, who was for twenty years a teacher in the grammar schools of Binghamton, being at the time of her death principal of the Main Street Grammar School. She was an earnest worker in the First Baptist Church. For years and up to the time of her death she taught one of the largest classes in the Sunday school and exerted a marked influence on the young people with whom she came in contact. She died July 1, 1903. 3. Judge Carl G., a resident of South Dakota, where he has been prominent in political affairs, serving as State Senator and member of the first constitutional convention, and is now a judge of the Circuit Court; married, February 10, 1885, Nellie Fountain, and has had children: George Fountain, Harry Allen (deceased), Mary Carlton and Dolly Viola. 4. William J., married, October 31, 1902, Iona May Bills, and has had: Nellie, Mason William (deceased), and Harold. 5. Grace Eliza, born in Binghamton, married September 1, 1898, Charles F. Parker, born September 11, 1871, and has children: Harry Sherwood and Carl Sherwood.

(The Bliss Line).

The Bliss family is believed to be the same as the Blois family of Normandy, gradually modified in spelling to Bloys, Blysse, Blisse, and in America to Bliss. The family has been in England, however, since the Norman Conquest, but is not numerous and never has been. The coat-of-arms borne by the Bliss and Bloys families is the same: Sable, a bend vaire,

between two fleurs-de-lis or. Crest: A hand holding a bundle of arrows. Motto: *Semper sursam.* The ancient family tradition represents the seat of the Bliss family in the south of England, and belonging to the yeomanry, though at various times some of the family were knighted.

Thomas Bliss, progenitor of the American family, lived at Belstone Parish, Devonshire, England. He is supposed to have been born about 1555-60, and he died about 1636. Little is known of him except that he was a wealthy landowner, and was a Puritan, perscuted on account of his faith by civil and religious authorities, under the direction of the infamous Archbishop Laud; that he was maltreated, impoverished and imprisoned. When the parliament of 1628 assembled, Puritans, or Roundheads, as they were called by the Cavaliers, or Tories, accompanied the members to London. Two of the sons of Thomas Bliss, Jonathan and Thomas, rode from Devonshire on iron-grey horses, and remained for some time —long enough, anyhow, for the king's officers and spies to mark them, and from that time they, with others who had gone on the same errand to the capital, were marked for destruction. The Bliss brothers were fined a thousand pounds for their nonconformity, and thrown into prison, where they lay for weeks. Even their venerable father was dragged through the streets with the greatest indignities. On another occasion the officers of the high commission seized all their horses and all their sheep except one poor ewe, that in its fright ran into the house and took refuge under a bed. At another time the three sons of Thomas Bliss, with a dozen Puritans, were led through the market place in Okehampton, with ropes around their necks, and also fined heavily. On another occasion Thomas was arrested and thrown into prison with his son Jonathan, who eventually died from the hardships and abuse of the churchmen. At another time the king's officers seized the cattle of the family and most of their household goods, some of which were highly valued for their age and beauty, and as heirlooms, having been for centuries in the family. In fact, the family being so impoverished by constant persecution, was unable to pay the fines and secure the release of both father and son from prison, so the young man remained and the father's fine was paid. At Easter the young man received thirty-five lashes. After the father died, his widow lived with their daughter, whose husband, Sir John Calcliffe, was a communicant of the Church of England, in good standing. The remnant of the estate was divided among the three sons, who were advised to go to America to escape further persecution. Thomas and George feared to wait for Jonathan, who was ill in prison, and they left England in the fall of 1635 with their families. Thomas, son of Jonathan, and grandson of Thomas Bliss, remained in England until his father died, and then he also came to America, settling near his uncle of the same name. At various times the sister of the immigrants sent to the brothers boxes of shoes, clothing and articles that could not be procured in the colonies, and it is through her letters, long preserved in the original but now lost, that knowledge of the family was handed down from generation to generation. Children of Thomas Bliss: Jonathan, died in England, 1635-36; Thomas, of further mention; Elizabeth, married Sir John Calcliffe, of Belstone; George, born 1591, died August 31, 1687, settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, and later at Sandwich in that province, and at Newport, Rhode Island; Mary.

Thomas Bliss, son of Thomas Bliss, the immigrant, was born at Belstone, Devon-

shire, England, about 1585, and died in 1639. He married in England, about 1612, Margaret Lawrence, born about 1594, died August 29, 1684. After the death of her husband, she managed the affairs of the family with great prudence and judgment. Children: Ann, born in England, married Robert Chapman, of Saybrook, Connecticut; Mary, married Joseph Parsons; Thomas; Nathaniel; Lawrence; Samuel, born in 1624; Sarah, born in Boston, 1635; Elizabeth, born in Boston in 1637, married Myles Morgan, founder of Springfield; Hannah, born at Hartford, 1639; John, of further mention.

John Bliss, son of Thomas and Margaret (Lawrence) Bliss, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1640, and died September 10, 1702. He removed to Northampton in 1672, and was there through his sister's trial for witchcraft. He removed to Springfield in 1685, and soon afterward to Longmeadow, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married, October 7, 1667, Patience Burt, born August 18, 1645, died October 25, 1732, a daughter of Henry Burt, of Springfield. Children: John, born September 7, 1669; Nathaniel, January 26, 1671; Thomas, of further mention; Joseph, 1676; Hannah, November 16, 1678; Henry, August 15, 1681; Ebenezer, 1683.

Thomas Bliss, son of John and Patience (Burt) Bliss, was born at Longmeadow, October 29, 1673, died there, August 12, 1758. He married, May 27, 1714, Mary Macranny, born November 2, 1690, died March 30, 1761, daughter of William and Margaret Macranny. Children, born at Longmeadow: Mary, December 4, 1715; Thomas, May 3, 1719; Henry, December 5, 1722; Henry, of further mention. The first Henry died young.

Henry Bliss, son of Thomas and Mary (Macranny) Bliss, was born August 21, 1726, died February 7-8, 1761. He was a farmer at Longmeadow. He married Ruby Brewer, of Lebanon (published December 22, 1749). The widow and children removed, in 1765, to Lebanon, Connecticut, and afterward to Bernardston, Massachusetts. Children: Thomas, born December 7, 1750; Solomon, November 8, 1751; Calvin, of further mention; Henry, June 7, 1757; Huldah, July 2, 1759.

Calvin Bliss, son of Henry and Ruby (Brewer) Bliss, was born at Colerain, Massachusetts, May 14, 1754, died in October, 1849. He was a farmer at Bernardston, and about 1800 removed to Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont. He was a soldier in the Revolution in Captain Ephraim Chapin's company, Colonel Ruggles Woodbury's regiment, August 17, 1777, and is said to have held a commission in Washington's army. He married, June 26, 1777, Ruth Janes, born May 11, 1756-57, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Field) Janes, of Northfield, Vermont. Children: Ruby, born 1778; Philomela, June 11, 1782; Huldah; Solomon, of further mention; Martha, September 15, 1788; Ruth, June 10, 1790; Mehitable, May 17, 1792; Calvin, May 14, 1794; Henry, March 27, 1796; Oliver Brewster, July 6, 1799.

Solomon Bliss, son of Calvin and Ruth (Janes) Bliss, was born April 9, 1786, and died at Willet, New York, June 6, 1861. He settled at Preston, Chenango county, New York. He married, January 1, 1808, Anna Packer, born at Guilford, Vermont, June 30, 1786, died at Henderson, New York, January 14, 1866. Children: Eunice P., born July 28, 1809; Amanda P., July 5, 1813, died young; Lydia J., January 11, 1815; Ruth, January 11, 1817; Joshua P., at Preston, April 29, 1818; Ruth C., July 17, 1820; Calvin J., of further mention; Ira G., July 27, 1824.

Calvin J. Bliss, son of Solomon and Anna (Packer) Bliss, was born at Preston, New York, May 22, 1822, and settled

A. M. Fowler

in Willet, Cortland county, New York; he married, September 18, 1850, Betsey A. Landers, of Willet. Children: Charles Emery, of further mention; Cora L., born September 9, 1870, at Binghamton, died August 9, 1871.

Charles Emery Bliss, son of Calvin J. and Betsey A. (Landers) Bliss, was born at Willet, July 5, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of Binghamton and in the academy. For a number of years he was in the dry goods business, then followed a few years on the farm, when he again returned to the dry goods business at Binghamton. He was deacon of the Baptist church and superintendent of the Sunday school for many years. His death occurred, July 30, 1900. He married Florence, daughter of the Hon. George Sherwood, as previously mentioned.

FOWLER, Albert Perry,

Lawyer, Financier, Useful Citizen.

The story that follows of the life of Albert Perry Fowler, lawyer, banker, and business man of Syracuse, New York, will be told in great part in the words of his friends and intimates, for as during his lifetime his fellows were ever seeking to bestow upon him some new trust and responsibility as evidence of their confidence, so in death he was a man they vied in honoring. The forty-seven years of his life were marked by achievement in quality and in measure such as few men attain to in a long lifetime, and he passed to his long rest amid the general grief of men of high and important station, who mourned the death of one upon whom they leaned, whose worth they had appreciated, and whom they had come to hold in loving affection. It had been one of his strongest characteristics that, confronted by necessity for action, he pursued the course he decided upon with every nerve and every energy bent upon its completion, and when the critical condition of his health was made clear to him, he dropped his work and journeyed south in search of new strength. But instead of improving his condition became worse, and from Southern Pines, North Carolina, he hastened to New York for medical treatment, and for three weeks battled against his unseen foe in a New York hospital, resisting defeat with all the power of his mind and body until May 20, 1915, when he succumbed to his disease. There was no department of the life of the city of Syracuse that did not lose something in his passing, for his service was wide and his influence all pervasive.

Albert Perry Fowler was a son of Albert and Janette (Perry) Fowler, his father a resident of Onondaga Valley, New York, well known in business circles in Syracuse, where he was long connected with the wholesale dry goods firm of D. McCarthy & Company. Albert Perry Fowler was born at Onondaga Valley, November 6, 1867, died in Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City, May 20, 1915.

As a youth of seventeen years he was graduated from the Onondaga Academy, and at that time took the entrance examinations for Cornell University, deferring matriculation, however, until 1887, graduating in 1891. His college course was a most favorable indication of the usefulness of his later career, for in addition to holding satisfactory grade in his classes he entered extensively into the many branches of college life, winning particular honors in literary fields. He was elected to membership in the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and served as editor of the "Cornell Sun," the daily college paper, was on the staff of the "Cornellian," the annual, and during his senior year was editor-in-chief of the "Era," the weekly publication. After graduation, with the

degree of Bachelor of Arts, he entered the law offices of Knapp, Nottingham & Andrews, the members of the firm being Judge Martin A. Knapp, Edwin Nottingham, and Justice William S. Andrews, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. Soon afterward he became a partner of Alfred W. Wilkinson, under the name of Wilkinson & Fowler, Mr. Wilkinson subsequently moving to New York City, where he is a well known and successful patent attorney. In 1897 Mr. Fowler and Justice Leonard C. Crouch formed the firm of Fowler & Crouch, Irving Dillaye Vann, son of Judge Irving G. Vann, being later taken into the firm, which became Fowler, Crouch & Vann. This it remained until Mr. Crouch was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, and then, upon the admission of Mr. Crouch's brother-in-law, the firm title changed to Fowler, Vann & Paine. All through the years of his law practice, even while handling responsibilities that had no bearing upon his profession, Mr. Fowler was everywhere recognized as a leader of the Onondaga county bar. He accepted and faithfully administered the trusteeship of many large estates and was also the legal representative and manager of the estates of several of the best known men of the region, including the late E. B. Judson, Simon D. Paddock, and Myron C. Merriman. George W. O'Brien, president of the Onondaga County Bar Association, wrote of Mr. Fowler's legal career: "Albert P. Fowler stood high in the legal profession in this city and county. He was greatly respected, not only among the lawyers but in business circles. He was democratic, maintained the highest ideals, and observed the strictest integrity. Whatever his task, it was performed with enthusiasm and with thoroughness."

From the time his associates first observed his innate and unusually brilliant business ability his services were in great and constant demand. For more than ten years he was a director of the First National Bank, serving as vice-president for nearly five years, was general counsel for the bank, and one of the most active of its officers. He was a director of the Onondaga Pottery Company, was one of the organizers and directors of the Syracuse Dry Goods Company, which concern succeeded D. McCarthy & Company, his father's firm, was a director of the Onondaga Hotel Corporation, and was identified with the New Process Gear Company and the Frazer & Jones Company. He was an influential member of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and of this organization was a director, vice-president, and chairman of the executive committee. He brought to the work of the chamber a resistless enthusiasm and a sturdy pride in the commercial standing of his city, and his wise discretion and sound business judgment were of great value in shaping the policy of the Chamber of Commerce. In an outline of Mr. Fowler's notable business accomplishments there must be mentioned his receivership of the American Exchange National Bank, the liquidation of whose affairs was a complicated and lengthy matter, entailing protracted litigation.

Mr. Fowler's support and generous aid were always at the disposal of those of the city's institutions whose aims were high and whose existence brought credit to the city. He led in the fund raising campaign for the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, was a loyal friend to the Syracuse Free Dispensary, and urged the organization of the Central Hospital Council until that projected body became a reality. He was also conspicuously engaged in the work of the Associated Charities during its period of reorganization a few years before his death. Of his life

Alfred Wright

and his services to his city Douglas E. Petit, treasurer of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, wrote:

I regarded Albert P. Fowler as one of the most useful, if not the most useful citizen of Syracuse during the past decade. We owe the Onondaga Hotel to him more than any other person. He injected life into the Chamber of Commerce when it was moribund and made it an effective organization. He was the life of the hospital campaign. These are only a few of the things that he did. He was always ready to help in any public enterprise, provided he could keep in the background. He disliked the limelight. For that reason the people of Syracuse do not generally know the debt they owe to him. He gave of himself freely—too freely for his own good. His private life was without reproach. His friendship was something to be proud of, because it was not lightly given. He will be sincerely mourned.

Another of his works whose influence was felt beyond the confines of his city was performed as a member of the board of managers of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark, to which office he was appointed by Governor Charles E. Hughes. Mismanagement of the affairs of the asylum had brought the institution into bad public odor, and Mr. Fowler's choice was in accordance with the popular demand that a man of strong purpose and unimpeachable motives be placed in a position with power to act in the reclamation of the asylum. To this end he labored with his accustomed fidelity and zeal, and when the baleful influences had been removed and their effects remedied, he resigned his trust.

In the social life of Syracuse he and his family held prominent position, their home on Oak street being always open in the entertainment of their many friends. He was an interesting and brilliant conversationalist, a man of wide information, broad interests, and liberal views. He was a charter member and one of the first directors of the University Club, of Syracuse, also belonging to the University Club of New York. Out-of-door life always held a strong appeal for him, and as opportunity offered he indulged this liking, holding membership in several athletic and country clubs. Rarely is there a man of whom, in all his varied relationships, naught but good can be spoken when he has left his earthly walks, but just such was true of Mr. Fowler. The personal tribute of Thomas W. Meachen, president of the New Process Gear Corporation, is here worthy of repetition as voicing the sentiments of Mr. Fowler's many friends:

The death of Mr. Fowler is a distinct, a serious loss to the city of Syracuse. His remarkably sound judgement, his genius for close research, his high ability as an organizer, his indefatigable industry were cheerfully and unreservedly given to the promotion of all good causes for which our city is and has been striving. How greatly his services will be missed by the Chamber of Commerce, by our charitable associations, by all our hospitals, only those who are in close touch with the management of these various organizations can know. The loss to his intimate friends, of whom I am proud to count myself one, is irreparable. "He was faithful."

Albert P. Fowler married Florence Dillaye Vann, daughter of Judge Irving G. Vann, and had children: Catherine, Albert, Ruth, and Elizabeth.

WRIGHT, Alfred,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

It was a privilege to know Alfred Wright. The following summary of his wonderful character is from his friends and official associates of the Rochester Board of Park Commissioners, men who knew him well and who deemed his friendship an honor:

On the passing away of Alfred Wright the Park Commissioners of the city of Rochester sustain a serious and corporate loss. His heart

early enlisted itself in the park project, because he saw that it would add to the sum of human happiness, and where his heart went his judgment, energy and generosity followed in unreserved consecration. Decidedly a first citizen, his presence, counsel and labors were by us in constant and appreciative demand; to be deprived of them therefore is a loss most regrettable.

Furthermore, we cannot withhold our willing tribute to his personality, so peculiar, so persuasive, so admirable, so generous, and so altogether irreproachable, a personality it is seldom one's good fortune to discover. Affable, approachable, sensible, he won universal respect and confidence. He abounded in works of unheralded benevolence; his sympathies were always alive and ready for exercise under the sanction of a wise, business-like judgment.

In the commercial world, which for him was continental in extent, his name and character were standards of excellence and probity.

(Signed) George W. Elliott,
Richard Curran,
William C. Berry.

To receive such a tribute from contemporaries is honorable, to merit it, glorious. When life's activities redound only to the benefit of the doer, little praise is due, but when good results to a community, as did from Alfred Wright's life, all honor is willingly, abundantly and justly offered. Pure and sweet as the perfumes that bore his name was his life, and while his fame was world-wide as a manufacturer there was never a time when the stress of business life caused him to forget his duties as citizen or the obligations which he owed to his fellow-men, and few of his contemporaries were identified with so many enterprises of a public and charitable nature.

Alfred Wright was born at Avon, Livingston county, New York, November 6, 1830, died in Rochester, New York, January 18, 1891. He was educated in public schools and at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, locating in Rochester at the age of twenty years, continuing his residence there until his death, forty-one years later. He was connected with the hardware business until 1866, then entered the path of business endeavor that led to fame and fortune. His business ventures began in a small way, but his disposition to do things well led him to delve deep into the study of so fascinating a branch of manufacture as the distilling and fabrication of perfumes, with the result that Alfred Wright's perfumery won popular approval. When increased demand set in he enlarged his quarters, and after becoming firmly established as one of the leading manufacturers in this country erected a factory on West and Willowbank avenues, the most modern and complete plant of its kind in the whole world. From city and state he passed to national fame, and from national to international renown as a manufacturer of perfumery. It is an attempt to "paint the lily" to speak of the world-wide fame of Alfred Wright's perfumes or to speak of the great volume of business he transacted. That is common history, but the personality and character of the man who won so prominent a position in the commercial world is of deepest interest. His capacity for work was enormous and in addition to his large private concerns he was a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, a director of the Commercial Bank, a trustee of the Rochester Electric Light Company, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce aided in promoting the business interests of Rochester.

He was a Republican in politics, as an advisor sought after by the local leaders of the party, and had he so desired could have secured for himself almost any office within the gift of the people, but while ever inspired by a sincere desire to be of service to his fellow-men, he steadfastly refused all offers of political preferment. The office that he did accept was that of Park Commissioner, for there he saw that

he could be of real and definite service. He also served for eight years as chairman of the Republican Business Men's Committee and rendered hearty service in behalf of the candidates of his party. How well he performed his duties as Park Commissioner the tribute from his fellow members of the board tells. He served as trustee of the City Hospital, trustee of Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, vice-president of the Humane Society, president of the board of trustees of the Brick Church (Presbyterian), and held fraternal relations with the Masonic order. Time and energy consuming were these varied activities, but they show Mr. Wright's public spirit, his devotion to philanthropy, and his large-hearted interest in all that concerned the welfare of his fellow-men. His benevolences were many, but he gave very quietly and without ostentation, his right hand never knowing the doings of his left. Warm of impulse and sympathetic, he loved his fellow-men; approachable and companionable, he gave as freely to the social side of life as he could, numbering his friends among the leading men of the city. His life was a blessing to the public, his memory is revered, and to those of his immediate family he left a name unspotted and irreproachable, in honor enduring.

Mr. Wright married (first) Maria Gould, who died about 1869. He married (second) Mary J. Hunter, who died in 1877. He married (third) Mary D. Butterfield, who survives him. Child of first wife: Alfred. Children of second wife: John S., Marian H., Margaret J., wife of Roland C. Dryer.

ADAMS, Myron,

Civil War Veteran, Clergyman.

The life of Myron Adams, "sweet, pure and noble," left its impress indelibly not only on the lives of those with whom he came in contact but upon the trend of modern thought. Many through his efforts have been brought into a clearer understanding not of creed, of dogma, of superstition or religion, but of Christianity. Gifted with wonderful mental power, he was a close follower of Him who came not to be ministered unto but to minister. For almost twenty years he occupied the pulpit of the Plymouth Church in Rochester. Although his life span covered little more than a half century he lived to see the teachings which in his early ministry awakened strong opposition, in his later life endorsed by many who had formerly opposed him. He took no pride in this aside from the fact the world was drawing nearer to the truth and was accepting the spiritual revelations of the gospel without attempting to establish the historicity or to accept with credence the traditional or the figurative.

Myron Adams, the youngest son of Myron and Sarah (Taylor) Adams, was born at East Bloomfield, New York, March 12, 1841. Following the completion of a preparatory course in Waterloo Academy he matriculated in Hamilton College as a member of the class of 1863. Less than two years after the beginning of the war he put aside his text-books to espouse the Union cause, enlisting with many other students of Hamilton in 1862 as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, which was immediately ordered to the front. Sometime later he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the signal corps of the regular army and served upon the staff of General Canby at New Orleans. In 1864 he joined Farragut and was at the famous battle of Mobile Bay, acting as signal officer on board the "Lackawanna." In May, 1865, he was the bearer of dispatches to the war department, conveying the news of the surrender of the last Confederate troops east of the Mississippi river. He

was offered the rank of major but refused it. Mere "honors" had no attraction for him. He believed in the worth of the man and public recognition, as such, possessed no value for him.

After his death he was honored by his old army comrades and the following was published at that time:

A new Grand Army post is to be instituted in this city to-morrow evening, to be called the "Myron Adams Mounted Post, No. 640." It is doubtless known to all our readers that all Grand Army posts are named after dead comrades. No living soldier is thus honored. It is especially appropriate that now the name should be chosen of that dear citizen of Rochester whom we freshly mourn, whose young life was consecrated to his country, and whose whole career was dedicated to the truth, as it was given him to see the truth. The new post honors itself in honoring the name of one so noble, so lovely, and of such crystalline purity of soul as was Myron Adams.

When the war was over Mr. Adams became a student in the theological seminary at Auburn, New York, and while there formed the acquaintance of Hester R., the daughter of Professor S. M. Hopkins, whom he married. One son was born of this marriage, Samuel Hopkins Adams, who is now well-known as a writer and journalist. Myron Adams entered upon his pastoral work at the Union Springs (New York) Presbyterian Church in 1868, and a year later accepted a call to the Dunkirk Presbyterian Church, where he remained until he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Rochester in 1876. He continued to fill this pulpit throughout his remaining days and became a forceful factor in the life of the city, albeit one of the most modest, unassuming and retiring of men. His influence, however, will remain as a moving force in the lives of men long after the great builders of commercial and industrial enterprises, the promoters of great schemes of trade and profit will have been forgotten.

Mr. Adams was what the world has been pleased to term an independent thinker. When his judgment, resulting from close and earnest study, found fallacy in any teaching or doctrine, he renounced it and in unmistakable terms. When he came to accept the verity of any vital idea he proclaimed it. From the beginning of his pastorate he attracted attention and from the first displayed what the conservative term eccentricities of theological opinion. In the Presbyterian church of Dunkirk he was observed as an independent and vigorous thinker, always rewarding the attention of his hearers by his forceful, original way of putting things. From the beginning of his ministry he was a student, a searcher for truth; and when his investigation brought to him some doubts concerning the doctrines of the Presbytery he continued his studies and though it brought down upon him the criticism of brethren whom he dearly loved in the Presbyterian church, he fearlessly proclaimed his views. He was steadily growing into a dislike of ecclesiasticism and rigid orthodoxy. He felt more and more hampered as a Presbyterian and it was with a feeling of relief that he received and accepted the call from the Plymouth Congregational Church of Rochester.

Here Mr. Adams entered upon work in a congregation of intelligent and cultured men and women who were in hearty sympathy with him in his positive rejection of certain orthodox dogmas. He came to reject utterly the dogma of everlasting punishment. In explanation of this he remarked that his experience on the field of battle and amid the carnage of the great fight of Mobile Bay, when scores of men fighting bravely for their country were swept out of life in an instant, made

the thought that any such men were only plunged into "fiercer flames below" impossible to him. Nor did he believe in plenary inspiration. Upon these charges he was called before the Ontario Association in the closing months of the year 1880. Upon their charge he stood self-confessed. He freely acknowledged that he did not know the answer to some questions but he did believe firmly and fully in the infinite love and goodness of God.

After this action of the church Mr. Adams went on to develop more fully the theological ideas which he already held in the germ. He believed in evolution, not of the materialistic but of the theistic kind, that the world from the beginning has been going through a process of development that is bringing it nearer to truth and to the conception of the purposes of Christianity. Throughout his ministry his preachings set forth the truths of the universal Fatherhood of God and the duty of man in his relations to his fellowmen.

Mr. Adams was not gifted with that executive force and power of coördination which results in the upbuilding of a large church. He was not even an eloquent pulpit orator, yet he spoke vigorously, earnestly and decisively upon those subjects which seemed to him of vital interest to mankind. He never sought to upbuild his church by any attempt to make himself popular with his parishioners. On the contrary he was rather reserved, desiring that those who attended his services should come to hear the great truths which he uttered rather than because of any interest in him. His sermons were robust in thought and in expression rather unconventional, yet admirable for their originality and vigor.

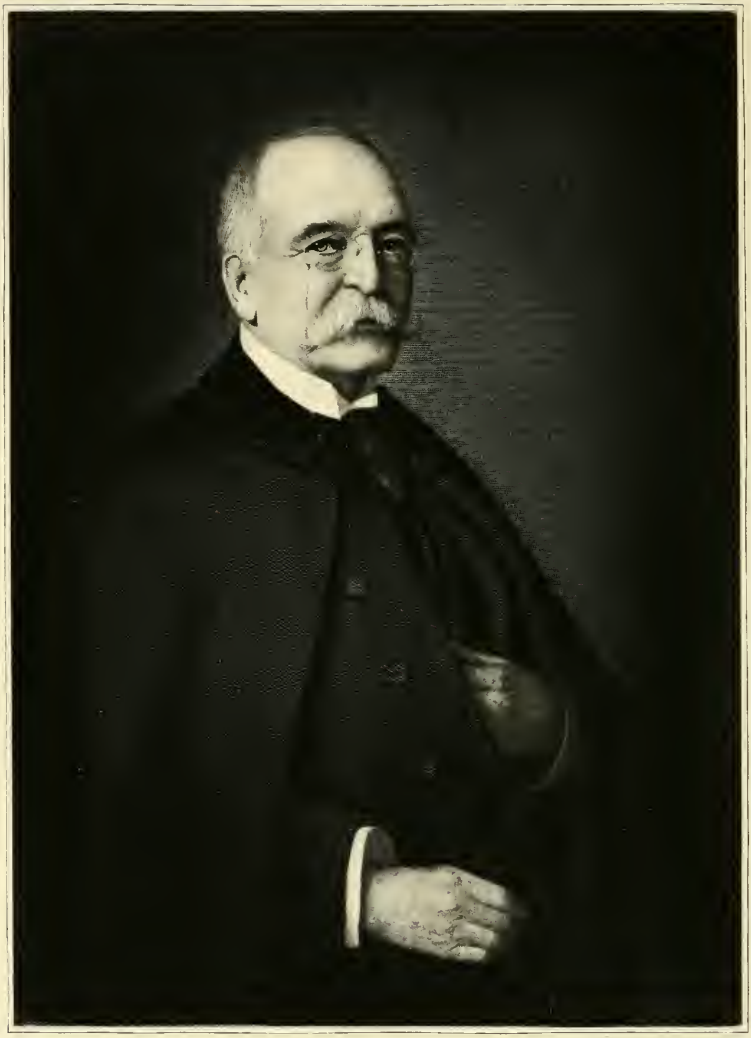
"He was an advanced thinker," said one who knew him intimately, "along ethical and sociological lines, who in his absolute sincerity and freedom from prejudice in search for the truth was almost without a peer. His opinions were formed not according to rule laid down by theological seminaries or by any other influence but by the conclusions which he had reached himself after a careful and accurate survey of the grounds of belief. He had an eminently logical, trained mind, which looked thoroughly into all sides of a question and then went straight to the root of the matter, and in forming his opinions no fear of consequences deterred him in the least." He had an extreme dislike of cant and religious affectation of all kinds. Simplicity pervaded his whole life. He never attached to his name the letters indicating the Doctor of Divinity degree which was conferred upon him by a collegiate institution, nor did he wish others to use it.

At his death Dr. Landsberg said: "In nature's realm he received a training which neither academy nor college can supply, which develops the intuition of the prophet and the poet, which expands the imagination and which made his sermons and even his ordinary conversation so rich in striking illustrations that none ever became tired of listening to him and none ever could listen without receiving fresh knowledge and noble impulses for purity and goodness." Mr. Adams had a most hearty love of nature. He rejoiced in the beauties of sky, of plain, of woodland, of river and of lake, and his summer vacations at Quisisana on the banks of Owasco lake were periods of rare happiness to him. He rejoiced in butterflies and beetles, in the tiny manifestations of life as well as in the great beauties of nature, and found much pleasure in microscopic investigation, possessing for some years a fine instrument which he afterward presented to Hamilton College. He was an active member of the Rochester

Academy of Science and for several years its president. He believed in utilizing all of his individual forces, his physical as well as his mental powers, and in him the "dignity of labor" found expression. He obtained genuine delight from the use of tools and constructive work of that nature and could build a house or boat, as well as give scientific classification to insect life. His reading and investigation covered the widest possible range. He spoke before the Fortnightly Club, of which he was a member from its organization in 1882, upon the most varied subjects, including "Schopenhauer;" "Henry W. Grady's Side of the Southern Question;" "Coleridge and Inspiration;" "Milton and Vondel;" "Hymenopterous and Human Society, or Bees, Ants and Humans, Socially Considered;" "The Persecutions of the Quakers;" "Theorists;" "Biography, Socrates, and Others." His opinions were given to the world through two published volumes — "Continuous Creation" and "Creation of the Bible," and the title of the former perhaps is the best exponent of his own belief.

In manner Myron Adams was one of the most gentle and most kindly of men. In everything he was singularly unselfish and no one ever applied to him in vain for aid. All who came in contact with him had the greatest admiration and respect for his wonderful intellectual attainments and at the same time were deeply impressed by the kindly, loving nature which he showed to every one. While passing far beyond the many in mental realms, he retained the spirit of the light-hearted boy. Always with ready answer and often with quick wit, his replies were nevertheless kindly and considerate and even when he felt called upon to condemn a course of action or of thought he manifested the utmost spirit of charity and of love for those whom he thus opposed. One of the Rochester papers at the time of his death said editorially: "It is not a conventionalism to say that the death of Myron Adams is a severe loss to this community; it is the exact and feeling expression that will come to the lips of every person that knew him. The extinction of a life that has for a quarter of a century been making for liberality of thought and righteousness in conduct leaves a void that can never be filled in the same way. There remains only the sweet remembrance of its presence and the strong impulse to high thinking and doing that it always exerted. But this is a most precious heritage—one that will be deeply and reverently cherished." There was such a unanimity of opinion concerning the superior mentality, the integrity of purpose and the high ideals exemplified in Mr. Adams' life that perhaps this review cannot better be closed than by quoting from two other editorial writers in the Rochester press. One of them said:

> Myron Adams' life was singularly true to the noblest ideals. As scholar, soldier, minister of the gospel, he delved and struck and taught for the uplifting of men. He was a soldier of conscience who left the halls of learning at Hamilton College to fight for an idea. He was among many who left that institution with the inspiration of liberty and the faith of true Americans in the ideas of the fathers, who broke away from all trammels and put trust in the masses of men. Myron Adams was honest and just with himself as with every man. He claimed for himself what he granted to everyone, the right to think, to examine in the light of reason, experience and research. Early attracted to the observation of natural phenomena Mr. Adams had seen what he considered a better interpretation of the ways and purposes of the all-wise Creator than could be gleaned from ancient men who attributed to Him human passions and revenge. It was in his trust in the great verities of human life and of nature that he found strength and surpassing peace.



N. P. Allison

Following are excerpts from the tribute of another writer:

In attempting to give an idea of him to those who knew him not we should say that Mr. Adams was the most distinctively American of the men we have known. In his way of looking at things, in his way of doing things, in his way of saying things, in his consideration for the rights of others, in his easy maintenance of his own rights, in his candor of thought, in his reticence of emotion, in his quaint fun, in his fertility of resource, in his moral strength, in his mental alertness and power, he was the flower and fruit of the farm life of the north. Among the affections of modern city society and in the discussion of great controversial themes, he seemed to carry with him the suggestion of the lilac blossom, the orchard and the meadow. You felt at once the reality of the individual and recognized his opinions as ultimate human facts, not faint conventional echoes. Without knowing it, he was a type of Americanism; and, unconscious of the glory, he bore upon his forehead the crism of sacrifice with which the great Civil war had touched its soldiers.

ATKINSON, Hobart Ford,

Financier and Philanthropist.

A life more full, more useful and more blessed than that of Hobart Ford Atkinson is rarely chronicled. Personally one of the most lovable of men, his sympathy was quickly awakened by any story of distress and his was a ready hand to relieve. The success of his friends pleased him and his hand was warmly extended in heartfelt congratulation. He preached little but he practiced much and men loved him for his goodness, his sunny disposition, and his keen sense of humor, qualities that age but intensified. For nearly three-quarters of a century he had been identified with Rochester's banking interests, and wherever men value integrity, justice, honorable purpose and ability, there his memory shines brightly and can never be forgotten. He was a conservative banker but one whose methods inspired confidence, the most valuable of all bank assets. Lofty was his position in the financial world, charming his personality, pure and blameless his private life, most valuable his work for church, charity and philanthropy. Financiers sought his counsel in times of stress, depositors and friends asked his advice, the discouraged came to him for the kindly word and sympathy they were sure to hear, all trusted, all confided in him, and all loved him. The dean of Rochester bankers, he won the position he held by personal fitness and the wealth that came to him he used wisely.

Hobart Ford Atkinson was born in Rochester, October 5, 1825, his birthplace a two-story frame house on the north side of Main street, just east of St. Paul street. He died at his residence in East avenue, in his native city, August 14, 1908, after an illness of less than a week. He came from an old English family, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Ford) Atkinson.

He was educated in the best schools Rochester then possessed, and after completing a course of English study he made his entrance into the business world. He was then in his sixteenth year and well equipped mentally as well as physically for life's battle. He spent his first year in business as clerk in the grocery store of Shepard Garbett on Exchange street, the Mechanics' Bank Building now occupying the site of the old store. He continued in mercantile life until 1843, then became an employee of the old Commercial Bank. Asa Sprague was then president of that bank, George R. Clark, cashier, Charles Hubbell, teller. He won the attention and the commendation of these men by the decided banking ability he displayed, by his promptness, his cheerful disposition and by his willingness to perform any task given him. He

was rapidly promoted and when Mr. Hubbell resigned his position as teller, young Mr. Atkinson was appointed his successor. He filled that post so capably that in course of time he became cashier. He occupied the cashier's desk until the bank passed out of existence, repaying all stockholders in full.

In 1875 when the new Commercial Bank was organized and quartered on the site of the old bank, Mr. Atkinson was elected its first president. He had then acquired honorable standing in Rochester's financial world and later was elected vice-president of the Bank of Monroe. He continued executive head of the Commercial Bank until 1891, then resigned to devote his entire time to the management of the Bank of Monroe of which he was vice-president. On November 9, 1900, the Bank of Monroe merged with the Alliance Bank, Mr. Atkinson being chosen president of the amalgamated institution, a position he held with honor, ability, and success until his death. In March, 1871, he had been chosen a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank, the oldest institution of its kind in the city, and upon the death of James Brackett in 1904, he was elected to succeed him as president, a position which he also held the remainder of his life.

As president of these two strong influential banks Mr. Atkinson wielded unusual power, but this power he used wisely and under his able guidance they increased in strength and usefulness. He was the last of a group of Rochester's distinguished men whose names are closely interwoven with the story of the city's development and from his entrance into official banking circles he was associated with all that was best in business and social life. Of all that galaxy of stars that illumined Rochester's business firmament, no name shines more brightly than that of Hobart F. Atkinson, he whose long life of eighty-three years was an example the younger generation may safely emulate.

Nothing that tended toward progress, or the betterment of a city's life, morally or materially, but had his support. He was senior warden of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church; for fifteen years was president of the Episcopal Church Home; was a governor of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital; was the first president of the Genesee Valley Club. In church and philanthropic movements he was ever active, influential and helpful, yet so modest withal that few realized the far-reaching effects of his institutional labors or the scope of his private benefactions. He met all issues as presented, calmly and fairly, shirked no responsibility, evaded no duty, and as he lived, so he died, unafraid.

ELSNER, Henry L., M. D., LL. D.,

Eminent Physician.

A graduate and post-graduate of the colleges and universities of two continents, a practicing physician of Syracuse, New York, for thirty-six years, a member of the faculty of the College of Medicine, Syracuse University, as Professor of Medicine, for thirty-four years, an author of standard medical works widely known, an ex-president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and for many years one of the foremost consulting physicians of the State, the late Dr. Elsner was classed among the great physicians of his day. He came rightly by his love for the medical profession, his father, Dr. Leopold Elsner, having been an eminent physician of Syracuse, and to his son transmitted traits upon which foundation he built a most successful professional edifice.

Dr. Henry Leopold Elsner was born in Syracuse, New York, August 15, 1857, son of Dr. Leopold and Hanschen Elsner. After acquiring a classical education he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1877. He spent a year in post-graduate study in Vienna, and in 1879 began general practice in Syracuse. In 1881 he became a member of the faculty of the College of Medicine, Syracuse University, and continously, up to the time of his decease, filled a chair in that institution, at the same time meeting the demands of his own private practice, which was an extensive one. As the years brought him experience, and deep study great learning, he was frequently called in consultation and his name as a consultant was known for beyond local limits. In addition to his duties as professor of medicine in the College of Medicine, he was physician to St. Joseph's Hospital and president of the staff, consulting physician to the Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children, and held a similar relation to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, all this being in addition to his duties as private practitioner and consulting physician. During the years of his professional life he made many trips abroad, spending considerable time in hospitals and clinics in European cities. Dr. Elsner contributed largely to the literature of his profession and was one of the best known medical writers. His contributions to medical journals were extensive, while before local, state and national medical societies he read many carefully prepared papers. He was the author of a work on the "Prognosis of Disease," upon which he spent considerable time, including eight months' of European research. This work, published early in 1916, was the first work devoted exclusively to the science of foretelling the course and event of disease.

Dr. Elsner was a member of the New York State Medical Society, Onondaga County Medical Society, Central New York Medical Association, Syracuse Academy of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, American Climatological Association, Nu Sigma Nu, and Alpha Omega Alpha. Syracuse University honored him with the degree of LL. D., on June 9, 1915, Dr. Elsner being the second member of the faculty to receive this tribute, Dr. Henry Didama, dean of the college for many years, being the first. Dr. Elsner was unanimously recommended by the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts, was confirmed without dissent by the University Senate, and elected unanimously by the trustees of the university, Chancellor Day paying a high tribute to Dr. Elsner as a consultant member of the college faculty and friend of the university. Dr. Elsner was of the Jewish faith, and politically a Republican.

Dr. Elsner married, January 5, 1881, Pauline Rosenberg, born in Rochester, New York, January 8, 1859, daughter of David and Amalie Rosenberg. She was educated in the schools of her native city, and after her marriage resided in Syracuse, their home being known as one of the most hospitable in the city. Mrs. Elsner was in the deepest sympathy with her husband's work and allowed nothing to stand in the way of its fullest development. Those who knew her well called her an ideal physician's wife in that she was always ready to subordinate social engagements or anything else to her husband's comfort and convenience. To the young students and physicians who assisted Dr. Elsner in his work she was a true and kindly friend and they were welcome and familiar guests at her table, and it was due to her thoughtfulness that many of them were enabled at different times to come into personal contact with some of the greatest men in their profes-

sion and to listen to the brilliant exchange of thoughts between them. In the fields of philanthropy and of movements for the benefit and uplift of humanity Mrs. Elsner was a force. She was the first president of the Council of Jewish Women and was instrumental in the founding and support of the Jewish Communal Home. She was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary and the Ladies' Aid Society of Concord, of St. Joseph's Hospital Auxiliary, and was prominent in church work. She was also a member of the Morning Musicals and of the Onondaga Golf and Country Club, and during the continuance of the old Browning Club, of which the Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Calthrop was president, she was among its most interested and constant attendants. She was fond of society and enjoyed the company of her friends. Dr. and Mrs. Elsner were the parents of one son, Henry Leopold, Jr., born February 24, 1893.

Dr. Elsner died in Washington, D. C., February 17, 1916, and the grief and shock consequent upon his death undoubtedly hastened, if it did not actually cause the death of Mrs. Elsner, who passed away only six days later, February 23, 1916, at her late home, No. 406 East Genesee street, Syracuse. A period of ill health preceded the death of Dr. Elsner, but he was only confined to his bed one day; his wife was with him when he was stricken and remained in constant attendance upon him until the end. His sudden death recalls the fact that his father, Dr. Leopold Elsner, died suddenly in his chair, and that his brother, Dr. Simon Elsner, of Rochester, died in his automobile. Angina Pectoris, a disease of the heart that causes sudden death, is a heritage of the Elsner family, and it is recalled that Dr. Elsner when a young man predicted that his own death would come suddenly. He was strongly advised by physicians to take a rest, but the constant demands of his patients outweighed his personal well being and he kept constantly at work. After a breakdown a year ago he spent three months in Washington preparing his great work, "Prognosis of Disease," and even after a very serious attack three weeks before his death, he would not stop, saying: "I would sooner die in the harness than rust cut."

When Dr. Elsner was pursuing postgraduate courses of study in Vienna, he was associated with a number of men who have since become famous. He became intimate with those men and the friendships formed in college halls was never broken. In fact, one of the strong traits of his nature, was his friendliness and his ability to hold men to him. When the news of his death was spread abroad, the regret expressed by the medical profession was most sincere and universal. Dr. Abraham Jacobi, emeritus professor of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and one of the foremost physicians of this country, sent the following telegram: "This is terrible news, almost incredible. The death of Henry Elsner deprives me and the whole medical profession of as warm and unselfish and useful a friend as we ever had; the young students of the best teacher they ever followed; literature of independent and progressive contributions, and your city and vast neighborhood of a self-sacrificing and generally adored physician. I knew him and revered him. I shall always miss him." The friendship between Dr. Elsner and Dr. Jacobi dates back more than a third of a century to the student days of Dr. Elsner at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, when he attended many of the famous Jacobi lectures and clinics. Dr. Jacobi frequently visited Dr. Elsner in Syracuse.

DUNN, Col. George W.,

Civil War Veteran, Man of Affairs.

The characters and deeds of good men should be sacredly preserved, not only for the happiness and satisfaction which such a record will give to all those immediately related to them, and to their posterity, but also for the good example which the lives of such men furnish to the young of our land, thus further advancing the true interests of our country. Such a life was that of the late Colonel George W. Dunn, of Binghamton, New York, whose beneficial influence in politics, journalism, business affairs, and as a soldier, cannot be overestimated, exerted, as it was, through these channels on all classes of the community. In political affairs he became noted for his aptitude in grappling with details, and for his accurate and keen perception and judgment. As a business man he was progressive and farsighted. As a soldier, his conduct inspired those in contact with him with the same heroism that animated his own breast. He inherited these sterling traits from honored ancestry and, although the limits of this article will not permit going into detail, it is not amiss to give a short account of the origin of the Dunn family.

This ancient patronymic is supposed to be derived from the Gaelic "dun," meaning a heap, hill, mount; and by metonmy, a fortress, castle, tower. Another origin would be from the Saxon "dunn," signifying brown, swarthy. The former derivation is favored by the coat-of-arms. The illustrious family of Dunne have as their heraldic blazon: Azure, an eagle displayed, or. Crest: In front of a holly bush, a lizard passant, or. Motto: *Mullach abu* (The summit forever). The name was anciently written O'Duin, whence come the forms Doyne, Dun, Dunn and Dunne. In England and Ireland there are many people of prominence bearing this surname; among them Albert Edward Dunn, member of Parliament; Right Rev. A. H. Dunn, Bishop of Quebec; and some surgeons of eminence and officers in the army and navy. Among contemporary Americans are: Jesse James Dunn, a Democratic politician and associate justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma; Mrs. Baker Dunn, the writer, of Hallowell, Maine; Edward Joseph Dunne, the Bishop of Dallas, Texas; and Finley Peter Dunne, the immortal "Mr. Dooley." The earliest American pioneer of the name of Dunn appears to have been Richard, who was a freeman at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1655, and served as deputy in 1681, 1705-7-8-9-11. William Dunn, born in the North of Ireland, came to Pennsylvania in 1769; served in the Revolution, and founded Dunnstown in Clinton county; he left a numerous posterity. There were many of the name in New England by the middle of the eighteenth century, for no less than forty-nine Dunns are found on the Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls. A branch of the family settled in New York State at an early date, the father of Colonel Dunn, John Dunn, having been born in Albany county, while his mother, Isabella (Black) Dunn, was descended from the New England stock.

Colonel George W. Dunn was born in the old town of Chenango, Broome county, New York, November 27, 1840, and died at his home, No. 62 Carroll street, Binghamton, New York, November 27, 1914. The town of Chenango and the village of Binghamton furnished him with his early educational advantages, and he was then a student at the Susquehanna Seminary, and also pursued a course at a business college. He had just about completed his thorough preparation for a business career, when the out-

break of the Civil War prevented his entering upon it at that time. Patriotic and enthusiastic to a degree, he enlisted in May, 1861, in Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and was later appointed sergeant. He was taken a prisoner at the First Battle of Bull Run, and was held at Richmond, New Orleans and Salisbury until June 1, 1862, when he was paroled. He returned to the Union lines and was subsequently exchanged. His health had become seriously affected during his detention in the ill-ventilated prisons of the South, yet he at once again volunteered his services in the army. During the summer of 1862 the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of Infantry was raised in Broome, Tioga and Tompkins counties, Broome county furnishing the largest number of men. Colonel Dunn recruited Company D for this command and was elected its captain, his commission dating from October 10th, although the regiment was mustered into service August 27th. The arduous service of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment commenced in May, 1864, in the Campaign of the Wilderness, and was continued almost without even temporary relief until the final surrender in 1865. At Spottsylvania Captain Dunn was wounded, although not seriously. July 14th he was promoted major, and after the terrible mine explosion at Petersburg, Virginia, July 30th, Colonel Catlin having lost a leg and Major Stillson also having been wounded, the command of the regiment devolved upon Major Dunn. For meritorious service as line and field officer Major Dunn was subsequently advanced to the rank of colonel, by which title he has ever since been known. May 8, 1865, in accordance with general orders authorizing the retirement of officers who had served continuously for three years he was honorably discharged from service.

After his return from the war Colonel Dunn engaged in business in Elmira, New York, but he remained there but one year. He then joined a mining expedition to Honduras, Central America, but the ill effects of the tropical climate necessitated his return north in the fall of 1866. In 1868 he was appointed superintendent of Public Documents published by Congress at Washington, and retained this position until he was elected sheriff of Broome county, New York, in the fall of 1875. At the expiration of his term of office as sheriff he became prominently identified with the consolidation of "The Binghamton Republican" and "Binghamton Times," the two leading daily papers of the city, and upon the organization of the publishing company thus effected, was chosen treasurer and business manager of the corporation. He remained the efficient incumbent of this office until his appointment as postmaster, December 20, 1881, in which office he served until 1886. During his term of office he introduced many time saving innovations, and the free delivery system was established in the city under his supervision. After his retirement from this office he engaged in the real estate business in partnership with Peter K. Burhans, and at the same time became interested in several manufacturing enterprises, thus becoming a prominent factor in the industrial history of Binghamton and remaining so for many years. He served as president of the Binghamton General Electric Company; vice-president of the Bundy Manufacturing Company; director of the Susquehanna Valley Bank; trustee of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank; director and vice-president of the Strong State Bank; director of the Binghamton, Leicestershire & Union Railroad Company, and of the Binghamton Wagon Company; was at one time manager of the Equitable Accident Association; president of the Board

of Trustees of the now well-known Binghamton State Hospital and member of the City Excise and Police Commission. On March 13, 1889, he was reappointed postmaster, and served until November 6, 1893; he was clerk of the Assembly in 1894; and, February 16, 1897, was appointed by Governor Black to the office of state railroad commissioner, a position he filled until 1906. Always a loyal Republican, his time was unstintedly devoted to the promotion of the party welfare, and the honors he received from the city, county and state appointing powers, were but the well deserved reward for services and fealty. For many years he was annually chosen as a delegate to the Republican State conventions, also served as a member of the State committee, and was county committeeman-at-large. He was active in the interests of the Binghamton Club, of which he was a member many years, as he was also of Watrous Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Colonel Dunn married, November 15, 1870, Sarah M. Thomas, who survived him five weeks. She died January 5, 1915. Their daughter, Mrs. Horace Wardner Eggleston, and a grandson, George Dunn Eggleston, survive him. We cannot better testify to the high esteem in which Colonel Dunn was universally held, than by quoting from an editorial which appeared in the "Binghamton Republican Herald" at the time of his death, and from the expressions of regret, so deeply and sincerely voiced by men of eminence in the community. From the paper we quote as follows:

A very gentle and a very brave spirit passed from this world when Colonel George W. Dunn answered the Great Roll Call.—A complete biography of Colonel Dunn would be like a history of Binghamton in all its phases since Mr. Dunn came to the years of manhood. He touched life here at so many points, was so active and helpful, that the force of his energy and wisdom was felt everywhere. No worthy cause was neglected by him, whether it was of great or small import. His time, his money, his advice, his sympathy, were at the service of the community. —Of Colonel Dunn's long and impressive career in politics the public knows much, for his years of political power were passed under the white glare of publicity, a glare that showed nothing to his discredit. Of his secret deeds of goodness the public as a whole, knows little, but those he helped do know much of them and his passing will bring with it to hundreds the feeling that their warm-hearted friend is gone, never again to hold out to them the eager hand of assistance. To his office and to his home came many with appeals for assistance. They were never denied.—The martial deeds of Colonel Dunn are written large in the history of the Nation he risked so much, in company with his devoted comrades, to serve.—Yet when he returned to civic life he would seldom discuss his experiences in the Great Conflict. But recently one of his comrades was telling of that terrible time, during the Battle of the Wilderness, when the fighting 109th Infantry was kept for hours under a terrific rebel fire, waiting for the time for it to go into action. Company D, said Colonel Dunn's comrade, was before the salient of the rebel position on that part of the field. The minie balls came crooning over the field, the shells were bursting all along our line, but we could not stir. The regiment was crouched down, as ordered, waiting for the word to charge, but Colonel Dunn walked along back of our company, speaking words of encouragement and resolution. We begged him to cease exposing himself, but he refused. His example had a powerful effect upon the morals of the whole regiment. To a newspaper friend who tried to get Colonel Dunn to discuss this incident the Colonel said: Oh, I was not as brave as the rest. I didn't take any more chances than Winfield Stone, who was as tall crouching down as the most of us were standing up. The men crouching down were worse off than I was, because I could relieve my nerves by walking about, but they had to be still and take their punishment. Let's talk about the weather. The bond of friendship thus formed was strong during the following years. The boys of the old regiment looked upon Colonel Dunn as their true friend and leader and he kept in close touch with them to the last. In good times and in bad, he was their adviser and helper, when any of them needed it. He visited the sick, closed the eyes of the dying, aided the widows and orphans,

made long journeys over the bleak hills in winter to lonely farm houses for their sakes, and was present with his boys whenever his presence would cheer and bring joy to them and theirs.—As a political leader Colonel Dunn's power was great. He was the personal friend of Grant, Platt, Depew, Roosevelt, McKinley, Hanna, Cannon, and other leading Republicans.—Colonel Dunn was always eager to help promote the success of religious and educational efforts. All movements for better public service had his approval.—Not to see Colonel Dunn's familiar figure on the streets, nor to hear his cheery words of advice, not to have him as a wise counsellor in affairs in general, will be a great loss to the people of this community. Yet with this sense of loss will go the feeling that his long and useful life has left behind it influences for good that will have their weight through the coming years. Death has taken him in a physical sense, but cannot rob his friends and co-workers of the memories of his manliness, wisdom and tenderness of heart.

Supreme Court Justice George F. Lyon said:

Colonel Dunn was a courageous soldier, modest and unassuming, a most entertaining companion, a man of more than ordinary foresight and ability, sympathetic, tender-hearted, kind to the poor; a generous giver in an unpretentious way from whom no applicant wearing a Grand Army button ever went away empty-handed; a most loving and devoted husband and father, a good neighbor, a man who did not desert his friends when a wave of unpopularity swept over them. The recollections accompanying intimate acquaintance with such a man are to be highly treasured.

George B. Curtiss said:

The Colonel was a very modest man, one who never boasted of his achievements, in fact he was one of the bravest soldiers and best citizens of this country during the Civil War period. He was one of the best known and most popular men of the state. He was recognized as a man whose opinion could always be relied upon. Whatever position he took on any question, he was known to be honest and sincere. He was conspicuous among prominent men of the State for his loyalty to his country, to his party and to his friends. A man of great natural abilities, of good judgment, possessed of courage and stamina, of extraordinary ability to do what he believed in and stood for. He was a very rare man, and possessd of unusual and extraordinary qualities and attained his position through real work and genuine qualities.

TEXTOR, Reynolds,

Representative Citizen.

Into what Zangwill fitly named the "melting pot" of New York flows in a constant stream of increasing volume the material from which America builds her highest type of naturalized citizenship. It is of course conceded that in the influx one finds the very dregs of humanity, but in so small a quantity as to be almost negligible. The immigrant to America is the man who has felt within him the stirrings of an ambition impossible of realization in his native land, and under the conditions in which he lives and works. He is the dissatisfied man, who chafes against the bonds of caste, which though they may not be aggressively proclaimed, are nevertheless too rigid to be broken by his mediocre ability. He is the thinker, the earnest worker, the man with visions and the desire and ability, if he is given a chance, to fulfill them. America offers him the consummation of all that he desires—and not only that—offers to teach him the means to secure it. Appreciating these gifts only as one does who has never had them, he utilizes them to the full extent of their value. And he offers in return a gratitude almost unintelligible to the native American, and an eagerness to uphold the traditions and customs of his adopted land, to become identified and to further the best for which is stands. It is of such material, the best from all the nations of the globe, that America is constructing the future of its greatness. The lives of these men of foreign birth who become our citizens are lives that count. They are men that achieve things, and the life so meagerly

Edward L. Hatherton

sketched here is an example of the work and accomplishment of the average German-American.

Reynolds Textor was born in Prussia, June 11, 1836, a son of the sturdy and upright middle class. He was educated in the excellent Volkeschule of his native town, under the system of education which Germany has wisely made compulsory up to the age of fourteen years. When he reached fourteen years Mr. Textor came to America, dependent for the most part on his own resources. He entered the upholstery business at first as an apprentice, working himself up in the course of his twenty-one years connection with the business to the ownership of an upholstery store on Sixth avenue in New York City. He gave up his store in 1867 and entered the employment of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with which concern he remained for forty-eight years, holding positions of gradually increasing importance. At the time of his death, which occurred on February 7, 1915, Mr. Textor had been for some years a general agent for the company.

Mr. Textor was married on November 26, 1872, to Laura Bergen, daughter of Rudolph and Eva (Heine) Bergen. Mrs. Textor, who is his second wife, survives Mr. Textor and resides at No. 401 East Seventeenth street, Brooklyn. Their son, who is the only child, is Rudolph Textor, born February 1, 1874. He is married to Charlotte C. von Glahn, daughter of Theodore and Catherine von Glahn. They have one child, Marjorie Textor. The children of Mr. Textor's first marriage are: Mrs. Lillian Smith, deceased; Mrs. Ethel Hull, wife of Dr. Hull, of New York City; and Edwin A. Textor, who married Bertha Bose, of New York City; his son is Arthur R. Textor.

Mr. Textor was deeply interested in singing, and was an important member of the Liederkranz Club of this city, being one of that famous organization's charter members and trustees. He was for years active in its far reaching work. He was a member of no other organizations, either social or fraternal. He was a man of pleasing personality, and possessed a large number of friends in whose estimation he was highly rated. There is no truer gauge of the character of a man than that of his home life and his rating in the eyes of his family. To them all the pettiness of his nature, if it includes any, is revealed, and to them also are shown his highest virtues. In concluding, no greater tribute can be paid Mr. Textor than the recording here of the devotion of his entire family.

HETHERTON, Edward S.,

Public Official, Civil War Veteran.

Major Edward S. Hetherton, very widely known in Grand Army circles, as well as in political matters, died at his home on Argyle Road, Flatbush, October 12, 1914. Major Hetherton was of the type of men who always inspire confidence and who are ever ready when duty calls. It is such men who, when the nation was in danger through secession and other baneful influences, prevented its destruction. When the integrity of the nation was threatened he was among the first to respond to the call for defenders, and his course throughout the Civil War reflected credit upon himself and encouraged those about him to fulfill to the utmost their dangerous duties. In civil life he was equally efficient and capable, and was identified with some of the leading enterprises of his native city. Always just and fair, he was placed in positions of responsibility where judgment was required and prompt action

brought results. He was trusted by the highest in authority, and never in any manner betrayed the confidence reposed in him. He was energetic and efficient to the end, and continued about his duties despite the inroads of a fatal disease, until exhausted nature could no longer fulfil its functions, and then laid down his responsibilities and met his end with the fortitude and high courage which had characterized his entire career.

Major Hetherton was born December 25, 1843, in New York City, the son of Irish parents, who met and were married in New York City, where all their children were born. At the outbreak of the Civil War, soon after the completion of his seventeenth year, he enlisted as a drummer in the Second Regiment of the United States Artillery. Subsequently he became principal musician in the Second Regiment, United States Volunteers, and was discharged on March 4, 1866. When only twelve years of age he enlisted as a musician in the regular army, and received instruction on the fife and drum on Governor's Island, in New York Harbor. He ran away from home to enlist, was enrolled October 1, 1856, and discharged September 30, 1861, at Fort Pickens, Florida. He reënlisted May 21, 1862, at Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, and soon after received order to report for duty to General Daniel Ullman at No. 200 Broadway, New York City. After April 6, 1863, he joined the Eleventh United States Infantry. His term expired in March, 1865, but he continued in the service until the following year, as above noted. He served under Generals Arnold and McClellan, and was in the Nineteenth Army Corps. During the last ten years of his life he resided in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, was a member of St. Rose de Lima Church of Parkville, and was a member of the Holy Name Society, auxiliary of that body. His remains were laid to rest in Mount Olivet Cemetery. In politics Major Hetherton was an Independent. He was long in the public service as mayor's messenger, beginning with Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and continuing under all his successors to the present time, a period of twenty-seven years. He thus became acquainted with many of New York's most famous men, and was a carrier of numerous important messages to men in high official life. At the time of his death he was commander of Phil Kearny Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, and at many times represented this post in grand encampments. In the early days of the Fifth Avenue Stage line he was its first starter. He was a member of the Grand Army Memorial Committee and the Nineteenth Army Corps Veteran Association. Major Hetherton was a man of excellent qualities, of sound judgment, warm sympathies and generous heart, and was highly esteemed wherever known. He was very faithful to every duty which devolved upon him, and will long be mourned by all who knew him.

He was married on Thanksgiving Day, 1875, to Sarah A. Burnop, daughter of Philip and Margaret Burnop, natives of England. Major and Mrs. Hetherton were the parents of eight children, of whom four are now living: Ella; Joseph Burnop, married Susan Dolan, and has children: Mary, Margaret, Virginia and Edward; William Howard; Edna, wife of George Kimpel, one son, George Edward Kimpel.

GARDNER, John H.,

Medical Investigator.

Among the many distinguished families of Albany, eminent in various fields of life, perhaps none have contributed more

to the advancement and general enlightenment of the community than the old Gardner family of this place, which has boasted among its members several who have been men of science, and broad in their views and sympathies.

One of the best known scions of this family was the late Mr. John H. Gardner who, though by the accident of birth was a native of New York City, made Albany in his after life the scene of his worldly activities and the beneficiary of his distinguished attributes. Mr. Gardner was born at the old Bowery Hotel in New York, on October 24, 1840, this hotel being famous for its ownership by John Jacob Astor, and for many years one of the best known landmarks of the great metropolis.

Mr. Gardner's father, John H. Gardner, was a very noted man in his time, prominent along many lines, but identified more especially with the "Scientific American," of which he was editor for many years. His son inherited the scientific bent of mind which distinguished the older man *par excellence*, and himself in later days contributed abundantly to the world's storehouse of knowledge. After he had acquired the rudiments of his education, Mr. Gardner, then a resident of Brooklyn, attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; he was also a pupil for some time of a private academy at White Plains, New York. He was quite young at the outbreak of the war between the States, but hastened to join the colors, and enlisted in the service of the Union as a regimental commissary, of the Third New York Cavalry. He served his country loyally and well, and became a commissioned officer; in later years, after the close of the long and bloody hostilities that devastated the country, he was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Gardner devoted many years of his life to travel, going abroad several times and making extensive tours of the Continent. He made a trip around the world in company with the late Thomas Dickson, president of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. But his most important expedition to foreign lands was for the purpose of making a scientific investigation of the properties of sulphur water for medicinal purposes. Prior to this time he had established, in connection with his father and brothers, all interested as he was in science and the properties of matter, a hotel at Sharon Springs where he had opportunity to pursue his investigations in regard to mineral waters. Here he passed the greater part of the time in which he was not occupied in travel, engaged in scientific pursuits and experimenting in mineral waters. This hotel, founded in 1861, was conducted continuously at Sharon Springs for many years, and proved of almost unlimited benefit to all those who flocked to the place on account of the healing qualities of the water thereabouts. Mr. Gardner himself was its manager, and devoted himself to its upkeep with all the enthusiasm which marked his character; remaining there all of the time in which he was not engaged in foreign travel.

On November 25, 1873, Mr. Gardner was married to Susan E. McClure, a daughter of Archibald McClure, whose parents came to this country from Scotland and settled in New Scotland, Albany county, New York, where he was born, founding the family of that name, some of whose members have since become famous in the history of the country. Mr. McClure was a pioneer drug man in Albany, settling there when the city was considerably less populated than it is at the present time. Mrs. Gardner's mother was Susan Tracy (Rice) Gardner, daugh-

ter of Colonel Rice, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were the parents of two children, Susan and Julia Jacques. The last named daughter is the wife of Herbert T. Whitlock, mineralogist for the State of New York.

Mr. Gardner died December 16, 1891, at the age of fifty-one years, and was buried in the Rural Cemetery at Albany. He was a member of the Union League Club of New York City for more than twenty years, and had an extensive acquaintance in that city as well as throughout the entire country and in foreign lands. The development and advancement of this part of the State owed much to his energy and enlightened perceptions, and to the scientific mentality of a man who delighted in research and the knowledge of nature. He made many and important discoveries along the lines in which he was most interested, of which those who have come after him have enjoyed the benefit.

BROWN, Alexander John,

Representative Citizen.

In sporting circles in Brooklyn for the past three decades or so there has appeared no name that will be longer remembered than that of Alexander John Brown whose death at his home at No. 356 St. Mark's avenue, on October 3, 1915, removed from the community one of its most picturesque figures and a citizen of public spirit and energy.

Born in Brooklyn, December 11, 1855, Mr. Brown was a lifelong resident of that city and had become most closely identified with its life. He was educated in the parochial school in connection with St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and at an early age began to take a very practical interest in politics. He was a strong supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, allied himself actively with the local organization thereof, and soon became an important factor in the situation in that part of the city. In time he grew to be the leader in his ward, and for many years played a prominent part in Democratic campaigns in Brooklyn. But it was in connection with the sporting activities of the community that he was most active and best known, both as a promoter and an active participant in athletic games, especially baseball. As a young man he joined the famous old Fulton Market Baseball Nine and made a reputation in the national game that extended far beyond the limits of his home city. Both at this time and later he received many offers from the managers of professional teams to join their ranks but, although some of these were tempting enough, he refused to abandon his amateur status which he valued highly. A little later he became a member of the equally celebrated Resolutes, one of the best teams in the Brooklyn Amateur League, and there continued the splendid game which had brought him into prominence. In the year 1892 he became associated with Tom O'Rourke and with him took up the management of the Coney Island Athletic Club, an enterprise that was highly successful and under the auspices of which a number of the greatest ring encounters of the time were held. Among these should be mentioned the much-talked-of, long-heralded Jeffries-Sharkey fight and others of equal celebrity. Mr. Brown took an active personal part in the arrangement of these bouts and himself acted as referee in many minor battles. Mr. Brown was a man of strong religious beliefs and was all his life associated with the church, in the parochial school of which he studied as a boy, St. Joseph's, and was a liberal supporter of the work of the parish.

Wm A Sammis

On January 22, 1904, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Margaret E. Gilmartin, a native of Brooklyn, and a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Kenny) Gilmartin, who came from Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown three children were born, one of whom, a charming little daughter, Florence Mamie Brown, survives her father and now dwells with her mother at the residence at No. 356 St. Mark's avenue.

Mr. Brown's devotion to athletic games and sports was remarkable, nor did it diminish, as is so often the case, with the departure of youth. Up to within a very few years of his death he was to be seen every afternoon taking part in the daily games held in the Parade Ground at Prospect Park, an occupation of which he never tired. He was especially noted as a pitcher and his home contains many trophies, prizes and tributes won by his skill in this particular realm. Besides this fondness, however, his tastes were of a kind that led him rather away from than into very extended social relations. He was devoted to his home and family and sought his recreation there and in that intercourse rather than in clubs or organizations of a kindred nature. He was a man of broad and democratic views and instincts and was extremely popular among other men, possessing hosts of friends whose sorrow for his loss is a very real one. None of the many who came in contact with him failed to be attracted to him and his name will live in the memories of more than it is the lot of the average man to do.

SAMMIS, William Augustus,

Public Official.

One of the representative men of White Plains was removed from the scenes in which he had long been a conspicuous figure when the late William A. Sammis passed away. For many years Mr. Sammis had been the proprietor of the celebrated Sound View Stock Farm, and during the long period of his residence in the town had filled with credit the offices of tax collector and justice of the peace.

William A. Sammis was born June 9, 1843, in Flushing, New York, where he received his education and passed the years of his early manhood. To what occupations these years were devoted we are not precisely informed, but they were evidently such as to fit him for the responsible part in life which he afterward played. While still a young man Mr. Sammis became a resident of White Plains, in the course of time becoming one of its best known and most highly respected citizens. As proprietor of the Sound View Stock Farm he exhibited rare administrative abilities and held a commanding and influential position in the community. From the beginning of his residence in the town Mr. Sammis took a most lively interest in public affairs, identifying himself with the Republicans. His personal popularity, together with the confidence felt in his ability and integrity, caused him to be frequently requested to become a candidate for office, but to all such appeals he remained for some time unresponsive. The affairs of the Sound View Stock Farm, which adjoined the Gedney Farm and also the large estate of Paul G. Thebaud, absorbed his entire attention. At length, however, in 1899, he accepted the nomination for justice of the peace, filling the office so greatly to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens that he was chosen for a second term, serving in all until 1903. In 1907 he was elected town tax collector and made a record collection. The secret of his popularity was always to be found in the implicit trust inspired by his sterling qualities.

The personality of Mr. Sammis was extremely attractive and we can hardly be accused of exaggeration in saying that every man, woman and child in White Plains was his friend. He was affectionately addressed as "Uncle Billy," and so universal was the use of the title that few knew him by any other name. He was a very familiar figure upon the streets of White Plains, driving into town every day for the purchase of supplies and always sure of meeting hosts of friends. His discernment was of the kind which sees the best in every one and the kindliness of his nature led him to speak well of all. How greatly he is missed none but those who knew and loved him could tell. His face, so expressive of the character and disposition which endeared him to all who were ever brought into contact with him, is vividly present in their remembrance.

Mr. Sammis married Elizabeth W. Wilkins, daughter of the well known proprietor of the Wilkins Stage Coach Line in New York City which had its starting-point near the site of the present Park Avenue Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Sammis were the parents of four daughters: Emma, now the wife of John L. Coles, of Mamaroneck; Jessie, now the wife of William S. Verplanck, of White Plains; Annie, now the wife of Marvin N. Horlvin, of Mamaroneck avenue; and Mary, who resides with her widowed mother. Of what Mr. Sammis was in his family circle it is impossible for a stranger to speak. Only those near and dear to him could do justice to his qualities in the relations of husband and father.

On July 14, 1912, his town and county were rendered poorer by the death of this estimable man and model citizen. During the thirty-seven years of his residence in White Plains, William A. Sammis presented in the blameless conduct and even tenor of his daily life an example of public and private virtue, of the essential qualities which go to build up a prosperous community, to maintain high ideals, to strengthen popular faith in them and to aid in their realization. To many the personal loss was irreparable, as may be imagined even from our imperfect effort to delineate those features of his character which made him so profoundly respected and sincerely loved. It is but a few years since the bodily presence of this good man and useful citizen was withdrawn from our sight, but his work lives after him and he has left a record which is an encouragement and an inspiration not only to his contemporaries but also to those who shall come after him.

COSGRIFF, Andrew,

Civil War Veteran, Mining Expert.

No man can be called truly successful whose success is not the result of his own efforts. Regardless of what advantages in the way of education, inborn talent or genius, or pecuniary resources may or may not have been laid open to him, what a man has made of himself, *per se*, is in the world's reckoning of his status, his success or failure. Therein is manifested the spirit of independence upon which our nation is founded, for which our fathers fought, and counting it dearer than life, went to their deaths to preserve unto us, a spirit fostered and developed in no other way than in actual struggle with life. Not the man who has fallen heir to an established fortune, but the man whose only fortune has been his God-given strength and brain, whose only tools his indomitable courage and indefatigable perseverance, is the ultimate success. Success and self go hand-in-hand, and from this fact has logically been evolved the colloquial "Americanism," of which

Mdr Ev Cosgriff

COSGRIFF

we may be duly proud, self-made. Truly the late Captain Andrew Cosgriff, who was president and one of the owners of the Haverstraw Electric Light, Heat & Power Company until it was sold to the Rockland Light & Power Company, about 1903, was a conspicuous example of this high and honorable type of American citizenship. He was a representative and prominent member of the community, and in every way identified himself with its best interests and efforts. The Cosgriff coat-of-arms is as follows: Or. A chevron between three garbs gules. Crest: A tiger's head erased, affrontee proper.

Captain Cosgriff was a native of New York City, born May 29, 1831, died January 29, 1916, son of Philip and Annie (Martin) Cosgriff. Captain Cosgriff was in every sense of the word a self-made man, and a man whose success was all the more to be wondered at because of the serious disadvantages under which he was obliged to labor at the very outset of his life. At the early age of six years he was left an orphan. Having no relatives in New York City, he went to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he spent his early life, remaining until nineteen years of age with his adopted parents, Judge Benjamin Chamberlain and wife, the former named having been the county judge of Cattaraugus county, New York. Andrew Cosgriff assisted in the office, and also acquired a very good education, attending the public schools and also having private teaching, Dr. Saunders, the family physician, having been his teacher. Later he had charge of considerable of Judge Chamberlain's property. Andrew Cosgriff later took up the study of the science of practical engineering in Cattaraugus. Upon attaining his majority he returned to the metropolis and followed his trade with the Hudson River railroad for twelve years. Upon the expiration of this time, he assumed the responsible and important position of superintendent of engineers on the Harlem railroad, which post he held for four years.

During the Civil War he enlisted in the engineering department of the United States navy, and for four and a half years saw active service as master machinist in the brilliant campaigns of Admiral Farragut in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. For the greater part of his time he was in charge of the Ship Island repair shop and afterwards of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida. Upon the close of the war he left the service of the United States government and took up mining. His advance in this field was very rapid, though he had never had the college or so-called technical training, and he soon became an expert, his first experience being gained in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Later he was employed in a mechanical capacity and sent to California, when the mining fever was at its height. He subsequently went to the gold and silver fields of Nevada, and from mechanical expert he gradually broadened the scope of his abilities in such a way that he became general mining expert. In 1868 he was engaged to go to South Carolina to assume charge of a gold mining venture there and he also engaged in the same business in Virginia. In the same year he accepted a position as superintendent of the famous Tilly Foster Iron Mine in Putnam county, New York, and continued in that capacity for twenty-one years, or until 1889, when in consequence of a slight accident he decided to give up mining.

A man whose life has been one of ceaseless and successful activity finds it hard to reconcile his restless and eager spirit to the inactivity of retirement. Captain Cosgriff was no exception to this

rule, and finding a life of leisure unsuited to his tastes and inclinations, he again decided to engage in some pursuit, and accordingly entered into partnership with Messrs. Conklin and Foss, in the Rockland Lake Trap Rock Company, which was conducting an extensive and profitable business at that time. Four years later this partnership was dissolved and the Cosgriff Trap Rock Company, of which Captain Cosgriff was vice-president and general manager, was formed. After the death of Messrs. Hedges and Smith this was sold to the Clinton Point Stone Company in order to close up the estate of the aforenamed men. In 1894 Captain Cosgriff, in conjunction with General I. M. Hedges, became an owner of the Haverstraw Electric Light, Heat & Power Company, which was sold to the Rockland Light & Power Company, the former named having been the president and the later named the secretary and treasurer. This company conducted a successful business and gave employment to a large number of employees, thus being an important and potential factor in the development and upbuilding of the community.

Captain Cosgriff, although upholding all the responsibilities which fall upon the shoulders of an important member of any community, kept entirely out of politics during his life, although during his residence in Tilly Foster, incident to his management of the mine, he served in the capacity of postmaster, discharging his duties in an efficient and capable manner. During his extensive travels in early life he met men of all classes in life, and through democratic contact with them he became thoroughly versed in the ways and means of men and things, was a close student of human nature, and a man of broad and fair views, was an interesting companion and excellent conversationalist. He was a man of public spirit and enterprise, active in promoting the welfare of his community and in bettering the conditions of those in his employ, and thus ranked among the representative men of Haverstraw, men whom it is an honor and delight to record.

On August 22, 1858, Captain Cosgriff married Jane Lewis, daughter of Abram and Catherine Morris, and widow of Henry Lewis. Her parents were residents of Hudson, Columbia county, New York. She was born May 4, 1824, died January 24, 1902. The Morris coat-of-arms is as follows: Gules, a lion rampant or, charged on the breast with a plate. Crest: A demi lion rampant or, holding between the paws a plate. Captain and Mrs. Cosgriff were the parents of two daughters: 1. Annie C., married John M. Sloane, deceased, and they had three daughters: Sarah H., died April 22, 1914; Margaret M., and Esther M. 2. Lucy J. Both daughters reside at the family home on Hudson avenue, Haverstraw.

BUNNY, John,

Inimitable Actor.

It is the fashion among the "intellectuals" of to-day to belittle the value of laughter. They can tolerate and even indulge in the grim smile that answers a certain vein of grim humor, almost as acid as grief itself, but with the side-shaking, ear-splitting, soul-clearing roars of the mob they have little sympathy and turn for relief from such sounds to their depressing Ibsens and Maeterlinks, in the strange belief that to be pessimistic is to be wise, that despair is the final philosophy. The instinct of the man in the street is much surer. Were he asked if he approved of laughter he might be at a loss for an answer, but he pays it the

far greater compliment than approval, by seeking it at all costs and wherever it is to be found. And surely there is as much that is good and even sacred in laughter as in tears. It is more nearly related to the object of all existence, if it be admitted that happiness is that object, as it certainly must be. Carlyle did indeed inquire by what act of parliament was it decreed that we should be happy and adjured to seek blessedness instead, but truly in the best sense of the terms they are one and the same thing for it may very cogently be urged that as it must be that to be blessed is to be happy, so also to be happy is to be blessed. And if this be so it is not less undeniable that one of the large factors of happiness is wholesome mirth and laughter. And now if it be asked where such wholesome mirth and laughter is to be found, it may be replied without hesitation in the farces and the horse-play of the people. As Chesterton remarks the tragedies of the people "are of broken hearts, their comedies of broken heads." The man who supplies food for this healthy human craving for fun is a true benefactor and deserves to the full the popular honor that is showered upon him. Turn not up your noses, O you supercilious artists and critics, if he wins his applause because he is clumsy and always hits the wrong man or makes love to the wrong woman, or never ascends a stairs without falling down again; of such stuff is our best laughter made, such are the jests of Rabelais, the antics of Falstaff, while the great comedy of Cervantes is but a sort of sublimated music hall farce with Don Quixote as the countryman in town and the windmill a gigantic policeman. Of such also was the fun of John Bunny, whose death on March 26, 1915, at his Brooklyn home removed from our midst one of the most deservedly popular of all those who have made the moving picture the medium of success.

John Bunny was of English ancestry on his father's side and of Irish on his mother's, but was himself born on the Island of Manhattan, September 21, 1863. He was the first of nine generations who did not follow the sea and the second in that same period that was not a member of the English navy. The Bunnys came from the famous English coast town of Penzance and his mother, who was a Miss Eleanor O'Sullivan, from County Clare, Ireland, where her family was prominent and highly respected. After the usual schooling obtained by the New York boy, Mr. Bunny followed in the steps of the millions and secured the position of clerk in a store in the city. It does not appear, however, that he was particularly successful in this part of his career and he used to tell a most amusing story at his own expense concerning it. According to him he approached his employer after a few months' work and tactfully suggested that an increase of salary would be appropriate to be met by that awful personage with the remark that he had been on the point of discharging the young man as worthless. He went on to say that as far as he could see, his clerk was able to do but two things well, i. e., to make faces and talk loud, and he suggested that he try the stage. Whether or not the suggestion was meant in earnest, it was taken so and the long career as an actor was commenced. At first it was a part in a cheap "minstrel show," which proved to be an excellent training for him, especially his last work, with its opportunity for pantomimic action and facial expression. Several such engagements followed one another until in 1883 he was given a part in a play with the happy title of "The Stranglers of Paris." The play had a short run at the Park Theatre, but

it gave Mr. Bunny an opportunity to show his talent and gained him an entrance into the realm of legitimate drama. From that time onward, for nearly thirty years, Mr. Bunny acted almost uninterruptedly and has taken minor parts in the companies of such world famous men as Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett. It was in such an atmosphere that his ideals were developed and his abilities trained in such parts as Shakespeare's clowns, for his gifts from the first were markedly of the comic order. As Touchstone, for instance, he distinguished himself highly, and it became easy for him to secure engagements with the best companies. He was given parts by Henry W. Savage, William A. Brady, Charles and Daniel Frohman and many others, and supported at various times Miss Maude Adams, Miss Annie Russell and others of the great popular favorites. But while he did well his great success did not come to him except with the entrance of a new form of acting and a new stage, a stage that has already wrought profound changes in the whole theatrical world. This was the moving picture which has grown to such amazing proportions within little more than five years. At the time of its appearance the moving picture was regarded with some contempt by the average actor, and they were few indeed who entered it as a profession that were not driven there by necessity. It was not so with Mr. Bunny, who from the first perceived the great possibilities in the thing, not merely from the commercial standpoint, but as a vehicle of wholesome amusement and instruction to great masses of people who could not otherwise come within the healthful influence of the theatre. So it was that he did not scorn a half-casual proposal made to him at that time that he should become a "film artist." On the contrary so strong was his belief in the new form that he did what was considered a most foolish thing by the majority of his professional friends by declining an excellent engagement on the regular stage and accepting what seemed far less desirable in moving pictures. He never had any reason to regret his decision, particularly from a business point of view, for he rapidly emerged into great prominence and ultimately became the most popular actor in that form of amusement. The accounts of the fabulous sums earned by him are probably exaggerations, but there is no doubt whatever that the Vitagraph Company, for whose productions he acted considered him as one of their most drawing artists and it is well known that the concern does not stint its outlay in securing what it requires. And truly it could afford to be liberal in this case for Mr. Bunny's popularity was simply phenomenal. With the last few years moving picture houses have sprung up all over the civilized world and have even penetrated the uncivilized, and wherever the films have gone there also has gone John Bunny. His face is doubtless one of the best known to the world to-day and would doubtless be recognized over a larger area and in more diverse scenes than most of the crowned heads or the great statesmen of the times. His death was finally brought about by overwork at the head of his own company, which was supporting him in a play known as John Bunny in Funnyland.

Mr. Bunny was married, January 23, 1890, to Clara Scallan, of New York, a daughter of William and Annie (Merry) Scallan, of New York, both of whom were on the stage. Mrs. Bunny herself became an actress at an early age and it was through her work that she met Mr. Bunny. To them two children were born, George Henry and John, now (1916) aged twen-

ty-three and twenty-one years, respectively.

The personal character of John Bunny was a very marked one; like almost all of the men whose function is to make us laugh he had a deeply serious side to his nature which, however, never eclipsed the kindliness and good cheer that seemed to radiate from him. It did strongly influence his purposes and ambitions, however, which were of a high type and very serious matters to himself. His ideal of his profession and function was extremely high and he had already accomplished and anticipated taking part in other work which should prove of eminent value to thousands of people. One of the things he enjoyed most was taking the part of the immortal Pickwick, the scenes for the picture being made upon the very roads used by Dickens as the background of his great work, and he had an even more ambitious project in view, involving a journey to Spain and much elaborate preparation for a setting of Don Quixote, and other of the great Spanish romances and plays. The feeling wellnigh of idolatry with which he was regarded by the masses of people never altered these ambitions in the smallest, nor did it change the essential democracy of his nature, which led him to treat all whom he came in contact with as his friends and brothers. Eminently characteristic of the sane and pleasant view which he took of the world and life was his disposal of the wealth that came to him. He left, it is said, practically nothing at his death, but every week of his life he shared equally his salary with his wife, thus providing for her most amply now that his great earning power has ceased entirely. He was the kindliest of men and devoted to his family, fulfilling all the relations of private life with the same consistency that he did the more conspicuous tasks of his public career.

SLOAN, Samuel,

Prominent Business Man.

The late Samuel Sloan, of Rochester, New York, was one of those men whose lives and characters form the underlying structure upon which are built the hopes of American institutions. The careers of such men as he show the possibilities open in a commonwealth like New York to those who possess good business abilities, and the high integrity that informs alike the good citizen and the good business man. His ambition along the worthiest lines, his perseverance, his steadfastness of purpose and tireless industry, all furnish lessons to the young business man of coming generations, and the well earned success and esteem he gained prove the inevitable result of the practice of these virtues. His whole life was devoted to the highest and best, and all his endeavors were for the furtherance of those noble ideals he made the rule of his daily life. The success he won as a business man never elated him unduly, nor caused him to vary from the modest simplicity of his manner. His was a nature of singular sweetness, openness and sincerity, and he probably never had an enemy. Any estimate of his character, however, would be unjust did it not point to the natural ability and keen mental gifts which he improved by daily and hourly use. He succeeded better than the average business man because he had a wider intellectual equipment than the ordinary shrewd business man. He had a profound knowledge of human nature, his judgment was sound and unerring, his personality strong and dominating, and his power over other men was not the result of aggressiveness, but of the momentum of character.

Samuel Sloan, son of Timothy Sloan, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1828, and died in Rochester, New York, Sep-

tember 1, 1903. He was educated in his native country, and he soon realized the fact that the New World offered better opportunities for advancement to a young man of energy and ambition, and, imbued with this idea, he came to the United States in 1848. Upon his arrival here he at once set about securing a suitable position, and this he found in the first wholesale dry goods house on Broadway, New York City. This house was largely engaged in the Australian shipping business, and as it became necessary to send a representative of the business to Melbourne, Australia, in 1854, Mr. Sloan was selected for this responsible post, and represented the interests of the firm in Australia until 1860, when he returned to this country. Shortly after his return, he took up his residence in Rochester, New York, where he became associated in a business partnership with R. E. Sherlock, in the conduct of a steam and gas fitting business, the firm name being Sherlock & Sloan. This association was a mutually profitable one, the business expanding from time to time, until it was broken by the death of Mr. Sherlock, when Mr. Sloan became the sole proprietor. Gradually the sale of plumbers', steamfitters' and engineers' supplies had been added, until the business had grown to one of much importance, and the annual sales were correspondingly large. In the meantime Mr. Sloan had become more or less closely identified with a number of other business interests of varied character and scope. In financial circles he was a factor to be reckoned with, and was president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, and a member of the board of directors of the Genesee Valley Trust Company. The private life of Mr. Sloan was as useful and exemplary as his public career. In the cause of religion he was an active worker, and served as elder of the Central Presbyterian Church for more than thirty years, while his material support of this institution was a most generous one. His donations to charitable purposes were also large, and he was a member of the board of directors of the Rochester City Hospital, and one of the original trustees of the Reynolds Library. His personal interest in both of these institutions never abated, and he furthered their advancement and growth to the best of his ability.

Mr. Sloan married (first) in 1865, Mary Eveline Vosburgh, who died in 1882; he married (second) 1885, Mrs. Hanna (Curtis) Jones, who died in 1897. By his first marriage he had one son, William Eyres Sloan, who is now at the head of the large establishment founded by his father. It may truly be said of Samuel Sloan that earnestness and thoroughness were the keynotes of his character. The serious spirit which marked the commencement of his business career remained with him throughout his life. He could not do anything without putting his entire mind and heart into the undertaking, and under those conditions, it was but natural that success should attend his efforts.

LATUS, George,

Business Man.

The due reward of merit, it is often claimed, is generally withheld until death has rendered its payment vain and a tardy honor paid to the memory of him whose right was recognition in his lifetime is all that can be done to make amends for past neglect. It is probable, however, that this is less the case in communities where truly democratic institutions prevail, such as the United States, than of other parts of the world, since the peoples of these communities are ever on the outlook for ability and talent which are recognized as the most valuable of marketable commodi-

ties. It was surely not true in the case of George Latus, whose name heads this brief article and whose death on April 17, 1915, was a loss to the whole community, for from his youth onward his business capacity met with the recognition it deserved, and he forged for himself a prominent place in the business world and a position of regard in the hearts of his fellow citizens. New York City was the scene of his life-long activities and his home until within a few years of his death, when he removed to Mount Vernon, without, however, giving up the business connections in the city.

George Latus was born November 6, 1852, in that part of New York City that, perhaps, more than any other, retains its old-time atmosphere, Greenwich Village, as it is still known. Here he passed many years of his life and here it was that he engaged in business. After completing his education, which he did at the local public schools, Mr. Latus entered the butcher's business, establishing himself at No. 124 Greenwich avenue, where the enterprise prospered from the outset. The success that he met with was fully deserved for he brought to his work the utmost devotion and the soundest of business principles were observed by him in all his dealings. It was in the year 1880, when Mr. Latus was twenty-eight years of age, that he founded the butcher business, and during the thirty-five years in which he continued it there was a steady increase of trade until it was one of the largest houses of the kind in that neighborhood. In spite of the fact that he removed to Mount Vernon in 1909, he continued to actively manage its affairs until his death.

On December 21, 1872, Mr. Latus was united in marriage with Caroline Bender, of New York City, a daughter of Theobold and Caroline (Brown) Bender, of that place. To them were born two children, Caroline, now Mrs. F. A. M. Bryant, of Mount Vernon, and Julia, now Mrs. A. Q. Elgar, of Wakefield. Mr. Latus is survived by his wife and two daughters, the former at the present time making her home at No. 118 South Eighth avenue, Mount Vernon.

KIPP, George Washington,

Representative Citizen.

In the death of George W. Kipp the city of Ossining lost one of its most prominent, influential and useful citizens. He was a man of the highest integrity, of warm heart and generous impulses, devoted, next to his home and family, to the promotion of the public welfare and the improvement of the condition of mankind. Mr. Kipp was descended from a very early American family, which was a very ancient one in Holland. The name is of Dutch origin and has been prominently identified with New York from a very early period continuing down to the present day. There is some dispute of authorities as to the parentage of the immigrant ancestor, who was probably descended from Rulof Kype, of Holland. The name was sometimes written Kype after its arrival here.

Henry Hendricksen Kip came before 1643 to New Amsterdam with his wife (probably Tryntje Droogh) and five children. That he was a man of consequence is shown by the fact that his arms were painted on one of the stained windows in the first Dutch church of New York. He was a tailor by occupation and is sometimes called Henry Snyder Kip. He received a patent, April 28, 1643, of a lot east of the fort on the present Bridge street near Whitehall, where he built house and shop. Being incensed by the cruelty of Director-General Kieft, by

whose order more than one hundred Indians, men, women and children, were brutally massacred, he boldly opposed the director-general and refused to join in any recognition of him. The latter was very shortly recalled and immediately thereafter Kip became a leading man in the community. He was appointed a member of Governor Stuyvesant's council, September 25, 1647, and again in 1649-50. He was appointed schepen, or magistrate, February 2, 1656, and admitted to all the rights and privileges of a burgher, April 11, 1657. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the British government in October, 1664, and was assessed with others in the following year to pay for the maintenance of soldiers in the garrison. Both he and his wife were members of the Dutch church. He died at Kippenburg, the date being unrecorded and the location being unknown. Jacob Kipp, second son of Henry H. Kip, was born May 16, 1631, in Amsterdam, Holland, and died about 1690, in New York. In 1647, when sixteen years old, he was a clerk in the provincial secretary's office at New Amsterdam, and in December, 1649, was acting clerk in Director Stuyvesant's council. He was appointed, January 27, 1653, the first secretary of the court of burgomasters and schepens. He resigned this office, June 12, 1657, and engaged in brewing and also conducted a store. He was a member of the board of schepens in 1659, 1662-63-65-75, and was president of the board in 1674. Among others he petitioned for the establishment of a village in the Wallabout district, across the East river, where he had lands, but probably never lived there. He, or his father, secured a patent of one hundred and fifty acres on the East river at what is still known as Kipp's Bay, and built a house there in 1655. This was rebuilt in 1696 and was occupied a short time during the Revolution as a headquarters by General Washington. It stood on East Thirty-fifth street and remained until 1851, when it was torn down. His city home was on what is now Exchange place in 1657, and he owned several houses on lots in that vicinity, his residence being in 1665 on Broad street near Exchange place and probably continued there until 1674. In 1686 his residence was described as "beyond the fresh water," probably meaning the farm homestead above described. He married, March 8, 1654, Maria, daughter of Dr. Johannes and Rachel (Monjour) de la Montagne, born January 26, 1637, at sea off Madeira, while the parents were *en route* for America. She was living in 1701. Dr. de la Montagne was born in 1592, a Huguenot of great learning, and served in the governor's council and as vice-director at Fort Orange (Albany). Johannes Kipp, eldest child of Jacob and Maria (de la Montagne) Kipp, was baptized February 21, 1655, in New York, and was a brewer in that town, where he died in 1704. He married, September 4, 1681, Catharine, daughter of Dr. Hans and Sara (Roelofs) Kierstede. Benjamin Kipp, youngest child of Johannes and Catharine (Kierstede) Kipp, was born in 1703, and settled in Westchester county, New York, where he purchased a farm of four hundred acres, and died May 24, 1782. He served as justice of the peace under the Colonial government. He married Dorothy Davenport, who died September 3, 1807. Abraham Kipp, third son of Benjamin and Dorothy (Davenport) Kipp, was born March 23, 1743, in New York City, and married Phebe, daughter of Samuel Haight. Samuel Kipp, only son of Abraham and Phebe (Haight) Kipp, married Elizabeth Cypher, and they were the parents of Abram Kipp, born in September, 1798, in New York, died at Sing Sing, April 30, 1887. He was a use-

ful citizen, engaged in business in Ossining, then called Sing Sing, where he was a furniture dealer and undertaker. He married, April 10, 1822, Sarah Smith, born October 11, 1804, died July 7, 1890, daughter of Caleb Smith, born 1753, and his wife, Elizabeth (Sherwood) Smith, born January 6, 1762, died January 27, 1848. Their children were: Samuel C., Leonard R., Elizabeth A., Benjamin Franklin, Abraham, George Washington and Mary Elizabeth.

George Washington Kipp was born December 16, 1842, at Sing Sing, and grew up in his native place, enjoying the excellent educational advantages afforded by the grammar school of that village. He was an independent and industrious youth, and determined some time before attaining his majority to engage in a business career. At the age of eighteen years he entered the wholesale dry goods house of Haviland, Lindsay & Company of New York City. Here his keen business sense and devotion to the interest of his employers gained him rapid promotion, and he became one of the most useful employes of the establishment. His leisure time was not spent in dissipation, but he endeavored to improve his knowledge by study and cared for his earnings in a shrewd and proper way, so that he was soon enabled to engage in business on his own account. At the age of twenty-eight years he became a partner with his father in the furniture and undertaking business at Sing Sing, under the title of Abram Kipp & Son. At this time the father was more than seventy years of age, and he very gladly relinquished the responsibilities and principal labors of the business to his son and partner, and in course of time a nephew, S. C. Kipp, Jr., became a partner in the business, which was conducted under the name of G. W. & S. C. Kipp, Jr. The continued success of the business, which was long ago founded at Ossining, was largely due to the business ability, high character and popularity of George W. Kipp, who had multitudes of friends among the people of Ossining and vicinity. In the early days of the business the facilities and methods now in vogue did not prevail, but Mr. Kipp was always alert for opportunities to improve his business, and every improvement was adopted by him among the first. He was gifted with a high order of intelligence, and his kind and affable manner, his sincere sympathy with the unfortunate and bereaved, and his prompt and careful attention to every detail gained him great popularity, and he continued to prosper until his death, which occurred January 10, 1908.

Mr. Kipp was ever anxious to aid in the development and progress of the community and in promoting not only its business interests but its moral and social betterment and the general welfare of humanity. For three years he served as a member of the board of trustees of the village, and gave to the public business the same careful attention and honest effort which characterized the conduct of his private affairs. He was interested in the Ossining National Bank, of which he was for some time vice-president, and was a member of the Point Sennasqua Rod and Reel Club of Ossining. With his family he was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ossining, and was ever a promoter and supporter of all efforts of this body toward the emancipation of humanity from sorrow and degradation. His influence lent a mighty power to the work of the church, and his departure to a better home on high was very widely and sincerely mourned. In him the youth about him found a most worthy example for emulation, and his noble life and worthy efforts contributed

to the advancement and moral progress of many who knew him.

He was married, October 8, 1873, in Sing Sing, to Alice Sophia Hapgood, daughter of Thomas Emerson and Nancy Sophia (Brigham) Hapgood, of that city, descendants of an old New England family and among the most useful and exemplary citizens of Ossining. Mr. and Mrs. Kipp were the parents of a son and daughter: Howard Hapgood, born February 16, 1877; and Dorothy Grace, born June 19, 1892. Together with their mother, they cherish in loving remembrance the virtues and many admirable qualities of a most devoted husband and kind father.

SCULLY, Michael Patrick,

A Leader Among Men.

Yonkers, like most American cities, is rich in self-made men, many of them of foreign birth, but good, loyal citizens, nevertheless. Among these must be numbered the late Michael Patrick Scully, proprietor of a popular café and the possessor of much political influence. Mr. Scully's career, brief though it was, was exceptionally notable and gave much promise for the future.

Michael Patrick Scully was born in Ireland, that land of beauty, wit and valor, which has given to the United States some of her most useful and influential citizens. It was in the country of his birth that Michael Patrick Scully received his education, and at the age of sixteen, filled with the bright anticipations of adventurous youth, he crossed the sea in quest of fame and fortune. To his adopted country the young man brought something more than ambition, being endowed with the sense and industry necessary for the attainments of his ends. His first employment in Yonkers was that of a driver, and from this humble beginning he advanced steadily step by step, alert to seize opportunity and ready to turn it to the best account. His means accumulated, his reputation for ability and honesty increased with them and a bright future opened before him. In the course of time he became the proprietor of a well known and very successful café.

This progressive and open-minded young Irishman, while always remaining a true son of his native land, identified himself, from the day when he set foot on American soil, with the life of his adopted country. In politics, from the outset, he took the keenest interest, and in order that he might take part in them early proceeded to be naturalized. In 1904 he had the gratification of becoming legally an American citizen and thenceforth to the close of his life was actively associated with the work of the Democratic party. Fitted by nature for leadership, it was not long ere he came into his own. Followers flocked around him, attracted by his enthusiastic fidelity to what he believed to be the right cause, and at the time of his death he had been for five years the Democratic leader of his ward. With all his devotion to politics Mr. Scully was no office-seeker. Strongly urged to become a candidate for alderman he steadily refused. Place and preferment had no attractions for him. Legitimate power, domination for worthy ends, influence over the minds and thus over the actions of men he dearly loved and his fellow-citizens were not slow in according it to him. For a number of years there was no more popular man in Yonkers than Michael Patrick Scully.

Emphatically was he a man of large heart, of warm and generous feelings. Never could he resist an appeal from the unhappy and to a story of "hard luck" none ever knew him to turn a deaf ear. His cheery countenance, his hearty greeting,

Chas. H. Wills

his cordial voice in welcome or encouragement—all these are still fresh and vivid in the minds of his hosts of friends. Among the organizations to which Mr. Scully belonged were the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Moose, the Eagles and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was enrolled in the Liquor Dealers' Association, and served as treasurer of the Hawthorne Pleasure Club of Yonkers. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Scully married Theresa, one of the eight children of Thomas and Catherine (Conlon) Keenan, natives of Ireland. In his own country Mr. Keenan was a farmer on a large scale. Mr. and Mrs. Scully were the parents of one child: Theresa Marie Scully. Mrs. Scully, a woman of charming personality, was ever the presiding genius of her husband's home and his true and helpful comrade, sharing and aiding in the accomplishment of his aspirations and ambitions. Notwithstanding his convivial tastes, Mr. Scully was a true lover of home and family. In her widowhood Mrs. Scully has become the wise and capable manager of her husband's business.

A lover of horses and a fine judge of their good points, Mr. Scully was also extremely fond of motoring, and it was in the enjoyment of this form of recreation that he met his untimely death. On October 5, 1915, in an accident to the car in which he was driving, he suddenly passed away, at the early age of thirty-four. Grief for his loss was general and sincere. All felt that a promising career had been abruptly and prematurely cut short. What can be added to a record like this?—the record of a man of forceful character and noble nature. The eulogy of Michael Patrick Scully is written in the hearts of his numberless friends.

WILLS, Charles John,

Representative Citizen.

The talents and abilities of men are as varied and numerous as their occupations and there is no line of activity that has not its great figures who have shown the rest of the world how best to engage therein. But though this is so, and, from an abstract point of view, the world teems with brilliant men, yet in any given time or place it is a comparatively small group of talents that meets with the recognition of this same world, which is always perfectly definite in its preferences and, while welcoming with ardor the chosen type rigorously excludes all others from its favors and its rewards. In one age it will be courage, in another it may be the gift of song, one land may value woodcraft, another religious fervor and so on up and down the whole gamut of human gifts and characters. However this may be it is quite obvious that the particular quality that this epoch and this people desire and demand with no uncertain voice is the grasp of practical affairs, the insight into material relations that marks the successful business man, the financier and the organizer of industries. It is perhaps equally obvious that of all the civilized peoples of the present it is the German race that exhibits in the largest number of its people the highest degree of these particular traits in demand in the world today. If any illustration of this fact were needed it might be found in the remarkable number of men of that race who occupy leading places in the business world not only in Europe, but in this western republic, of the citizenship of which they make up so large and important an element. Typical of the best type of his successful countrymen was the late Charles John Wills, of New York City, whose death there on July 1, 1914, re-

moved one of the most capable and successful of the city's hotel men and a citizen of broad public spirit.

Born March 28, 1869, in Frankfort-on-the Main, Germany, Mr. Wills passed four years of his life there, coming to this country in 1873 and going to the West, where he remained for a number of years. He made his home in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and it was there that he made his entrance into the business of hotel management, in which he was so successful. This entrance was a humble one and consisted of a position on the staff of the West Hotel in Minneapolis. His talent for business affairs, his cleverness in grasping detail and his industry in his work quickly drew upon him the favorable regard of his employers, and he was advanced rapidly to more responsible positions. It was to some extent due to this early training, which made it necessary for Mr. Wills to become acquainted with every detail of the business, that he later was so capable in the positions that he held, when the management of some of the greatest hostelries in the country devolved in a large degree upon his shoulders. The knowledge that comes from personal, first-hand experience is the most sure, and it was this that Mr. Wills possessed. The skill and capacity displayed by Mr. Wills in managing the West Hotel were not to remain hidden, and his reputation as a practical man spread beyond the borders of the western city, beyond those of the State and reached as far as the great eastern metropolis, New York. Consequently, it was not long after the opening of the Holland House in that city that Mr. Wills was called thither to take the post of assistant manager, in which capacity he was a most able lieutenant of the proprietor, Gustav Baumann. He remained with this famous old hotel for thirteen years as assistant manager and the last two years as manager. At the time of the organization of the company which projected the great Biltmore Hotel in New York City, Mr. Wills became identified with these interests and did considerable work in their cause in California for one year before the actual opening of the hotel in this city. The latter event took place on December 31, 1913, and Mr. Wills was appointed manager thereof with the management of the office force. A few years preceding his installation in his important post Mr. Wills had suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever and never recovered his health entirely, this probably being due to the fact that he resumed hard work before entirely regaining his strength. A serious affection of the throat glands followed, involving dangerous operations, and although he afterwards did a great deal of hard work he never experienced the same robust health that he had known prior to his illness. He was not destined to enjoy the prerogatives or labor at the tasks of his new office for long, and it was but a few brief weeks after the hotel's opening that he was obliged to take a rest on account of his health. He was never to return. For a time he travelled in Georgia, seeking to regain his strength, and a short time before his death returned to his home in New York. Mr. Wills was prominent in social circles in New York. He was a member of the Minnesota Society which is formed entirely of men in the city who have come from the State of Minnesota, and he belonged to the Bay Head Yacht Club. He had a strong taste for outdoor sports and pastimes in general. He attended the All Angels Episcopal Church.

On October 17, 1892, Mr. Wills was united in marriage with Helen Cynthia Emory, a daughter of William H. and Ada (Herring) Emory. Mr. Emory was

a native of Maryland and his wife of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York, while Mrs. Wills was born in Unadilla, Otsego county, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Wills was born one child, a daughter, Helen Gertrude. Mrs. Wills survives her husband and at present makes her home at No. 321 West Ninety-fourth street, New York City.

There is always an element of the tragic in the visit of death when it occurs in youth or in the prime of life, and this is but rendered the more acute when the life that is thus untimely brought to an end is one in which noteworthy achievement seems to give promise of an even more brilliant future. This was certainly the case in the career of Mr. Wills, whose powers and faculties were at their prime when his days were thus abbreviated. This sketch cannot be more fittingly closed than by a quotation from a memorial written of him at the time of his death by a warm personal friend who had known him ever since his coming to America in his youth. This tribute appeared in the "National Hotel Reporter" and read in part as follows:

> There was in the case of the late Charles J. Wills that which proves the inscrutability of the ways of Providence. Having worked his way up by sheer force of personal determination, compelling respect for his strict probity and unfailing dependability, he had attained to large measured facility in his chosen pursuit and was in line for advancement to one of the most responsible positions of practical hotel keeping. Then, right in the prime of vigorous manhood, he was stricken by the hand of disease and, notwithstanding he made a long and heroic fight against its encroachments, was at last compelled to yield and to graduate into an untried field.

Here follows a brief summary of the events in Mr. Wills' life after which the article goes on to say:

> Perfect in physical makeup, with no lack of intellectual endowment, Mr. Wills schooled and disciplined his native faculties, expending them with energetic loyalty to the interests of his employer. More than a half decade ago Mr. Willis underwent a siege of typhoid fever. It is probable that his devotion to duty and his o'er weening desire for accomplishment tended to his ultimate undoing. Against the cautioning of those having his best interests at heart, Wills resumed his work-a-day harness ere he was in full possession of normal strength. Poor Wills never fully regained his strength, and although he subsequently accomplished an enormous amount of work, very difficult and trying at times, it is evident that he kept going, much of the time, on sheer force of will. But his work here is done; his terrestrial course is completed. He leaves an unblemished record, and those called most keenly to mourn his early taking off possess the consoling memories of an affectionate husband and a kind and considerate father. Hoteldom has suffered the loss of an energetic and resourceful factor of a class of which there are none too many.

STANBROUGH, Lyman Truman,

Lawyer, Public-spirited Citizen.

Although a graduate in law and duly admitted to the bar it was not as a lawyer that Lyman T. Stanbrough was known and respected, but as a capable, upright business man who honorably conducted his own private business and faithfully administered many important trusts committed to him. He was a man of genial, generous nature, very companionable and neighborly, a fine type of the American citizen and business man, whom all delight to honor. From earliest infancy until death he was a resident of Owego and from the termination of his college years in 1888 had been actively engaged in business in Owego, a village for which he felt all the affection of a "native son". He took an active interest in all that tended to advance and elevate the community and whether in business, church, civic improvement or fraternity bore a full part. Public spirited and charitable, he gave largely of his means but ever

refused all offers of political preferment, believing he could best serve as a private citizen; and in the language of his brethren of the Tioga county bar, in resolutions of respect, "The community has lost one of its foremost, strongest, most generous and progressive citizens, whose judgment and advice in matters of public interest and public improvement, were universally sought and appreciated, and whose assistance was freely given."

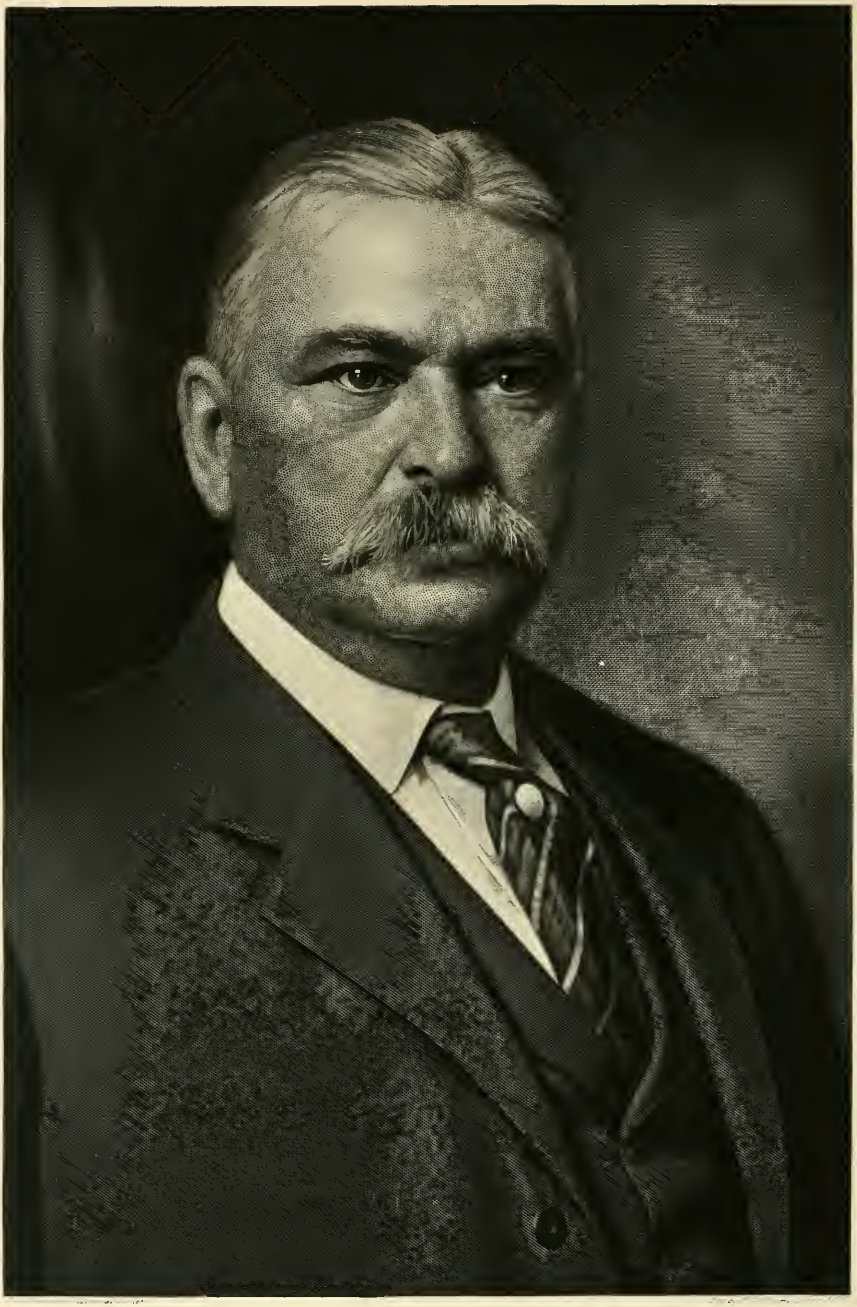
Lyman Truman Stanbrough was born in Newburgh, New York, January 11, 1864, died in Owego, Tioga county, New York, early Sunday morning, October 19, 1913, at his residence on Front street. He was the eldest son of John Blake Stanbrough, Doctor of Dental Surgery, and business man of Newburgh and Owego, and his wife, Adeline Truman. At the time of his birth his father was practicing dentistry in Newburgh, but the following May located in Owego where he ended his days, proprietor of a prosperous hardware and plumbing business. Dr. Stanbrough died January 20, 1908; his wife, Adeline (Truman) Stanbrough, is now a resident of Owego.

Lyman Truman Stanbrough began his education in Owego Free Academy and after graduation from that institution passed to Cornell University. Deciding upon the profession of law, he studied under Charles A. Clark, and H. Austin Clark, of the Tioga County bar, and with McFarland, Boardman & Platt, of the New York City bar, being admitted to practice in 1887. He then took a course at Columbia Law School, receiving his degree of LL. B. class of "88". During his student years he received appointment to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point, but resigned the honor before matriculation.

Although learned in the law and duly qualified Mr. Stanbrough never practiced actively, but as counsel and executor of large estates, his legal learning was of the greatest value to him and the interests he represented. After his father's death he conducted the hardware and plumbing business for the benefit of the J. B. Stanbrough estate, during the course of his career settled several large estates, was executor and trustee of the Lyman Truman (his maternal grandfather) estate, until his death, and completed his legal life work in effecting the reorganization of the Champion Wagon Company, Incorporated, of which he was vice-president. His broad knowledge of the law, his high sense of honor, and his strict integrity, would have placed him in the front rank at the bar, had he used his talents and gifts in general practice, but even in his limited professional association with his brethren of the bar they learned fully to appreciate him most highly.

Public spirited and generous he gave freely to church, charity and village. One of his gifts made in conjunction with his aunt, Mrs. Emily Gere, was the complete outfitting of Defiance Hook and Ladder Company, with new uniforms. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, an office to which he was elected to succeed his honored father. He consented to serve the village as supervisor from 1896 to 1900 and in the management of public affairs as well as in his private business he demonstrated his business ability and efficiency.

He entered into close relations with his townsmen in the various fraternal orders and other organizations, belonging to Ahwaga Lodge, No. 587, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 47, Royal Arch Masons; Sa-sa-na Loft Tribe, Imperial Order of Red Men; Defiance Hook and Ladder Company, of the Owego Fire Department; and was at one



J. W. Gates

time trustee of the local lodge of Elks. His out-of-town club was the New York Athletic, his college fraternity Kappa Alpha, of Cornell University.

He had been for years a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Owego, and in that body, as well as in the vestry of St. Paul's, his views, opinions and propositions were listened to with respect, his sound judgment as well as his legally trained, acute mind rendering him a wise counselor as well as a safe leader. He rests in Evergreen Cemetery, remembered as the kindly, genial friend, the public spirited citizen, the loving son, husband and father.

Mr. Stanbrough married, January 27, 1904, Jane Barton, daughter of George W. and Mary (Watson) Barton, who survives him with one daughter, Margaret.

GATES, John Warne,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

With the period in which American industries expanded most rapidly, the name and fame of John W. Gates are inseparably associated. He wasn't a product of the time; he was one of the compelling forces that created new conditions. No captain of industry had a stronger personality. In many respects he was selfmade But his Americanism, his shrewdness, his generosity, his grit, he inherited. He came from a family that wasn't afraid.

For nine generations in America the Gates family persevered, despite adversity. Stephen Gates, who came from England to Massachusetts on the good ship "Diligent" and settled in Hingham in 1638, could trace his ancestry back ten generations to Thomas Gates, the sturdy squire of Higheaster and Thursteubie. The grandson of this Thomas Gates was Sir Geoffrey Gates, a knight much celebrated in his day. Sir Geoffrey's grandson was another Geoffrey, famed as a warrior. To the two Sir Geoffreys were attached the chiefest titles ornamenting the Gates family tree. Yet from Thomas Gates onward, the Gates family in England, in each succeeding generation, was represented by men of substance and standing, men who championed their own opinions.

Tenth in descent from Thomas Gates, the squire of Higheaster, a man worthy of note in 1323, Stephen Gates, the founder of the Gates family in America, receives mention in the early history of Massachusetts chiefly because of his force of character.

From Stephen Gates, who first settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638, to John Warne Gates, who was born in Turner Junction, now West Chicago, Illinois, on May 18, 1855, the story of the Gates family is like unto the annals of other pioneers. They migrated always westward not proceeding great distances, yet each generation generaly lived very near the edge of civilization. As wilderness after wilderness was penetrated to be conquered, a succeeding Gates family was with the vanguard.

From Massachusetts Bay over the Blue Hills of Connecticut and from thence eventually to Otsego county, New York, the Gates family progressed. Warham Gates, born and raised in Otsego, moved to Ohio so soon as he attained manhood. At Parkham, Ohio, his son, Ansel Avery Gates, first saw the light. True to family tradition when he was grown, Ansel Avery went West to assist in subduing the wild country. Locating at the edge of the "big woods" in North Central Illinois, he confronted the difficulties that beset a farmer in a new region.

Ansel Avery Gates married into a family of American antecedents almost equal to his own. He wedded Mary

Warne, the descendant of Thomas Warne who, arriving in America in 1682, was one of the twenty-four proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey. Thomas Warne, the New Jersey proprietor, though coming from Dublin, could count among his ancestors many noblemen and others that performed important service for England in the battle of Agincourt and elsewhere, inasmuch as the written genealogy of the Warnes begins with a bold-hearted hero who was made sheriff of Shropshire in 1066.

Mary Warne, who had a twin sister named Susan, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, on March 22, 1826. Through life she was distinguished for piety, kindness, and good deeds. Particularly, with the utmost truth, it could be said of her that she was all that a wife and mother should be. Members of the Gates family were bound together by ties of unusual affection. The wife of Ansel Avery Gates was best known as the mother of John W. Gates. The magnificent hospital at Port Arthur, Texas, which he richly endowed is her enduring memorial.

Ansel Avery Gates had four sons; the eldest, George W., was a volunteer in the Union army during the Civil War and gave his life for his country before he attained the age of twenty; the next two, Gilford and Gilbert W., were twins. Gilford died in infancy; Gilbert W., at the age of nineteen, met a more tragic fate. Adventurous, self-reliant, keen to do business, Gilbert W. Gates had gone to Kansas. Returning, he had for a traveling companion an older man named Alexander Jester. To secure the team, wagon, goods and what money the young man had, Jester murdered Gates. Caught, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung, Jester managed to escape from the prison in Missouri where he was confined. For more than thirty years he remained at liberty. Eventually he was met by his sister who recognized him, denounced him as a murderer and caused his arrest. Retried for the murder of Gilbert W. Gates, he again escaped punishment; this time because Jester was eighty-one years old, the jury allowed him the benefit of a possible doubt as to his identity.

Youngest of the sons of Ansel Avery Gates, John W., was destined to be the most important, best known member of the Gates family. At Turner Junction, where his boyhood days were passed and where he went to the public school, he first attracted attention as a diligent youth; at the Naperville Academy he made excellent progress in his studies, and always he was commended as a dutiful son. Even at the age when most boys are described as thoughtless, he was business-like, purposeful. He arrived at maturity early. Before he was nineteen, he not only had engaged in business for himself, but also he had courted and married Dellora Roxana, daughter of Edward and Martha E. Baker. In the selection of a life partner he was wise and fortunate. He realized it. In choosing associates, not many have been more discerning than John W. Gates. Nor did he ever forget to make adequate return for assistance rendered at any time during his eventful career.

Gifted with ability to see ahead, willing to take risks because he trusted his own judgment, a worker, a strategist, a financier, John W. Gates outclimbed others to the heights of success, chiefly because he had the larger vision and the greater courage. He showed how competent he could be, while he was yet a boy. Money, earned by performing laborious tasks on neighboring farms, enabled him to buy a half interest in a threshing outfit. Successful in his first investment, he quickly availed himself of the next opportunity.

At the age of eighteen, he sold his interest in the threshing machine and bought a small hardware business at Turner Junction. The shrewd young store-keeper, brought in contact with barbed wire, at once saw possibilities that others then failed to see. Acquaintance with Isaac L. Ellwood, who, with Joseph F. Glidden, had just begun to manufacture barbed wire presented a chance that John W. Gates eagerly grasped. Realizing almost before anyone else did how useful barbed wire fencing would be to the cattlemen of the West and Southwest, he traveled through the country introducing and selling the new fence material.

Success, such as he achieved as a salesman would have satisfied most men. But he wasn't content to be a salesman, merely. The manufacturing end of the barbed wire business now appealed to him. He commenced to make barbed wire in St. Louis and made good from the very outset. He progressed so prosperously that, in a short time, a consolidation was effected with Clifford & Edenborn and the big plant resulting was known as the St. Louis Wire Mill. One big factory, however busy, failed to keep him occupied. He bought and built more wire mills. These properties and their accessories were comprised in the Consolidated Steel & Wire Company. Previously restricted to the manufacture of barbed wire he enlarged his enterprises and included in the industries he and his associates controlled all kinds of wire and wire products. The merger of these great interests became the American Steel and Wire Company. Mr. Gates was chairman of the executive committee of the American Steel & Wire Company. When the company that controlled the bulk of American wire production was acquired by the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Gates exchanged many of his steel securities for cash and employed his money elsewhere. As a special partner in his son's banking and commission house (Harris, Gates & Company, 1902-04, and Charles G. Gates & Company, 1904-07, called the "House of Twelve Partners") he was regarded as one of the most powerful men who contended for the mastery of the stock market. Those that heretofore had been supreme, couldn't intimidate him. He fought financial battles successfully with the best of them. His ability as a speculator and his command of millions prevented him from ever being overcome. One exploit of his that Wall street never will forget, was the coup by which he obtained control of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in 1902. Yet withal his great achievements were constructive rather than speculative. He was the prime mover in the organization of the United States Realty and Improvement Company. The assistance of Mr. Gates made possible the construction of the Plaza Hotel and the great Hippodrome, New York's most capacious and spectacular playhouse. He organized the Texas Company and created in the petroleum districts of the Southwest a competing company able to withstand Standard Oil. Interested in the Kansas City Southern Railroad, he studied the development of Southeastern Texas. He was instrumental in having Port Arthur made a port of entry. His representations, despite the fiercest opposition, brought about the improvement of the harbor and other waterways adjacent to Port Arthur. He reinvested millions in the Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad Company and in the Republic Iron & Steel Company, two concerns that were strong competitors of the Steel Trust. He sold his holdings in Tennessee Coal & Iron when that big company was purchased by the United States Steel Corporation. His interest in Republic Iron & Steel he held firmly until his death. Stricken with a complication

of ailments, in Paris, where he had gone for his annual vacation, Mr. Gates died on August 9, 1911.

Judged according to his achievements and character, John W. Gates was one of the great men produced in an epoch of millionairs. Few of his contemporaries had his breadth of view. Independent, strong, quick to act, audacious, tenacious, generous, he never feared to meet a mighty opponent nor sought to crush the weak. When he first became prosperous, his first thought was to make suitable provision for the comfort of his parents. At St. Charles, Illinois, he erected for them a beautiful home, supplied with every luxury they might desire.

His affection for his brother, Gilbert W., caused him to have the search for Alexander Jester persistently continued for over thirty years. For his only son, Charles Gilbert, he entertained great hopes and some of his hardest financial battles were fought to ensure the young man's prestige. His virtues were of a rugged order, his charities, large, numerous and unadvertised. Of his many beneficences, only two were accorded publicity with the consent of Mr. Gates. They were the Port Arthur College and the Mary Gates Hospital founded in memory of his mother. Politically, Mr. Gates was always affiliated with the Republican party; his church connections were Methodist; the clubs to which he belonged were: Lawyer's Club, Railroad Club of New York, Auto Club of America, Chicago Athletic Association, Whitehall Club, Whist Club, Tolleston Club of Chicago, The Chicago Club, Manhattan Club, New York Club, Boston Club of New Orleans, Atlantic Yacht Club, Country Club of Westchester County, Columbia Yacht Club, Calumet Club, Chicago, Coney Island Jockey Club, Brooklyn Jockey Club.

NEARING, Lucius Alexander,

Eminent Dentist.

Although a man nearing life's prime when he located in Syracuse, Dr. Nearing practiced his profession in that city for nearly half a century of his eighty-five years. He came of a long lived race, his father living to be eighty-four, his brother and sisters also living to advanced ages. His early life was spent on the home farm at Pompey Hill, but he found he possessed a natural aptitude for working with tools and abandoned the farm for a trade, then from a trade advanced to a profession. His magnificent constitution and invariable good health which carried him far into the ranks of octegenarians he attributed to the years spent in out-of-door work on the farm, and in the building operations with which he was connected. He was deeply interested in the welfare of his adopted city, ranked high in his profession, was honorable and loyal in his citizenship and was held in high esteem in his community. The Nearings came to Onondaga county, New York, from Connecticut, Dr. Nearing's father coming in 1800, and locating with his brother on a two hundred acre tract at Pompey Hill, which they personally cleared of timber and brought under cultivation.

Lucius Alexander Nearing was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, December 10, 1824, died in Syracuse, New York, April 6, 1910. He attended the public schools in winter months, but from an early age worked as his father's farm assistant until attaining his majority. He was a natural mechanic and fond of working with most any kind of tools. As soon as he was legally free from parental restraint he abandoned farm work and learned the carpenter's trade with a Pompey builder. He worked for several

Franklin Smith

years at this trade during the summer months, becoming a skilled workman and eventually a contractor and builder. During the winter months, when outside building operations were discontinued, he worked at cabinet and joiner work with Mr. Morley, the village undertaker and cabinet maker. In 1851 he married and moved to Rochester, New York, there entering the employ of C. J. Hayden, cabinet maker and furniture dealer and mayor of Rochester, who was a brother of Dr. Nearing's wife.

He did not long continue at his trade in Rochester for after deciding he was better qualified for other things he determined to become a dentist. He studied with Dr. A. J. Morgan, of Rochester, and after attaining a sufficient degree of proficiency returned to Pompey and began practicing dentistry among his old friends. He continued in Pompey until 1863, when he decided his skill and knowledge could be employed to better advantage in a larger place. He selected Syracuse as a location, rented and fitted up offices and in 1863 began practice. He won public favor and for forty-seven years continuously practiced his profession in that city. He enjoyed perfect health, and in full possession of all his faculties he ministered to the needs of his clientele until his last illness, three weeks prior to his death. For several years his son, Dr. George Edward Nearing, had been associated with him in practice. His half a century in the dental profession began when dentistry was hardly regarded as a profession, the medical profession doing extracting and little other dental work being attempted outside of the great cities. Dr. Nearing's natural deftness with tools made him easily master of the dentist's instruments and as the demand for better dental work spread, the mechanical part of his profession was quickly acquired. He grew with the years, kept pace with all dental advance and was always in the van of professional progress.

Dr. Nearing was one of the founders of Central Church Disciples of Christ and for many years was one of its honored elders. He met every demand made upon him as a professional man, citizen, or neighbor, and held the unvarying respect of all who knew him. He devoted himself closely to his profession, mingling little in political affairs, but was deeply interested in all public questions and keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen.

Dr. Nearing married, in 1851, Mary A. Hayden, sister of Mr. Hayden, for many years a leading furniture dealer of Syracuse. He left two children: George Edward Nearing, D. D. S., associated with his father in practice and his successor, and a daughter, Mrs. Jennie E. Mosher. Mrs. Nearing survived her husband but a short time, her death occurring October 24, 1911, aged eighty-four years.

SMITH, Franklin,

Journalist and Editorial Writer.

For many years a worker in the journalistic field and an editorial writer of national fame, the late Franklin Smith, of Rochester, was above and beyond the general conception of a journalist. From early manhood he was a deep student of economics and sociology and the strongest of American writers on these subjects, his articles being eagerly sought for by the leading reviews, many of them also appearing in pamphlet form. In his early career he became a devoted student of Herbert Spencer, and he was soon one of the most intelligent and lucid expounders of Mr. Spencer's philosophy. But he was an evolutionist of the advanced school and scorned the misinterpretation of his master which made brutality the main element in development and left the altruistic forces out of account. In a re-

view of "First Principles," some two years prior to his death, Mr. Smith gave a popular exposition of what evolution really is. In an autograph letter to him, the aged and distinguished philosopher pronounced it the best popular exposition of the principles of evolution that had appeared in the press of England or America since the first publication of his works, half a century ago.

The most striking thing about Mr. Smith was the intensity of his individuality. He was an advocate of "individualism in philosophy" and his overmastering impulse was loyalty to his mission as a man. He felt that he was put on earth to think out great problems conscientiously, make his thought known, act on it, and abide by what he conceived to be the truth, no matter how the current of popular opinion ran. He believed his personality to be in the nature of a divine trust, not to be betrayed by surrender to mere conventionalities, but to be asserted as an influence in the life about him. No man took more to heart any tendency in society or the nation toward what he believed folly or wrong. Public evil touched him as it touches few men. As a journalist his inclination was toward that school that sets opinions above news and that considers it the mission of the newspaper to instruct rather than to amuse. He studied a great theme carefully and he sought to lead rather than to follow the impulses of a community. He was a man of high ideals, and of a serious cast of mind, although there were many flashes of humor in his conversation. He respected the opinions of others and in his discussions sought truth not controversy. The welfare of his fellow-men was ever nearest his heart, and through education and moral training he ceaselessly strove for the uplift of humanity.

He believed in the practical application of the Golden Rule. Strict integrity, absolute fairness and unselfishness were to him simple and common-place rules of conduct, whether of the individual or the nation. His political system had for its basis the maxim that the least possible government is the best possible government; he believed that the more the followers of industrial pursuits were left to themselves the more they contributed to the welfare of their fellows. The chief, if not the only functions of government, were the preservation of order and enforcement of justice. He believed that benefit to the individual should be in proportion to individual merit. He insisted, therefore, that every man should have a free field for his activities, and that the government should not interfere with this principle by conferring special favors upon anyone. It pained him to see the strong and powerful commit aggressions upon the weak and helpless. Against such aggressions he waged a relentless war during his entire life. His supreme faith in humanity led him to appeal to the better natures of his readers and hearers, and he hopefully looked forward to the time when war should be no more and mankind should dwell together in peace, all energies being devoted, not to the destruction but to the upbuilding of the entire race. His cheerful confidence in the ultimate triumph of all that was good was a constant inspiration. In his private life he was kind, loyal, lovable, tender-hearted, and honest-minded, a sincere friend of humanity, a real lover and benefactor of the race, and modestly, devotedly, conscientiously, he spent his entire life usefully in behalf of his fellowmen.

Franklin Smith was born in South Granville, Washington county, New York, October 3, 1853, the son of Pascal C. and Ann P. Smith, and was a grandson of Dr. Horace Smith, who practiced medicine during the middle of the last century for

nearly fifty years in South Granville and the neighboring country. Franklin Smith obtained his early education in the district school of South Granville, the Union school in West Pawlet and the academy at Poultney, Vermont. Before he was ten years of age he discovered in his grandfather's library an edition of Rollin's "History of Greece" that he devoured with avidity. From that time he became an indefatigable reader and student of history, political economy, sociology and philosophy. Until the age of sixteen years he worked upon a farm in the summer and attended school in the winter. In the summer of 1871, while at work in South Granville, he conceived the idea of attending Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and through the assistance of friends, Mr. Ezra Bullock and Mr. John Baker, he went to Ithaca in September of that year, and entered the university in the class of 1875. In order to obtain the money for his college course, he worked upon the university farm the first year, and the two succeeding years he worked in the university printing office, having previously learned the art of setting type in Granville. While at college he devoted as many hours as possible aside from his regular studies and work to reading in the university library. During his senior year he became the secretary of President White, a position he occupied until he graduated, and during that time he developed a taste for literary work, in which in later years he so distinguished himself. Also during his senior year he did a large amount of special work, and was awarded a prize for an essay that he prepared on "The Vernacular Literature of the Middle Ages in its Relation to Romanism." Although poorly prepared when he entered the university, handicapped by the lack of funds, and compelled as he was to maintain himself by his own exertions, he was graduated with high honors. He was chosen as one of the commencement orators, the subject of his oration being "Rousseau as a Philosopher of the French Revolution." He had the novel distinction of having expended the least amount for his college course of any member of his class. He then threw himself into literary work with all the energy and perseverance he possessed, and to his wonderful energy and indomitable perseverance was due his rapid and permanent advancement in the field of journalism. The helpful mind of President White stimulated his researches and in the latter's private library many were the hours of delightful reading and conversation by master and pupil. The friendship thus founded ever endured.

After his graduation from Cornell, Mr. Smith went to Rochester, New York, and became a reporter on the "Democrat and Chronicle," and shortly afterward was promoted to the position of night editor and then associate editor. For ten years he remained with that paper, writing editorials that challenged the attention not only of the Rochester community but also of the press throughout the country, much of his work being attributed to the editor-in-chief of that paper. In 1886 he became the first editor-in-chief of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," and remained with it until the change in ownership two years later. He then became one of the editorial writers on the New York "Evening Post," and remained there several years, and in 1892 returned to Rochester to accept the managing editorship of the "Union and Advertiser." He remained in that city from that time until his death, being connected as editor with the Rochester "Herald" and "Post-Express." As a writer, he may have had many equals, but he surely had few superiors. His sentences were never involved; they were short, crisp and incisive. The editorials that he prepared

from day to day were well considered, and were written with the utmost care and precision. During this period he wrote a vast amount touching upon current events, and upon political, financial, economic and sociological questions. For a number of years prior to his death he wrote for a number of monthly magazines, and among his essays, many of which were published in the "Popular Science Monthly," are the following: "A Fiction of Political Metaphysics;" "An Object Lesson in Social Reform;" "The Despotism of Democracy;" "The Real Problems of Democracy;" "Signs of Decadence in the United States;" "An Apostate Democracy;" "A State Official on Excessive Taxation;" "Reversions in Modern Industrial Life;" "Politics as a Form of Civil War;" and "Peace as a Factor in Social and Political Reform." These essays are models of a clear, accurate, and vigorous literary style. He was himself his most severe critic, and his published articles, therefore, did not reach the press until they had undergone, at his hands, a most painstaking revision. Mr. Smith intended to publish his essays in book form, but the work was interrupted by his untimely death. Singular as it may seem Mr. Smith developed no marked taste or aptitude for literary work until his senior year in college. His early ambition was to study medicine. His grandfather and an uncle on his father's side had been physicians, and it seemed to him that by heredity and natural tastes, he was adapted to perpetuate that profession in his family. But circumstances prevented the realization of this ambition.

Mr. Smith possessed a striking and attractive personality. He impressed one as a profound student and scholar. His presence commanded attention in any assemblage of men, and he made friends wherever he went, who became firmly attached to him by reason of his strong personality, and his kind, generous and sympathetic disposition. He was a most entertaining conversationalist, possessing a vast fund of information that he had acquired in his newspaper work and by constant and careful reading and investigation. But what was of more importance, he had thoroughly digested all the information that he had thus acquired. He was slow in reaching conclusions, and reached them only after thorough investigation and profound thought; he was at all times prepared to defend the opinions that he had thus formed against the attacks of anyone. Nevertheless, he had great respect for the opinions of others, but he insisted that those opinions should be based upon something that appealed to reason.

Mr. Smith married, in 1884, Emma E. Horne, of Rochester, a woman of marked ability, who survives him. Mr. Smith died at his home in Rochester, November 5, 1903. His work was well done and unselfish. His reputation was untarnished. He died highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and his friends missed his personality and his master mind. The community in which he lived and made his influence for good felt sustained an irreparable loss. What better tribute can a man have, and what better record can he leave behind?

PARKER, Charles Edward, LL. D.,

Lawyer, Eminent Jurist.

There are but few members of the present New York bar who practiced before Judge John Mason Parker and but few who have not practiced before his son, Judge Charles Edward Parker. There were many points of similarity in the careers of these two illustrious sons of the Empire State. Both achieved great fame as able jurists; both were justices

of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; both had long experiences as trial and law judges; both had fine legal minds stored with a wealth of legal knowledge and both were devoted to the scrupulous discharge of their exalted duties. The elder Parker sat on the bench of the Supreme Court for a period of sixteen years, six of which he was a justice of the general term of the Supreme Court, a position practically identified with that held by his son, except that the latter had been the presiding judge of the Appellate Court.

Judge John Mason Parker died in 1873, aged sixty-eight years, being a justice of the general term at the time of his death. He was a member of the Chemung county bar for several years, and from 1858 until 1859 represented his district in Congress. In the fall of 1859 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court and after several years on the circuit was designated by Governor Hoffman a justice of the general term. He served for six years on the appeal bench, until his death.

Charles Edward Parker, the son, for nearly a score of years was a justice of the Supreme Court of New York and for more than half of that time the presiding justice of the Appellate division, third department. He reached the constitutional age limit of seventy years, and in 1906 retired, leaving the bench with a record as a jurist unsurpassed for judgment, fairness and legal learning. He retired to his beautiful home in Owego enjoying the confidence and respect of his associates on the bench, his brethren of the bar, and of litigants whose cases he heard. The farewell proceedings at Albany exemplified the affection and honor in which he was held by his brethren of the bench. At that time the judges of the Appellate division paid him affectionate and well deserved tribute and all hearts were touched at the official parting. A former member of the court, Justice D. Cady Herrick, acted as spokesman for the judiciary, and David Bennett Hill, ex-governor, ex-United States Senator and sage, expressed to the retiring judge his high estimate of his eminence at the bar and on the bench. Governor Hill's speech was a gracious and graceful tribute from one of the State's greatest men to a wise and upright judge, before whom he had practiced as a lawyer. Three years after his retirement, Judge Parker closed his earthly career full of years and honor.

Charles Edward Parker was born in Owego, New York, August 25, 1836, and after a long and eminent service as lawyer and jurist died in the city of his birth, March 2, 1909. He was the son of John Mason Parker, congressman and jurist. He prepared at Owego Academy, then entered Hobart College, whence he was graduated, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1857. At Hobart he affiliated with Alpha Delta Phi and throughout his long life cherished a high regard for that fraternity. It was also Hobart, his well-beloved *alma mater*, that, forty-three years later, in 1900, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

After graduation he began the study of law under the direction of his honored father, then a member of Congress, but a practitioner at the Tioga county bar, later a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1858 he was admitted to the Tioga county bar and quickly forged to the front as an able lawyer and advocate. He gained the confidence of the public as well and in 1867 was chosen a member of the New York Constitutional Convention and with one exception was the youngest member of that body. He continued in successful practice until 1883, then forever retired from the ranks of practicing lawyers to don judicial ermine. He was elected judge of Tioga county in 1883, but was not allowed to

serve out his term as on November 8, 1887, he was chosen by the voters of his State to the high office of Supreme Court Judge. His first years on the Supreme Bench were devoted to circuit work, but on the creation of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court under the constitution of 1895, he became a member of that body, Third Judicial Department, and its presiding justice. The Appellate Court consists of five members of the Supreme Court and in dignity and importance ranks next to the State Court of Appeals. He continued on the Supreme Bench until December, 1906, then, in the fullness of his intellectual power, but physically on the wane, retired having reached the constitutional limit of age. The remaining three years were spent at Owego, amid the scenes of his youth and earlier legal triumphs, well preserved in all but power of walking. He was held in high esteem by his townsmen as friend and neighbor, while his death was mourned by an entire State. Letters of condolence came from men of eminence from all parts of the State, the press without an exception vieing in their expressions of respect for the dead jurist. His funeral was attended by men of high official and professional positions and by a large concourse of citizens.

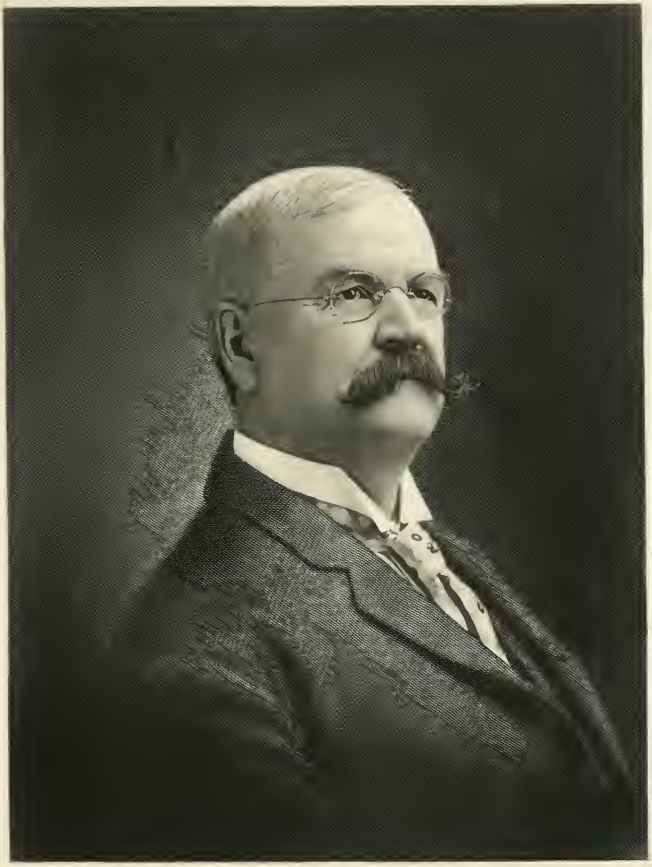
Judge Parker married, in 1865, Mary, daughter of Judge Thomas Farrington, of Owego.

RUSSELL, Archimedes,

Expert Architect.

Archimedes Russell, architect, late of Syracuse, New York, was not a man who led an exalted or pretentious life, but one which was true to itself and its possibilities, and one to which the biographer may revert with respect and satisfaction. He was a man of strong intellectual force and mature judgment, of absolute integrity and high motives, and was strong in his support of the ethics of his profession. Secure in his own ability, he was inclined to assist rather than to retard the progress of his competitors. Kind of heart and of a cheerful disposition, he was also firm and fearless in his defence of the right at all times, and would never lend himself to anything that in his opinion would not bear the light, dealing fairly with both clients and contractors. These noble qualities he inherited from an honored ancestry.

The name of Russell is compounded of two Norman and French words—Roz, meaning castle, and El, a synonym for Eau, meaning water. The name was first given to a castle in Lower Normandy in 1045, and implied a tower or castle by the water. Hugh, son of William Bertrand, was invested with this stronghold and took its name, calling himself Hugh Rozel, from which came Rosel, Rousel, and the present orthography. The Bertrand ancestry is traceable as far back as the seventh century, to the Norwegian Zarls, to Rerick, the first King of Normandy, down through King Harold, who reigned there in 885. William Bertrand and his sons—Roger, Hugh, Theobold and Richard—accompanied William on his first expedition to England, and received large grants of the public domain confiscated from the subjugated Saxons. They were the founders of the English Russells. John Russel, who lived in the sixteenth century, was of this descent, a son of James, in the west of England. He rose in favor with Henry VIII., held many offices, and was one of Henry's executors. Upon the accession of Edward VI. he continued near to the throne, and distinguished himself at St. Mary's Cyst, and was created Earl of Bedford. The fourth Earl of Bedford was a Georgian statesman, and Lord John Russell was Premier of England in 1846 and



Archimedes Russell

again in 1865. William H. Russell, the famed war correspondent, known as "Bull Run" Russell, is another of the name and lineage. In this country we have had the Hon. John E. Russell and William A. Russell, Massachusetts congressmen, and Governor William E. Russell. The armorial bearings of the Russells was: Crest: A demi lion, rampant, collared sable, studded or, holding a cross of the shield.

Moody Russell, father of Archimedes Russell, was born in Alfred, Maine, September 1, 1808, and died in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1904. His ancestors were members of the Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, and the greater part of his life was spent in Andover, where he was a noted contractor and builder. He married Fannie Wardwell, also a descendant of members of the Plymouth Colony, who was born in Andover, Massachusetts, November 5, 1802, and died October 22, 1892.

Archimedes Russell was born in Andover, Massachusetts, June 13, 1840, and died in his beautiful home, No. 617 Genesee street, Syracuse, New York, April 3, 1915. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native town, and at the early age of thirteen years was apprenticed to Charles S. Parker, a carriage and sign painter, and was thus occupied for a period of two years, after which he again attended the schools of his native town, and also assisted his father in the extensive building and contracting business he controlled. He had almost attained his majority when he entered the office of John Stevens, a well known architect of Boston, and remained with him two years. December 4, 1862, he came to Syracuse, and from that time until his death he was identified with the interests of that city. He became associated with Horatio N. White, an architect, in whose employ he remained until he established himself in the practice of his profession independently, January 1, 1868, and practiced it alone until January 1, 1906, when he formed a partnership with Melvin L. King which continued until his death. His talent as an able and gifted architect, of rarely original ideas was undisputed, and earned much commendation far and wide. Among the numerous buildings he designed some of the most notable are as follows: Onondaga County Clerk's, Onondaga County Court House, and Snow and Greyhound buildings; Congress Hall; Church of Assumption School House, of Providence; Crouse Memorial College; Third National Bank; Crouse Stable; dwellings for Jacob Amos, H. S. White, Dr. G. D. Whedon, J. S. Crouse, L. D. Denison, and many others in Syracuse; the Sibley and McGraw buildings of Cornell University; Presbyterian church and D. H. Burrell residence, at Little Falls; Warren Miller mansion and Herkimer Second National Bank, at Oswego; Otsego County Court House; Cortland House, at Cortland; and others innumerable. From 1881 to 1885 he served as a fire commissioner, and was president of the Board of Fire Commissioners, 1884-85. He served as supervisor from the Seventh Ward in 1884, 1886-87, always giving his political support to the Republican party. He was chairman of a commission composed of the late Stanford White and others to investigate the Assembly Ceiling scandal, when Dennis McCarthy was senator. When ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton was Governor of the State of New York, he appointed Mr. Russell as a member of a commission to complete the State Capitol. The individual members of this commission were: Lieutenant-Governor Saxon, Superintendent of Public Works; State Engineer, Ira N. Hedges,s civilian; Archimedes Russell, architect. About three years after the appointment of this commission the capitol was completed.

Mr. Russell married, June 30, 1864, in Boston, Massachusetts, Susan M. Bartlett, of that city. She survives her husband, and still lives in Syracuse. Mr. Russell was always ready with a friendly greeting, a cheery smile, or a word of encouragement, and these qualities endeared him to those with whom he was associated, while the strength of his character, his laudable ambition, and his earnest purpose gained him a place of prominence among the leading business men of the city.

FOWLER, Thomas Powell,

Lawyer, Railroad Official.

A lawyer by profession but for a quarter of a century, 1888-1912, president of the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, Mr. Fowler was better known to the business than the professional world, in fact he was one of the most widely known railroad executives in the United States. To a great executive ability, fully demonstrated in many fields, he added a wisdom in the management of men that was most remarkable. He drew men to him by his pleasing personality, and held them by fair treatment and a consideration for their welfare that made every employee a friend. When in 1912 he retired from active management of the New York, Ontario & Western he carried with him the esteem of all his subordinates, who as a testimonial of this esteem presented him with a handsome loving cup.

Mr. Fowler was a descendant of Revolutionary and Colonial ancestors, son of Isaac Sebring and Mary (Ludlow) Fowler, who at the time of his birth were residing in Newburgh, New York.

Thomas Powell Fowler was born October 26, 1851, died at his summer home "Belair," Warwick, New York, October 11, 1915. After completing courses at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, he studied in Germany and then entered Columbia Law School whence he was graduated Bachelor of Law, class of "74." After graduation he was admitted to practice at the New York bar, practiced actively in New York City for several years, but gradually became absorbed in railroad management that took him from the professional field, although he always retained his connection with the New York bar.

In 1879 he became a director of the Shenango & Allegheny railroad, and from that time forward his services were in demand, his trained legal mind and keen business ability rendering him a valuable addition to the directorates of many transportation companies. In 1881 he was elected a director of the Lehigh & Hudson River railroad; of the Western Pennsylvania & Shenango Connecting railroad in 1883; the New York, Ontario & Western railroad in 1884; appointed receiver of the Shenango & Allegheny railroad, March 31, 1884; and in succession became associated with the directorates of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railway; Lehigh & Hudson river railroad; Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railway; California Eastern railroad; Randsburg Railway Company; Santa Fe Pacific railroad; Southern California Railway Company; English Association of American Bond & Share Holders, Limited.

His connection with the New York, Ontario & Western railroad began in 1884 as a director. Four years later he was elected president, a position he filled with highest honor and efficiency until 1912 when he retired leaving the system in greatly improved physical and financial condition, with a loyal working force thoroughly organized and capable. To follow Mr. Fowler's career through its many avenues of activity would be to write a history of many of the great

Leverich-Leveridge

railroad systems of the United States for he held no sinecures, but gave himself unreservedly to the duties of any position he accepted during his business life. His greatest work, however, is manifest in the executive management of the New York, Ontario & Western, a road, once a reproach, that he left an important part of a great railroad system.

While emphatically a man of affairs Mr. Fowler was not unmindful of his obligations as a citizen, meeting these honorably and in all things measuring up to the full stature of American manhood. He was senior warden of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first street and Madison avenue, New York, and met his fellowmen in social intercourse in the Metropolitan, Grolier, Down Town and Tuxedo clubs. His patriotic ancestry opened wide the doors of the orders based on Revolutionary ancestry, and he was a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Fowler married, April 20, 1876, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, New York, Isabelle, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Ruth (Seely) Dunning. Children: Ruth Dunning, Louisa Orso, Isabel Wilson, Alice Dunning, Katherine Sebring, Eleanor Rumsey, Franklin Dunning, Thomas Powell, Jr., and Ludlow Sebring Fowler.

LEVERICH, William,

Clergyman.

The crest of the Leverich-Leveridge family is thus described: Argent. A chevron between three matchlocks, sable. Crest: A leopard's face, proper. Motto: *Virtute et opera.*

"The learned and Rev. William Leverich than whom his descendants need wish no better ancestry" appears on the pages of Colonial history as a man of singular piety and learning, and as a true soldier in the Christian warfare.

Like the great Apostle he was a man of many journeys, the founder of many churches, the friend, counsellor and pastor of his people. Or we can see him with Bible in hand, telling the Indians in their native tongue of One who loved them, and gave Himself for them. We find the following in Freeman's "History of Cape Cod," "He who does not think of his ancestors will be negligent of his posterity" and signed William Leverich. So we, his descendants in this distant day, love to honor his reverend name in this the land of his adoption.

The Rev. William Leverich was born in England in 1605, and was a son of Sir Sabille Leverich, of Drawlington Hall, Warwickshire. The name originated with a Baron Liebrich who came with William the Conqueror in 1066 and the family is mentioned on the Doomsday Book. John Sabille Leverich was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1562. The name has been variously spelled, but Leverich, or Leveridge are both used in the Colonial records, and signifies, "Rich in love."

The Rev. William Leverich was a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, taking A. B. in 1625 and A. M. in 1629.

Though born and educated in the Church of England, his sympathies were early enlisted on the side of the Nonconformists. So he left the bosom of Motherchurch to arrange himself with the band of seventy Puritan ministers who fled over the seas for "freedom to worship God." Some merchants from Bristol, England, had settled at Dover, New Hampshire, of which Captain Thomas Wiggins was superintendent. In 1632 he went to England in the interests of the colony, and on October 10, 1633, returned on the ship "James" with thirty

others, "and among them," says the record of Winthrop "was the Rev. William Leverich, a godly minister." They landed at Salem, and reached Dover on the last Sunday of October and the tree was still standing a few years ago under which the Rev. William Leverich delivered the first sermon ever preached by an ordained minister in the State of New Hampshire. The Church of Dover celebrated in October, 1883, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its existence, and on that occasion many paid their graceful tribute to the memory of the saintly scholar and apostle, William Leverich, the first pastor of the church at Dover.

In 1635 he moved southward to Boston, forming the friendship of the two most noted divines of the day, viz, the Rev. John Cotton and Rev. John Eliot. It was the latter who first suggested to him the study of the Indian tongue for which he afterwards became so noted, and of whose labors Palfrey, Hubbard, Marten and others bare record. He was also placed by Dr. Cotton Mather in his classis "among the first great men." After a short association with the Rev. Ralph Partridge at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, Mr. Leverich, with ten others, came to Sandwich, Cape Cod. They were soon joined by fifty more from Duxbury and Plymouth, and a church was formed with William Leverich as pastor. By the theoretic principles of Puritanism, no one was allowed to sell lands without the consent of the minister, so here at Sandwich a church was built by this influence whose power was felt throughout the colony. The Indians were numerous about Cape Cod, and William Leverich accordingly acquired their language, and they were ever his devoted followers, while their orderly and peaceful lives throughout his pastorate attested to his faithfulness among them. The early years of his pastorate at Cape Cod were peacefully passed, but as the town grew refractory spirits found entrance, "inveighing against the minister and magistrates to the dishonor of God." Captain Miles Standish and Thomas Prince tried to throw oil on the troubled waters. To prevent the entrance of those whose fitness was questioned, the law more emphatically enforced that none be admitted to town rights without the consent of Mr. Leverich, and the town authorities. This offended many, and they turned their animosity toward the minister, accusing him of novelties in religion, of using the services of the English Church in Holy Communion and baptism, which was often practiced during the first years of the church in Salem.

In 1647 we find William Leverich employed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England for work among the Indians, extending his labors to the Plymouth Colony, and be it said to the eternal honor of John Eliot, William Leverich and many others, that during their ministries never was peace broken by the horrors of Indian warfare.

In view of Mr. Leverich's success among the natives, the society approved and directed that he should turn his attention to the Indians of Long Island. So in 1652, with a dozen or more of his parishioners, he explored the country about Oyster Bay, Long Island, and in 1653 with these friends of Sandwich, he left Cape Cod for the shores of Long Island, "The Isle of Shells." Mr. Leverich desired to form a colony on Long Island, so with Peter Wright and Samuel Mayo, they purchased a tract of land of the Indians at Oyster Bay and Huntington. It is curious to see the consideration given for these lands, viz. Indian coats, kettles, hatchets, awlblades, shovels, and as much wampum as would make four pounds sterling. This was signed by the

mark of Assiapum, the sachem, and a paper was given to the rest of the company admitting them to equal rights, and in ten years there were fifty landholders.

During five years Mr. Leverich labored at Oyster Bay among the Indians, but with never a conspiracy among them. But we could have seen him teaching in the Indian wigwams amid the terrors of pestilence, giving them bread, or even a cup of cold water in the name of the Master. "The salaries," says Mr. Wood, "of these first ministers were raised as other taxes, and the amount fixed in money was really paid in produce or cattle."

Mr. Leverich built the first grist mill at Huntington, and the writer has a receipt of forty pounds for it from one Henry Whitney.

On the records at Albany in 1660, Governor Stuyvesant writing to the directors of the West India Company at Amsterdam, Holland, says: That the Rev. William Leverich was to sail on the first outgoing vessel for the purpose of obtaining medicines for the colonies. It was the following year before he sailed, and in 1663 the medicines were sent to "the English clergyman versed in the art of physic," for it was a common thing among the university educated theologues to attend the lectures of the medical professors.

On Mr. Leverich's return to Huntington in 1662, from Holland, his congregation gave him a quantity of land, and also built a parsonage for him. The first church was erected in 1665, the congregation prior to that worshipping in the Town Hall. In 1662 William Leverich went to Newtown, Long Island, to purchase lands for his sons, Caleb and Eleazar, and as Newtown at that time was destitute of spiritual guidance he remained and ministered to them for a while, but still keeping oversight of the church at Huntington. In 1665 he returned to the last place, and we find the name of William Leverich on the Nicoll patent, both at Newtown and Huntington.

In 1669 the people of Newtown having been for nearly ten years without any minister, except for Mr. Leverich's sojourn among them, now turned their attention to him, and with the leading citizens, constables and overseers presented their proposals, but he did not leave the pastorate of Huntington until 1670. Says Mr. Davenport, "Some have wondered why he left a place so endeared to him by the ties of friends and fortune, but he was getting in the decline of life, and it was no doubt the desire to pass the evening of it in the bosom of his family that decided the change." There was perfect harmony on either side, and regret at his loss for Huntington.

The first church edifice at Newtown (that is the Puritan Church) was erected in 1671. In 1675 the Indian wars in New England caused great apprehension of an outbreak on Long Island, and Newtown was placed in a state of siege. But not so had the red man learned of William Leverich and others, and the fearful tide of savage warfare never passed over its peaceful towns.

The closing years of the Rev. William Leverich's life were rest and peace—until early in 1677 he fell asleep, "he was not for God took him."

The Rev. William Leverich left two sons, Caleb and Eleazar, the former taking out letters of administration on his father's estate, June, 1777, bearing the signature of Governor Andros. Caleb was born during his father's settlement at Cape Cod, and he married Martha, widow of Francis Swain. His name appears among the freeholders of Newtown, December 4, 1666, and he enjoyed the esteem of his townsmen, and was one

of the original members of the Presbyterian church. His children were John, Mary and Eleanor. Eleazar died childless.

John Leverich, Sr., and grandson of Rev. William Leverich, left a widow Hannah, and four children: John, William, Elnathan and Samuel. John, Jr., died before his father.

Prior to the Revolution, by the English law, the eldest son was the heir. But John Leverich, Sr., divided his estate equally among his four sons: John, Jr., William, Samuel and Elnathan.

In 1781, by an indenture in the possession of the writer, Sacket Leverich, son of John, Jr., deceased, for the sum of twelve hundred pounds, lawful money of the colony, receives three-fourths of his three uncles undivided estate. John Leverich, Jr., was born in 1696, and married (first) Amy Moore, (second) Susannah, widow of John Sacket, and (third) Sarah, daughter of Silas ———. He died in 1780, leaving four children. His eldest son, John, married his stepsister, Elizabeth Sacket, and left three children: Sacket, Amy and Richard. In their day commenced the stormy times of the Revolution. The old farm, bought by Caleb Leverich for his sons, was during the bitter strife for independence, truly the scene of great activity. For some part of the time there was stationed on it 1168 men, viz. "The Royal Highland Forty-second Regiment," the celebrated Black Watch, Thomas Sterling, commandant. Many were the stories told about his honorable treatment of all, forbidding his soldiers to commit any depredation, and several times when they transgressed his rules they received no sympathy if met with disaster. Cholera carried away quite a number, they were buried in a corner of the farm, and the burial place was marked by a pile of stones called a cairn, every soldier passing was required to throw a stone upon it. Some years ago the spot was excavated for a railway and human remains were found, great wonder was caused as to whom they belonged to, until the family was consulted and the secret explained. One workman received twenty-five dollars for a skull with every tooth perfect in it. Colonel Sterling, Lady Sterling, and two of the officers of the Royal Highland Forty-second occupied a portion of the house.

On the occasion of his leaving, the inhabitants of Newtown drew up an address to Colonel Sterling, and his officers, thanking them "for their very equitable polite, and friendly conduct during their winter's stay "at the Leverich home. It was returned by Colonel Sterling in the same spirit and courtesy.

John Leverich, son of John Leverich, Jr., as aforesaid, left three children: Sacket, Amy and Richard, of whom the first two died single. Amy was betrothed to a British officer, but he died in England whither he had gone to settle his affairs. John Leverich died at Newtown, September 18, 1780. Richard, his son, "best known as Deacon Leverich was highly esteemed in his time." He was a great reader, theologian, mathematician, and deacon of the Presbyterian church at Newtown for nearly fifty years. In his lifetime the Colonial customs were still retained. The crops were planted, and harvested by his staff of blacks, who were in return schooled and treated almost as one of the family; the girls were also sent to school, taught needlework, sewing, etc. Deacon Leverich was a strict Calvinist like his Puritan ancestor, and would quote for his youthful blacks the couplet:

> You must not work, you must not play
> Upon God's Holy Sabbath Day.

Deacon Richard Leverich married (first) Amy Titus, with whom he lived nearly fifty years. At her death he married Nancy Lane, by whom he had two daughters, Amy E. Leverich, and Susan M. Leverich. He died at a ripe old age in 1836, at his residence in Trains Meadow, Newtown, Long Island. His widow died in New York in 1874.

Amy E. Leverich married Charles E. Cannon, of New York, to whom were born two daughters: Ada Cannon, and Elizabeth Leverich Cannon. She died September 27, 1911.

Ada Cannon married Henry W. Lyon, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. They have one daughter, Ada Willis Lyon, who married Harold C. Rood, of Hartford, Connecticut. They also have one daughter, Henrietta Lyon Rood, born September 6, 1913.

BARNETT, George F.,

Strong and Useful Character.

It sometimes happens that true greatness lies fully as much in living a clean, sturdy life, performing well each day's duties, and lending a helping hand to a fellow traveler on the road, as it does in mighty deeds of valor. The man who can live through more than the allotted three score years and ten of the wear and tear of everyday life, and when the final summons comes can go before his Maker with a clear conscience and perfect faith, to receive his reward, leaving a memory cherished and beloved for all that goes to make life worth living for those around us, is a truly great man. Such an one was George F. Barnett, who died in Brockport, at the age of ninety-three, having spent nearly all of his long, busy life in that place since attaining his majority. He was called "one of the strongest and most useful characters in the community," and from the time he arrived in Brockport, in 1826, until his death in 1897 he was classed among its most respected and worthy residents, his influence increasing as his opportunities widened.

George F. Barnett was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, in the year 1804, and it was there he spent his boyhood and received his educational training, attaining early manhood. He came to Brockport, as stated above, in 1826, and his first occupation was as architect and builder. In 1840 he formed business relations with the McCormick Harvester Company, and was largely instrumental in making the reaper manufactured by that firm a success. After five years he severed his connection with that company and entered the employ of Seymour & Morgan, with whom he remained until the dissolution of the firm. He then entered the business field on his own account, and in 1850 established agricultural works in Brockport, and from that time until his retirement in 1886 he was an active factor in the commercial life of the city, earning a well deserved and much needed rest, which he enjoyed the remaining years of his life.

Mr. Barnett was at first a Whig in his political inclination, and later a Republican, being a staunch supporter of the principles of his party. He never sought nor held public office, preferring to help fill the rank and file of good citizenship, of which there is always so much need, his life conforming at all times to a true Christian standard. A friend of long standing, and therefore well able to speak, said of him:

As a man he was a representative of that sterling class of early settlers whose uprightness, truth and honesty, whose appreciation of educational and church privileges and devotion to our free institutions have imparted special and distinguished character to Western New York and made it a great factor in the history of our coun-

try during a most eventful period. Mr. Barnett, while of a genial, kindly disposition, was level-headed, true and sturdy, and had the happy faculty of getting on the right side of questions and issues that demanded his decision and quietly but firmly maintaining the ground he had taken. He was a man who trained his children to love and honor the principles he maintained and exemplified. He had a sympathetic eye for struggling integrity and merit, and there are many hearts that have warmed with gratitude at the remembrance of his helping hand.

Another has said of him:

No man had wielded a more powerful influence for good in this whole region than he. Simple honesty, unvarying gentleness, combined with executive ability of a high order, were especially prominent traits in his character and gave him such a standing among business men of Western New York that his advice was constantly sought by them. It was in his home, however, that the brightness and cheerfulness of his disposition particularly shone.

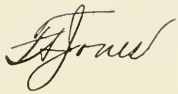
Mr. Barnett was married in 1828 to Catherine Lyell Thorpe, of Montgomery county, New York. Mr. Barnett purchased land on which he built the house which was their pleasant abode for so many years, Mrs. Barnett proving a true helpmate to her husband and a faithful and loving mother to her children, of whom there were five, two surviving: Mary H. and Frances C., who made their home with their father through his declining years. James M. Barnett, one of their children, now deceased, was a resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan, president of the Old National Bank. Mrs. Barnett passed away in 1883, beloved and mourned by all who had ever had the privilege of her acquaintance.

Mr. Barnett was one who participated in life with a sincere enjoyment, and had a peculiarly reciprocative nature, appreciating to the fullest extent a favor shown him. As the evening of his days gradually closed around him his mind became more firmly fixed on spiritual things and he experienced a great spirit of thankfulness to his Maker for the many hours of happiness and the blessings bestowed upon him, evidencing it by a fondness for the comforting, old-fashioned hymns of his earlier days, which he was often heard softly singing to himself in the twilight. His was never a solemn religion, for he shed around him the sunshine of a hopeful spirit, a kindly consideration, and the desire that everyone should have the most advancement possible for them to attain. Well may his friends sum up his eulogy in these few words—"He was one of nature's noblemen."

JONES, Frank Adelbert,

Prominent Physician.

In presenting to the public sketches of the lives of our prominent citizens, we have endeavored to choose those men who, by their superior attainments in some particular walk of life, have risen to prominence among their fellows, and whose characteristics and individuality have raised them above the ordinary run of mortals. In every profession and in every line of business it is the few and not the many who rise to eminence, and it is these few who give tone and character to our society, and shape the destiny of the communities in which they reside. The late Dr. Frank Adelbert Jones, of Rochester, New York, was a representative of a family distinguished both in public service and in the learned professions. A close student of his profession, thoroughness was, perhaps, his most distinguishing characteristic, and while he was ever on the alert for any improvement of a scientific nature that would advance the cause of medicine or surgery, before adopting it he made himself master of every detail connected with the subject, and his comments and conclusions were



in consequence interesting and illuminative. Dignified in appearance, and at the same time intensely active, quick and sure in movement, his face and manner while giving assurance of strong will and inflexible purpose, indicated also that sincere geniality which never failed to inspire cheerfulness and courage. Above all, he may truly be said to have radiated optimism, a quality indispensable to the successful physician. His father, Dr. Ambrose Jones, was a physician in Charlotte, New York, as was also a brother, who is now deceased.

Dr. Frank Adelbert Jones was born in Charlotte, New York, October 23, 1849, and died at his home, No. 309 Lake avenue, Rochester, New York, March 9, 1913, after an illness of one week's duration. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools in the vicinity of his home, after which he attended the local academies, from which he was graduated, and then matriculated at the Buffalo Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1869, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession, his first location being on Buffalo street, now Main street west, Rochester; he next went to Charlotte, New York, where he was associated in practice with his father for a time, leaving there to go to Grand Rapids, Michigan, which town had just had a "boom," and remained there for a period of three years. In 1874 he returned to Charlotte, New York, where he practiced until 1893, when he returned to Rochester, which was the scene of his medical practice until he passed away. So conscientious was Dr. Jones in the discharge of the duties connected with his professional work, that it may in truth be said that it brought about his death, for the attending physicians were all agreed that he might readily have thrown off the attack of pneumonia to which he succumbed had not his vitality been sapped by overwork and overstudy. Although naturally of a fine constitution, he made greater demands upon it than nature would permit. He excelled in surgical work, although the larger part of his practice was a general one. Throughout his career he followed the rule of paying as great and undivided attention to the calls of the poor as he did to those of his wealthy class of patients, and in attending the former class, it was frequently done without a fee being demanded or accepted. None but those who now feel the loss of his charitable ministrations are aware of the extent of his benevolence, for he was unostentatious in the extreme. He was president of the Monroe County Medical Society; a member of the Rochester Academy of Medicine; New York State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Rochester Pathological Society and Central New York Medical Association, and of the Masonic fraternity. His religious affiliation was with the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester, of which he was a member. He was a charter member of the One Dozen and One Club, an organization composed of physicians and their wives, and formed in defiance of the old superstition ascribing ill luck to the number thirteen. Dr. Jones was the first member of this association to be called to the hereafter, after meeting for twenty-six years. His personal appearance was far more youthful than the number of his years would warrant, but this was probably the result of his optimistic disposition, and of his fondness for the society of the young, with all of whom, big and small, he was a favorite. "A man of deeds and not of words" was one of the comments made concerning him by Dr. Albertson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Jones married, November 25, 1869, Elizabeth R. Welles, daughter of Randolph and Mary E. (Vandemark) Welles, of Seneca county, New York, formerly of Connecticut. Mrs. Jones survives him with their only daughter, Grace L. There was a son, Welles, born in 1875, who died in 1876.

BROWNING, John Hull,

Financier, Manufacturer.

John Hull Browning was descended from Anglo-Saxon ancestors through a long line, resident in New England, and typified those qualities of industrious application, sound judgment and energy which conquered a wilderness upon our New England coast, at the same time conquering savage foes, and established firmly a modern civilization. The oldest form of the name bears the German spelling Bruning, and it later came to be rendered in various ways. According to the poet, Robert Browning, the earliest form of the name was de Bruni, which was the Norman-French name of one of the ancient German tribes which inhabited the shores of the Baltic Sea, in Northern Germany. In high German the form of the name is Brauning. The Brunings are supposed to have migrated from Germany to England, where the Anglo-Saxons changed the spelling to Browning, to suit their own tongue. The termination "ing" in the German language means a meadow or low pasture-land, and hence the origin of the name as applied to inhabitants of the low meadows.

Nathaniel Browning, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Browning, was born in London about 1618, and died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, when about fifty-two years old. Mrs. Browning and her husband appear to have been non-Conformists, and the persecution that followed them was probably the cause which led Nathaniel Browning to embark for America soon after he came of age, in the year 1640. Landing at Boston he proceeded to Portsmouth, where he was made a freeman in 1654. This means that he was of good standing in the church, and that he was eligible to participate in the councils and government of the colony. He married, about 1650, Sarah, second daughter of William and Mary Freeborn, who sailed from Ipswich, England, in 1634.

Their son, William Browning, born about 1651, at Portsmouth, lived to be nearly eighty years of age, a farmer at North Kingstown, Rhode Island. He was made freeman in 1684, and was twice married, (first) in 1687 to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Porter) Wilbur, granddaughter of Samuel Wilbur and John Porter, both of whom were original settlers at Portsmouth. His second wife's name was Sarah.

John Browning, youngest son of William and Rebecca (Wilbur) Browning, was born March 4, 1696, at South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and died in 1777, at Exeter, same state, in his eighty-first year. He was made a freeman in 1744, and was a farmer, residing near the coast in South Kingstown, where he had large landed possessions. He married, April 21, 1721, Ann, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Smith) Hazard, granddaughter of Thomas Hazard, the immigrant progenitor of a notable American family.

Thomas Browning, the eldest son of this marriage, born in 1722, in Kingstown, died there in 1770. During his active life he was a farmer in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and was made a freeman in 1742. Like his parents, he was a Quaker, served as justice of the peace at Little Compton, and was captain of the local militia company. His first wife, Mary, was a daughter of William and

Mary (Wilkinson) Browning, and they were the parents of William Thomas.

William Thomas Browning, born May 11, 1765, in South Kingstown, was a farmer in Preston, Connecticut, where he built a farm house, standing half in Preston and half in North Stonington, which is still standing in good preservation. He married Catherine, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Guinedeau) Morey, of Newport, Rhode Island.

Their fifth son, John Hazard Browning, was born July 28, 1801, at the Browning homestead in Preston, where he was reared. He became a merchant in Milltown, Connecticut, and later in New London. In 1833 he moved to New York City, and engaged in the dry goods business, at the corner of Fulton and Water streets, as senior member of the firm of Browning & Hull. This business was greatly extended, and in 1849 was closed out, and in association with two others, Mr. Browning engaged in the general merchandise trade in California, his partners removing thither. Mr. Browning remained in New York, where he manufactured and purchased goods which were shipped to California for sale. Three times the store was burned, without insurance, resulting in a total loss. In 1857 Mr. Browning withdrew from all activity, except as a special partner with his son, who conducted a clothing store under the firm name of Hanford & Browning. This subsequently became Browning, King & Company, which now has stores in the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Browning married, September 21, 1829, Eliza Smith Hull, of Stonington, daughter of Colonel John W. and Elizabeth (Smith) Hull, and they were the parents of four sons and a daughter. The Hull family is also of ancient origin, and springs from Rev. Joseph Hull, who was born in Somersetshire, England, about 1594, and was rector of Northleigh, Devonshire, England, about fourteen years. With his wife, Agnes, he embarked for America in 1635, and shortly afterward became pastor of the church at Weymouth, Masachusetts. He was prominent in local affairs, and presided over several churches in Massachusetts, and subsequently, for nine years, at York, Maine. After ten years in Europe he became pastor at Dover, New Hampshire, where he died. He was the father of Captain Tristram Hull, born in England, in 1626, who joined the Society of Friends, and resided at Yarmouth and Barnstable, Massachusetts. His son, Joseph Hull, born at Barnstable, 1652, was governor's assistant in Rhode Island four years, and suffered much persecution because of his affiliation with the Friends, in which society he became a minister. His son, Tristram Hull, lived in Westerly, Rhode Island, and was the father of Stephen Hull, whose son, Latham Hull, died in North Stonington, Connecticut. His son, John W. Hull, resided in that town, and was a colonel of the local militia. He married Elizabeth Smith, of Waterford, Connecticut, and they were the parents of Eliza Smith Hull, born May 26, 1812, died April 21, 1875. She was married, September 21, 1829, to John Hazard Browning, and became the mother of John Hull Browning, of further mention.

John Hull Browning, youngest child of John Hazard and Eliza Smith (Hull) Browning, was born December 25, 1842, in Orange, New Jersey, where the family has been for some time established. After pursuing a course in the New York Academy, he embarked upon a business career in his twentieth year, entering the wholesale clothing firm of William C. Browning & Company, which business was very successful, and John H. Browning ultimately became interested in various financial and business enterprises. Soon after 1883 he succeeded the late

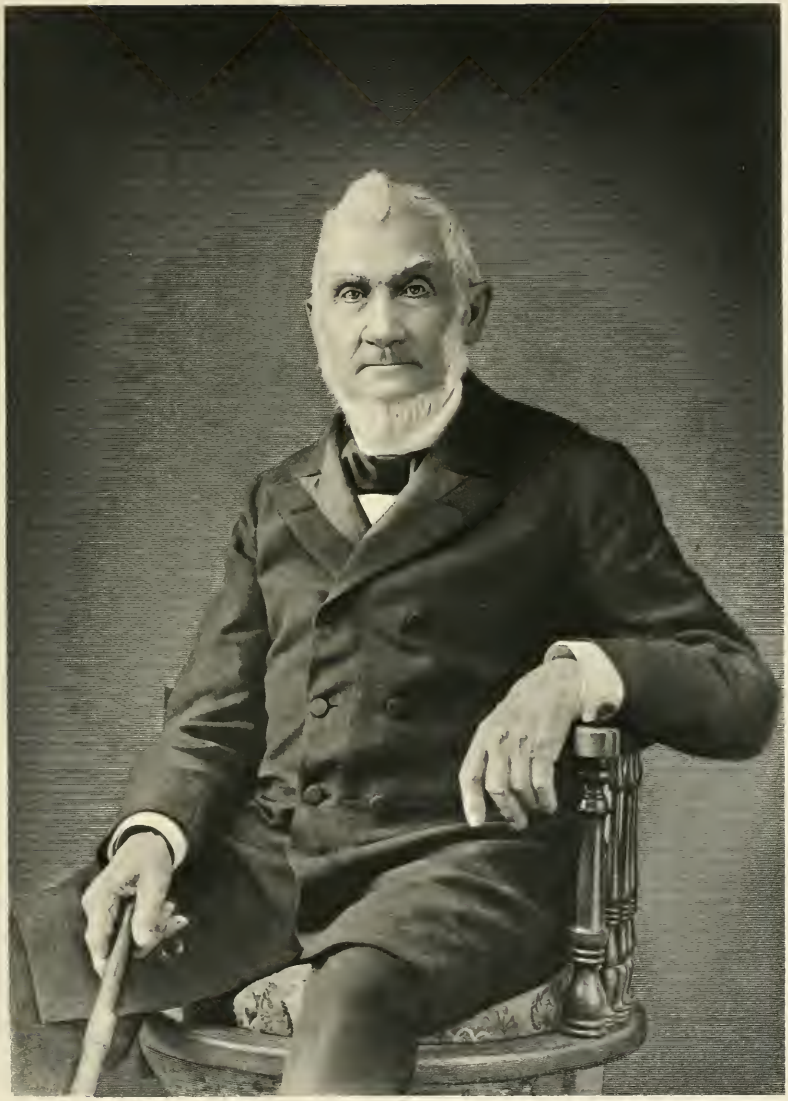
Charles G. Sisson as president of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, which position he occupied twenty-two years. He was secretary and treasurer of the East & West Railroad of Alabama, and for twenty years was president of the Richmond County Gas Company, in what is now Greater New York. For some time he was treasurer of the Cherokee Iron Company of Cedartown, Georgia, and he was a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Englewood, New Jersey. Mr. Browning made his home in New York City, but maintained an attractive summer home at Tenafly, New Jersey. He was deeply interested in organized charitable work, both in New York and New Jersey, and in association with his wife erected a fresh air children's home at Tenafly. While he was essentially a business man, a director in many profitable enterprises, Mr. Browning always had time for a reasonable amount of recreation, and devoted much thought and care to benevolent work in the interest of mankind in general. He died suddenly in the Erie ferry-house at the foot of Chambers street, New York, October 26, 1914. He married, October 19, 1871, Eva B. Sisson, daughter of Charles Grandison and Mary Elizabeth (Garrabrant) Sisson. Mr. Sisson was a projector, contractor and railroad president, one of the most useful citizens of New Jersey during more than a quarter of a century's residence in that State. He was a grandson of William Sisson, one of five brothers, from Soissons, in Normandy, France, all of whom settled in Rhode Island, a majority of them participating in the American Revolution. One, Nathan Sisson, endured terrible hardships on board British prison ships in New York Harbor. Major Gilbert Sisson, son of William Sisson, was a native of North Stonington, Connecticut, where he was a merchant, and married Desire Maine, a woman of unusual talent, the seventh daughter of a large family, of French descent. They were the parents of Charles G. Sisson. Mr. and Mrs. John Hull Browning were the parents of a son, John Hull Browning, born October 6, 1874.

SEYMOUR, William H.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The town of Brockport, Monroe county, New York, is justly noted for its manufacturing interests, and not the least noted of these is the one with which the late William H. Seymour was connected for so many years, greatly to the advancement and development of the interests of the town. It is not often given to man to attain the age of more than a century, and to have had during the greater portion of his life an important place in the business life of the community, yet this was the case with Mr. Seymour, whose mentality was apparently unaffected and unweakened almost to the last. The history of business in the United States is full of instances of men who, by dint of their peculiarly constructive ability as born leaders of men, have out of modest beginnings built up colossal fortunes, and have put into operation enterprises that have furnished work to many others. These are generally men whose native resourcefulness and indomitable energy would in any circumstances inevitably have brought them into the leadership of civic growth and development. An invaluable example of a man of this type was the late Mr. Seymour. The admirable traits possessed by him were inherited from a long line of distinguished ancestry, the family being one of great antiquity in England, and among the earliest settlers in New England.

Richard Seymour, the American progenitor of the family, was one of the early settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. The



Wm H Seymour

seal on the will of Thomas Seymour, eldest son of Richard Seymour, bears the impress of two wings conjoined in lure, the device of the English Seymours from the time of William de St. Maur of Penhow. A "Bishop's Bible," printed in 1584, in the possession of Hon. Morris Woodruff Seymour, has on one of the fly-leaves a drawing of the arms of the Seymours of Berry Pomeroy, viz.: Two wings conjoined in lure, quartered with the Royal Arms as granted by Henry VIII. to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and the legend: "Richard Seymour, of Berry Pomery, heytor hund. in ye Com. Devon, his Booke, Hartford, in ye Collony of Connecticut in Newe England, Annoque Domini 1640." Among the many distinguished descendants of Richard Seymour may be mentioned: Major Moses Seymour, of Litchfield, a Revolutionary officer of distinction, and Sheriff Ozias Seymour, his son; the Hon. Thomas Seymour, first mayor of Hartford; Captain Thomas Youngs Seymour, a gallant soldier of the Revolutionary War; General Truman Seymour, who served with distinction in the Mexican War ("Hero of Chapultepec"); Thomas H. Seymour, grandson of Mayor Seymour, was United States minister to Russia, and governor of Connecticut; Judge Origen Storrs Seymour, of Litchfield, chief justice of Connecticut, son of Sheriff Ozias Seymour; Hon. Edward W., Hon. Morris W. and Rev. Dr. Storrs O. Seymour, sons of Chief Justice Seymour; Hon. Henry Seymour, of Pompey, New York, one of the commissioners who built the first Erie Canal; his son, Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York, and his sisters: Julia Chenevard Seymour, who married Roscoe Conkling, and Helen Clarissa Seymour, who married Ledyard Linklaen; Major-General Truman Seymour, United States army; Hon. Horatio Seymour, for many years United States senator from Vermont, and a great friend of Daniel Webster, who considered him the best lawyer in New England in his day; Rt. Rev. George Franklin Seymour, late Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Springfield, Illinois; and the late Professor Thomas Day Seymour, of Yale. William H. Seymour's ancestors on both sides of the family have been noted for their longevity for some generations. Major Moses Seymour, uncle of Mr. Seymour, was honored for gallant service in the War of the Revolution.

John Seymour, born about 1640, son of Richard Seymour, the immigrant, married Mary, daughter of John and Margaret (Smith) Watson, and their eldest child was John Seymour, born June 12, 1666, in Norwalk. He was a distinguished man, member of the General Assembly, and held various town offices. He married, December 19, 1693, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Robert and Susanna (Treat) Webster, the latter a daughter of Hon. Richard Treat, of Wethersfield. Robert Webster was a son of Governor John Webster, of Connecticut. The seventh son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Webster) Seymour, was Moses Seymour, born February 17, 1711, in Hartford, where he passed his life, and died September 24, 1795. He married Rachel Goodwin, baptized January 22, 1716, in Hartford, died July 23, 1763, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Coles) Goodwin, great-granddaughter of Ozias Goodwin, ancestor of the large family of that name. Ozias Goodwin was born in 1596, in Essex county, England, and married there Mary, daughter of Robert Woodward, of Braintree, Essex. Ozias Goodwin's house, in February, 1640, was on the highway leading from Seth Grant's to Centinal Hill, on what is now Trumbull street, near Church street, Hartford. Later he removed to the lot on the highway from the mill to the old ox pasture. He was one of

the company that signed an agreement, in 1659, to remove to Hadley, Massachusetts, but did not go. He died in the spring of 1683. His second son, Nathaniel Goodwin, born about 1637, was admitted freeman in 1662, and was one of the townsmen of Hartford in 1682. He married (first) Sarah Coles, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, formerly of Farmington, Connecticut. Their eldest child was Nathaniel Goodwin, born July, 1665, ensign of the North Company, of Hartford, weaver by occupation, died March 12, 1746. He married (second) September 14, 1699, Sarah, daughter of John Easton, born November 15, 1675, died January 2, 1740. One of their fourteen children was Rachel Goodwin, wife of Moses Seymour. She was the mother of Major Moses and Captain Samuel Seymour, of the Revolutionary War.

Captain Samuel Seymour, son of Moses and Rachel (Goodwin) Seymour, was born January 21, 1754, in Hartford, and died November 14, 1837, at Lichfield, Connecticut. After the Revolution he settled at Litchfield, where he was associated with his brother, Major Moses Seymour, in the manufacture of hats. He married, in Litchfield, June 20, 1788, Rebecca Osborn, born October 11, 1763, died July 17, 1843, daughter of John and Lois (Peck) Osborn. They had children: Harriet, born March 24, 1789; James, April 20, 1791; Charles, March 13, 1793; a son, born March 13, died September 30, 1794, unnamed; Clarissa, January 23, 1800; and William H., mentioned below.

William H. Seymour was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, July 15, 1802, and died at Brockport, New York, October 6, 1903, having lived for almost one hundred and one and a quarter years. Until the age of sixteen years he lived in his native town, and there acquired his education, and the commencement of his business training. He then went to Clarkson, Genesee county, New York, to become a clerk in the store which had been established there by his brother, James. The business was removed to Brockport, in 1823, and after James Seymour, who was the first sheriff of Monroe county, had removed to Rochester, William H. Seymour remained as proprietor of the store at Brockport, a general mercantile establishment, and to it added the purchase and shipment of grain. During the administration of President Jackson, the post office was located in his store and he had charge of it. The manifold duties of these combined enterprises requiring expert assistance, Mr. Seymour had at various times as partners, Joseph Ganson and then Hollister Lathrop. D. S. Morgan was admited to partnership prior to 1844, and about one year after the association with Mr. Morgan was formed, these two gentlemen and Thomas Roby, a brother-in-law of Mr. Seymour, established a foundry for the manufacture of stoves and other castings. This was the nucleus of a business which later achieved international reputation. In 1847, while still a member of the firm, Mr. Roby died, and the business was then carried on by Mr. Seymour and Mr. Morgan. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century reaping machines had been manufactured in a desultory fashion, but there had been no regular production of this intensely useful and practical machine until 1846, when the first one hundred machines of this kind were constructed by Seymour, Morgan & Company for Cyrus H. McCormick. Shortly before this time Mr. Seymour had been told that when Mr. McCormick was in Washington getting a patent on the seat on his machines, he was informed by D. Burroughs that his brother-in-law, Mr. Backus, of Backus, Fitch & Company, of Brockport, would most likely manufacture his reaper for him. In the preceding fall, he also

learned Mr. McCormick had brought his reaper to Backus, Fitch & Company and had it tried in cutting wheat. It had no seat for the raker, who walked behind and raked off the sheaf. In the succeeding winter Mr. McCormick brought his patterns for castings to Backus, Fitch & Company, but as they could only make a small number he called on Seymour, Morgan & Company, then engaged in the manufacture of stoves, and they agreed to make for the harvest of 1846 one hundred of these reapers, which had a seat for the raker. Mr. Jenner made the patterns for the castings, Mr. McCormick directing in the construction of his first machine, as he brought no machine to the firm to serve as a pattern. During the next year they made two hundred reapers for Mr. McCormick, but feeling that they could not agree to pay his patent fee of thirty dollars on each machine, they subsequently began the manufacture of a reaper brought out by George F. Barnett, which they believed did not infringe on Mr. Cormick's patent. They built three hundred that year and were sued by Mr. McCormick, so they abandoned that invention and commenced the manufacture of reapers after plans perfected by Mr. Seymour, the new machine being know as The New Yorker. Mr. Seymour obtained a patent on this and had manufactured five hundred of them when he was restrained by an injunction granted to Mr. McCormick by Judge Nelson, of the United States Court, Mr. McCormick contesting the right of any other manufacturer to place reapers upon the market. However, it is an indisputable fact that the firm of Seymour, Morgan & Company was the first to manufacture reapers reguarly in this country. In February, 1857, Mr. Seymour disposed of his interests in his patents on his reaper, yet reserved his rights as far as they might be necessary in the manufacture of self-raking reapers, to D. S. Morgan for his interest in a farm in Hamlin. Until 1875 he remained at the head of the iron foundry enterprise, then withdrew and devoted his time and attention to the manufacture and sale of lumber, in association with his son Henry W., until 1882, when he withdrew from all active share in business enterprises.

From that time he lived retired at Brockport, the only interruptions being occasional journeys with one or the other of his children. In 1883, accompanied by his children, he traveled for a period of five months, the countries visited being Great Britain, Germany, Italy and France. In 1888 he paid another visit to England, this time in the company of a daughter and son-in-law. In 1893 he spent a considerable time at the World's Exposition at Chicago, but after 1895 he preferred the quiet and rest of his own home, and no longer took any trips of note. In recognition of the importance of his work in establishing one of the great industries of this country, the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers elected him as an honorary member of their organization in 1900. Upon the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth the whole town of Brockport made holiday. The church bells pealed a greeting in strokes of ten from each tower thus numbering the hundred years; the flag was raised on the town hall in his honor, and neighbors and friends decorated their homes in honor of the event; friends came from far and near to offer their heartfelt congratulations, and a delegation was sent from his native town, Litchfield, which he had been in the habit of visiting from time to time. A century plant was one of the choice and appropriate gifts among the many which were tendered, and a centerpiece for the

table was composed of one hundred Sweet Williams, bordered with Rosemary "for remembrance." At the reception held in the afternoon all classes and all ages were represented, for during his long and useful life he had ever had a warm heart for the poor, the infirm and for children, and all were accounted his friends. One of his old workmen said on that occasion: "I worked for you steady, Sir, for forty years, and I always got my pay;" while a friend and neighbor said: "In all the years Mr. Seymour has lived here no one ever could say a word against him. His name stood for absolute integrity." A remarkable feature was the trustworthiness of the memory of Mr. Seymour. Although he was but ten years of age at the time of the outbreak of the War of 1812, he remembered incidents and scenes of that time vividly, and his powers of description made his reminiscences very entertaining. For many years he had spent considerable time in reading, and his apt and correct quotations aroused the comments of all who heard him. Billiards and whist were also favorite forms of entertainment with Mr. Seymour.

Mr. Seymour married, April 16, 1833, Narcissa Pixley, of Columbia county, New York, and of their five children, the following named attained maturity: Hon. Henry W., who died in Washington, District of Columbia, leaving a widow and one daughter, Helen; Helen, who married W. B. Sylvester; James H., unmarried, whose home is at Sault de Sainte Marie, Michigan. Mr. Seymour kept fully abreast of the times and in touch with the best thoughts of the day, down to his latest years. To whatever he undertook he gave his whole attention, and he was a loyal friend and a genial, kindly gentleman.

JUDSON, Edward B., Hon.,

Authority on Banking Matters.

To acquire distinction or great prosperity in the business pursuits which give to the country its financial strength and credit requires ability of the highest order. This fact is apparent to all who tread the busy thoroughfares of the business world. Ordinarily merit may attain a respectable position and enjoy a moderate competence, but to rise to one of the first places of monetary credit and power can only be the fortune of a rarely gifted personage. Eminent business talent is a combination of high mental and moral attributes. It is not simple energy and industry; there must be sound judgment, breadth of capacity, rapidity of thought, justice and firmness, the foresight to perceive the course of the drifting tides of business and the will and ability to control them, and, withal, a collection of minor but important qualities to regulate the details of the pursuits which engage attention. The subject of this memoir, the Hon. Edward B. Judson, late of Syracuse, affords an exemplificaton of this talent and in the theater of his operations he achieved a reputation which placed him among the first of the distinguished business men of New York State.

Hon. Edward B. Judson, of Connecticut parentage and old New England ancestry, was born in Coxsackie, New York, January 11, 1813, and died at his home in Syracuse, New York, January 15, 1902. He had celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday the Saturday prior to his death, and the day before his death was at his desk in the bank, which he had served so faithfully as its president for almost thirty-nine years. His education was an excellent one, both in his refined home and in the schools which he attended, and he became well equipped for the active busi-

ness of life. His first position in business life was as a clerk in the banking house of his uncle, Ralph Barker, in Coxsackie, and there he gained the valuable experience which so well fitted him to cope with the responsibilities of his later life. About the year 1835 he decided to establish himself in business independently, and accordingly associated himself with his brother, W. A. Judson, in the manufacture of lumber at Constantia, Oswego county, New York; later they conducted a lumber commission business in Albany, New York, for a period of twenty years. This one interest was not, however, sufficient for the energy and ambition of Mr. Judson, so that he also engaged in the manufacture of iron at Constantia, and while he was a resident of that town, at the age of twenty-six years, represented his district in the General Assembly during the sessions of 1839-41, the community having honored him with election to this office, and during his incumbency of it he served as chairman of the committee on cities and villages and the State Lunatic Asylum.

In 1849 Mr. Judson took up his residence in the city of Syracuse, and from that time until his death that city felt the beneficial influence of his varied activities. He had been living in it but a year when he became one of the organizers and the first vice-president of the Merchants' Bank, and was ever afterward an authority in banking matters. When the Salt Spring Bank was organized in 1852, Mr. Judson was elected a member of its first board of directors, was the first cashier of the institution, and was actively identified with its control until 1857. In that year he resigned from these responsibilities in order to lend his assistance to the organization of the Lake Ontario Bank of Oswego, of which he became cashier and chief executive officer. This institution was remarkable for the character and high position of its stockholders, among whom were: John A. Stevens, president; C. H. Russell, vice-president; Henry F. Vail, cashier of the Bank of Commerce, New York City; Erastus Corning and H. H. Martin, president and cashier of the Albany City Bank; Rufus H. King and J. H. Van Antwerp, president and cashier of the State Bank of Albany; J. B. Plumb, president of the Bank of Interior, Albany; Hamilton White, Horace White, John D. Norton and Thomas B. Fitch, presidents respectively of the Onondaga County Bank, the Bank of Syracuse, the Merchants' Bank and the Mechanics' Bank, all of Syracuse; G. B. Rich, president of the Bank of Attica, Buffalo; Luther Wright, president of Luther Wright's Bank, Oswego; and Thurlow Weed, John L. Schoolcraft, David Hamilton, John Knower, Frederick T. Carrington, George Geddes and William A. Judson.

In 1863, during the troublous times of the Civil War, Mr. Judson was called to Washington by the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, who sought his counsel as to what might be best accomplished in making necessary changes and regulations in the banking laws of the country. When Mr. Judson returned to Syracuse, at the request of Mr. Chase, he organized the First National Bank of Syracuse, which is recorded as No. 6 in the archives at Washington. So safe and conservative was the policy on which this institution was organized that it remained firm and steadfast during financial panics which innumerable other banks were unable to withstand. Mr. Judson was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the National Banking Association in 1864, and was the incumbent of this office eleven consecutive years; he was one of the first two vice-presidents of the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, a corpora-

tion founded in 1869. He was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York City, and became a member of its first board of trustees. He was one of the organizers of the American Express Company, and was a member of its board of directors and of its finance committee until his son, Edward B. Judson, Jr., took his place about the year 1890. He was actively connected with a number of other business enterprises of equal importance, one of which was the Syracuse Glass Company, of which he was president for a time, and with which he was connected for a period of eighteen years. Another field of his activity was in railroad matters. He was one of the incorporators in 1870, and became the first treasurer of the Syracuse Northern Railroad Company; for some years was a member of the board of directors of the Syracuse & Oswego Railroad Company, and for a time was a member of the directorates of the New York Central Railroad Company and the Bank of Syracuse. He assisted in the organization of the Salt Springs Solar Coarse Salt Company, and was one of its directors from that time until his death. He gave his consistent and unvarying support to the Republican party, but was never desirous, after coming to Syracuse, of holding public office; the only exception he made to this rule was in 1868, when he allowed his name to be used as a nominee for the office of presidential elector. Charitable and philanthropic to a degree, Mr. Judson was identified with every project in the city which had for its object the assistance of those less fortunately circumstanced. He was a trustee of the Old Ladies' Home, and treasurer of St. Joseph's Hospital. His religious affiliation was with the May Memorial Church, in which he served as president of the board of trustees. As a trustee and vice-president of Wells College, at Aurora, New York, he greatly furthered the interests of that institution, and he held official position in a number of other organizations.

Mr. Judson married, October 15, 1846, Sarah Williams, a daughter of Coddington B. Williams, of Syracuse. They had only one child who lived beyond infancy, Edward B., of whom further.

Edward B. Judson, Jr., was born in Syracuse, New York, December 21, 1854, died in that city, January 16, 1910, from an attack of pneumonia after an illness of but two days. As a youth he attended the school conducted by Dr. Isaac Bridgman, in Syracuse, and after being graduated from this institution of learning, entered the employ of the Syracuse Glass Company, of which his father was president. Three years later he became the senior partner in the firm of Judson & Ryder, engaged in the manufacture of matches, in West Water street. When they sold this concern to the Diamond Match Company Mr. Judson became associated with his father in the Salt Springs Solar Coarse Salt Company. and also devoted a portion of his time and attention to the building of the Grape Street Car Line, which was being constructed by the Seventh and Eleventh Ward Railroad Company. Mr. Judson was elected a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank in 1881, and upon the retirement of Mr. John Crouse in 1888, was elected to the vice-presidency, and thereafter devoted the greater part of his time to the interests of the bank, and upon the death of his father in 1902, he succeeded to the presidency of this institution. He was also from 1890 to the time of his death a member of the board of directors of the American Express Company and of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York. In addition to this position he was, at the time of his sudden death, president of the Onondaga

ARTHUR JENKINS

Pottery Company and the Salt Springs Solar Coarse Salt Company, and vice-president of Pass & Seymour. During the twenty-nine years that Mr. Judson was identified with the First National Bank of Syracuse he had come to be widely recognized as a sound, progressive banker, a business man of unswerving integrity, good judgment and enterprising spirit, and, like his father, as generous as he was modest in his benefactions.

Mr. Judson married, May 27, 1886, Harriet, daughter of Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, D. D., and Sarah Bull, his wife, and they were the parents of one child, Esther Judson, who married, February 8, 1911, James Douglas Morgan, M. D., of Montreal, Canada.

JENKINS, Arthur,

Prominent in Journalistic Work.

Not too often can be repeated the life history of one who lived so honorable and useful a life and who attained to such distinction as did the late Arthur Jenkins, president and general manager of "The Syracuse Herald," Syracuse, New York. His character was one of signal strength of purpose and lofty aim. To him nothing was hard or impossible. Well disciplined in mind, maintaining a vantage point from which life presented itself in correct proportions, judicial in his attitude toward both men and measures, guided and guarded by the most inviolable principles of integrity and honesty, simple and unostentatious in his self-respecting and tolerant individuality, such a man could not prove other than a force for good in whatever relation of life he might have been placed. His character was the positive expression of a strong nature and his strength was as his number of days. The record of his life finds a place in the generic history of the State, and in this compilation it is necessary only to note briefly the salient points of his life's history. It is useless to add that both the community and the State were honored by his active life and splendid achievements, and that he stood as an honored member of a group of men whose influence in civil and economic affairs was of a most beneficent order.

David Jenkins, father of Arthur Jenkins, came from Coventry, England, in the early part of the decade beginning with the year 1840. He married Emma Brearley, an English girl, then living in Canada.

Arthur Jenkins was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1851, and died at West Baden, Indiana, November 8, 1903, in the prime of life. He was a very young child when his family removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in the public schools of that city he was educated until he had reached the age of fourteen years. This brief education was, however, supplemented throughout his life by unusually keen powers of observation and a remarkably retentive memory. His first business position was that of messenger for a firm of commission merchants in Milwaukee, but the ambitious lad was not satisfied with a position of this kind, and it was not long before he became identified in a business capacity with the First National Bank of Milwaukee, a position he left in order to enter the employ of the wholesale drug house of Bosworth & Sons. He was but little more than sixteen years of age when he entered into the profession with which he was so successfully identified until his early death. He obtained a position in the press room of Starr & Sons, Printers, and felt then that he had formed a connection with what was to become his life work. It was not long before he found employment in the composing room of "The Milwaukee Daily News," and there he not only completed his training as a practical printer, but

gained an insight into the details connected with newspaper work. For several years Mr. Jenkins then worked as a journeyman printer, but as he was very desirous of seeing something of the world, he followed his chosen vocation in various places, and in the course of following this mode of life was employed at Chicago, Illinois; Madison, Wisconsin; and worked his way through Illinois and the Ohio Valley to Pittsburgh, and the oil regions, finally locating in Syracuse, New York, early in the year 1871. Although so young, he had so well utilized his time that the desire for change and novelty had worn off, and he felt ready to make a permanent home for himself. This he proceeded to do in Syracuse, where he was engaged for some years in journalistic work, notably with the editorial end and also with the managerial department of a newspaper, and having made many friends, felt emboldened to establish himself independently in the newspaper world. January 15, 1877, saw the practical commencement of this plan, in the first issue of "The Evening Herald," which, as Mr. Jenkins was destitute of capital, but determined in purpose, he borrowed on mortgage and the newspaper was begun with the sum of two hundred and sixty-five dollars. So successful was the beginning of this enterprise that in June of the following year Mr. Jenkins organized the Herald Company, of which he became the president and general manager. Bold though this step appeared to be, proofs were soon forthcoming that it had not been a rash one, for the sound business judgment and strong executive ability of Mr. Jenkins overcame all difficulties and placed the enterprise on a firm basis from the start. The course of "The Evening Herald" has been a steadily upward one, and it is the leading daily newspaper of Syracuse and Central New York and is an invaluable power in molding the public opinion of Middle New York. So popular did it become that in May, 1880, a Sunday edition of the paper was commenced, which has met with as continuous a support as that accorded to the evening edition.

Endowed with foresight of a remarkably high order, Mr. Jenkins was one of the first to recognize the benefits to be achieved by newspaper publishers from coöperative action. Consulting with others in the same line of endeavor, Mr. Jenkins was one of the charter members of the National Associated Press, organized in 1878, and was chosen as a member of the board of directors. Continuing his activities in the same direction, he became one of the chief organizers of The United Press, was a member of its board of directors, and served as its business manager during a part of the year 1882. He was also the chief organizer of the present Associated Press, as he was the one to suggest the idea of its formation.

The entire career of Mr. Jenkins was one to excite the admiration and commendation of those familiar with his history, for by a straightforward and commendable course he had made his way from a somewhat humble environment to an exalted position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his adopted city and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs and a broad-minded, charitable and upright citizen, which the public was not slow to recognize and appreciate. He was one of those solid men of brain and substance so essential to the material growth and prosperity of a community, and one whose influence was willingly extended in behalf of every deserving enterprise that had for its object the advancement of the best interests of the community.

S. Wells Eby

ELY

ELY, Samuel Mills,

Highly Useful Citizen.

Although he was of Connecticut birth, the long and useful life of Samuel Mills Ely from its fifteenth year was spent in Binghamton, New York, where he built up one of the important wholesale houses of the city and won enviable reputation as a man of the highest standing and righteous life. To those of his day and generation, his memory is fresh and fragrant, to those who follow him his life is an example worthy of emulation. His life was an open book to be read by all men, modesty and simplicity marking its daily course. His thoughtfulness, benevolence and generosity were ever displayed in his intercourse with his fellowmen. In the church he was a ceaseless worker and his interest continued until his last hours. He gave wisely, his giving covering a wide field. He was a successful business man, citizen, and a loyal friend. He did not use tobacco in any form, believing it injurious to health and a habit to be avoided; therefore he barred it from his store, although he was a wholesale grocer, and tobacco was a large item in such a business.

Samuel Mills Ely was born in Chester, Connecticut, at the Ely homestead, October 24, 1837, son of Richard and Mary Caroline (Buck) Ely, who were married in Rome, New York, September 12, 1829. His sister, Mary C. Ely, now resides in the Ely homestead at Chester, Connecticut. Their father, Richard Ely, was born in Essex, Connecticut, August 6, 1798, followed the occupation of farming, and held various town offices. His wife was born May 5, 1799. The forebears of the Ely family were from England and were early settlers of Lyme, Connecticut, and the history of the family is one of honor and usefulness.

Samuel Mills Ely attended private schools in Chester and later a grammar school at Deep River, Connecticut. His entire business life was spent in Binghamton, New York, where he began his active career in the employ of his uncle, Hon. Charles McKinney. In 1865 he formed a partnership with S. & E. P. McKinney in the grocery business in Binghamton. In 1873 he withdrew and established the wholesale grocery and importing house of S. Mills Ely & Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. In 1876 he formed a partnership with E. F. Leighton that continued unbroken for thirty-two years, terminating on Mr. Leighton's death in 1908. Their business was very prosperous and was conducted according to the highest standards of fair dealing. Mr. Ely organized with Roswell J. Bump and Mr. Leighton, the Binghamton Chair Company, one of Binghamton's most successful manufacturing corporations. He was a member of the Board of Education of Binghamton, of Binghamton Club, and of the First Presbyterian Church of Binghamton, in which he was an office holder for many years, up to the time of his death, which occurred in Binghamton, May 5, 1909. Over half a century had been spent in good works and in all that time there were few movements tending to the expansion or moral unlift of his adopted city that he did not heartily lead in and support. Consistent in all things, his home life, his business affairs and his church life were ordered along the same lines of uprightness, he never sanctioned or engaged in any business deal not in accordance with his religious convictions. No greater work in the name of charity was ever carried on by a private individual in Binghamton. If he had a greater interest in one form of benevolence over another, it was in the Fresh Air Movement and the Humane Society, but the Presbyterian church and the Young Men's Christian

Association also found in him a friend that never failed. He gave a library building to Chester, Connecticut, in memory of his father and mother. His summer home on Mt. Prospect, Binghamton, he gave to the city for a public park prior to his death, which beautiful park bears his name, and although he did not live to see the realization of his dream for a complete park system, his generosity and public spirit will inspire those who follow him.

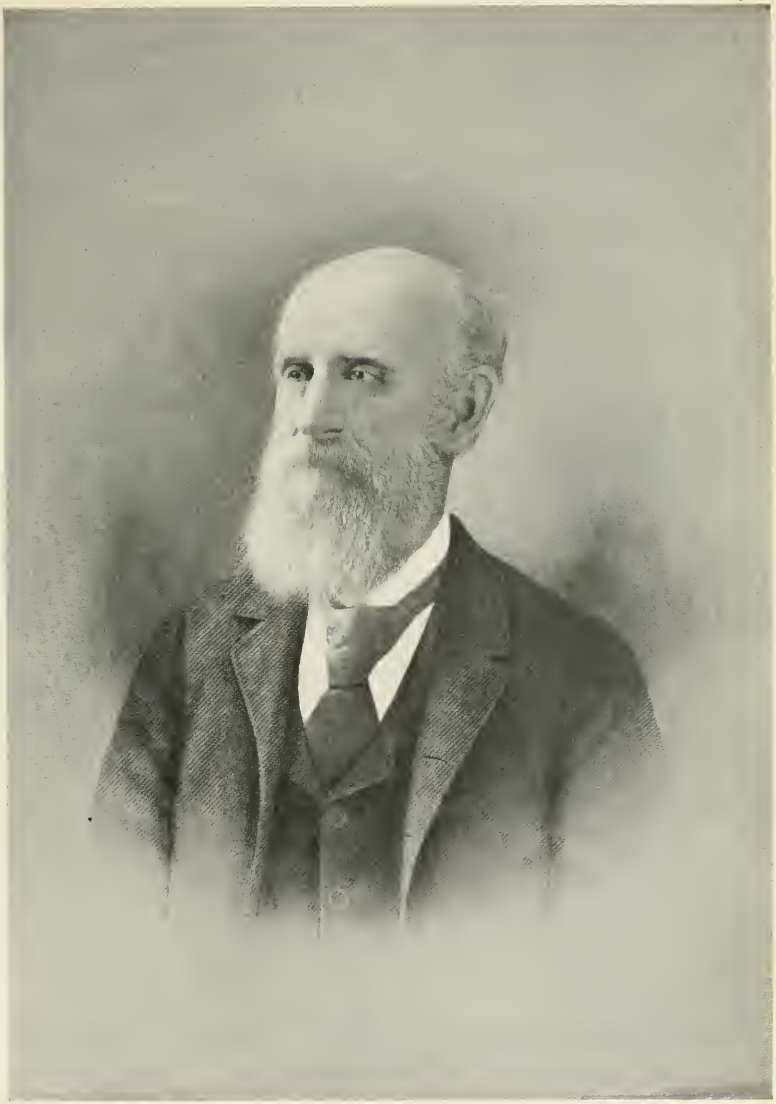
Mr. Ely married at Binghamton, New York, October 10, 1867, Mary Hart Hawley, of Binghamton, daughter of Elias and Adaline Hawley. They had one son and one daughter: Richard Hawley Ely, born July 29, 1868, died October 8, 1869. Clara May Ely, born December 19, 1876, lives in Binghamton, and was one of the executors of Mr. Ely's estate, with Mr. John R. Clements, general manager of S. Mills Ely Company.

In his last will and testament, one of the most public-spirited documents and one of the finest examples of practical benevolence ever probated in the county, Mr. Ely remembered nearly every public charity in his city and left to the First Presbyterian Church trust funds for carrying on two benevolent enterprises, the care for the poor of Binghamton and home missionary work among the foreign-born element of the city. The following other institutions, remembered generously in his will, indicate the wide extent of his interest: Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton City Hospital, Broome County Humane Society, Home for Aged Women, all of Binghamton; Robert Hungerford Institute of Eatonville, Flordia; Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, Auburn Theological Seminary. Not the least praiseworthy feature of Mr. Ely's will was the generosity with which he remembered his employees. His recommendation that they take the value of their bequests in stock of the business he developed from a small beginning into a strong enterprise was another thought for the future that deserves recognition. To weld his employees thus into one commercial whole demonstrates his practical wisdom. When, at the age of seventy-two years he died, he left behind the record of a life unsullied by any unworthy deed.

POTTER, Alfred Benedict,

Public Benefactor.

The record of the life of Alfred Benedict Potter, late of Fairport, New York, is in the main uneventful as far as stirring incidents or startling adventures are concerned, yet it was distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character. His life history exhibits a career of unswerving integrity, indefatigable private industry, and wholesome home and social relations—a most commendable career crowned with success. It is the record of a well balanced mental and moral makeup, strongly marked by those traits of character which are of special value in such a state of society as exists in this country. A community depends upon business activity. Its welfare is due to this, and its promoters of legitimate enterprises may well be termed its benefactors. Such a man was Alfred B. Potter. He belonged to a family which is one of the most ancient and numerous in America. No less than eleven different immigrants of the name came to New England during the seventeenth century. So far as is known none of these immigrants was related to any other. The family has included many noted ecclesiastics and other professional men, as well as men eminent in statesmanship and



Alfred B. Potter

other walks of life. The name is supposed to be of French origin.

Alfred Benedict Potter, youngest son of the late Henry S. Potter, of Pittsford and Rochester, New York, was born in Pittsford, February 16, 1833, and died at his home in Potter place, Fairport, New York, August 11, 1896. He was still a young lad when his parents removed with their family to Rochester, and there he lived until his marriage, when he removed to Fairport, which remained his place of residence until his lamented death. A memorial tablet to his memory has been placed in the Methodist Episcopal church and is a fitting and appropriate remembrance of his quiet, noble life. Mr. Potter married, in 1864, Hulda A. Thayer, of Lakeside, New York, a woman of unusual qualities of mind and heart, and possessed of those graces which commend her to the love and kindly regard of all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Potter had children: Mrs. Alice Potter Howard, of Rochester; Bertha L.; Mrs. Frank D. Rusling, of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Frederick T., of Fairport. Mr. Potter was essentially a home man, and although very busy all the time, he never permitted other things to detract his attention from home, where he found his greatest enjoyment. At the time of his death it was repeatedly said: "Fairport has lost a man she could ill afford to lose," and among those with whom he had been associated there came a deep sense of personal bereavement, for he was a man who tied other men to him by the strongest cords of respect, confidence and friendship. It was a great privilege to have enjoyed his friendship, and even his companionship, for he was an inspiration to others, and his influence on those with whom he came in contact was always uplifting. He held to a high standard of business ethics and had no use for trickery or anything savoring of dishonesty. Painstaking and thorough in everything he did, he demanded of others that their work should be well done, and he never deviated from this high standard for himself and others. This fundamental element of his character probably had as much to do with his success as anything else, for it commanded the respect and confidence of the business world. He was an active factor in all church work, much of his time and influence being used in that direction. Personally, he was genial and unassuming, and he enjoyed a wide circle of friends.

MERRELL, Gaius Lewis,

Manufacturer, Representative Citizen.

To record simply the happy fulfillment of honorable ambition, suggests more adequately than anything else the final estimate of Mr. Merrell's character. His life was guided by high conceptions of personal honor and he exemplified through many years their actual realization both in the active world of business and the intimate life of his home. His controlling motives were single in purpose. Though his business career began modestly it rested from its inception upon the basic principle of fair dealing, whether in open coöperation or friendly competition with others.

Forty years of successful and honorable business bear their own faithful witness. To have established a reputation unquestioned for honorable dealing and financial trustworthiness is to accomplish the utmost possible. This Mr. Merrell and his associates did. The corporation bearing his name to-day is rated second to none for its high reputation. The splendid standing of such a corporation means ultimately the steadfast honor and moral probity of its founders.

Mr. Merrell was a man who wove the fabric of his life out of a clear conscience. He followed patiently and undeviatingly the clear path laid down by his ideals of honor. In his presence and in his practice right and wrong parted company. To know him intimately in his home life was a privilege shared by few. There his genuineness expressed itself most completely. He was faithful and affectionate to the utmost to her who shared his life and upon those who bear his name he has bestowed an inheritance passing the accumulated fortune of a successful business career.

As a man of quiet tastes Mr. Merrell surrounded himself with modest enjoyments. His sympathies were broadly expressed and his generous nature knew no bounds. His active interest in large matters of public welfare was no less known than his sustaining participation in all humane and philanthropic work. For many years he found satisfaction in the faith of the Unitarian church and embodied in his life the fundamental spirit of its teachings.

Those who admire simplicity find satisfaction in his character. Upon his city and his business he conferred distinction; upon his family and his friends he bestowed the strength and charm of a well rounded life. Though passed away, he still lives as a potent influence for all that is good in the memory and life of his loved ones and his friends. —Rev. Albert Willard Clark.

Gaius Lewis Merrell was born in Greene, New York, May 14, 1843, died in Syracuse, New York, February 7, 1909. He was the son of Oliver Dunbar Merrell, and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrell, who came from England in 1634 and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts.

When a youth of sixteen years he came to Syracuse and from the year of his coming (1859) that city was his home and the scene of his activity. His first position was with Bowen's Grocery and Canning Establishment and there he gained an intimate knowledge of a business that he was destined to follow with such marked success. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Oscar F. Soule and began the manufacture of canned goods under the firm name of Merrell & Soule. At that time all canning was done by hand, a slow and expensive method that did not commend itself to Mr. Merrell's business ideas. After a great deal of experiment he finally perfected the process of canning now in use in large plants and is also the inventor of many of the machines now used in the canning of vegetables. The business prospered and was conducted under the original firm name for several years. After the admission of Frank C. Soule this was changed and the partnership became the Merrell-Soule Company. With this change and addition to the managing heads, other lines were added and food products of many kinds became important lines in the company's output. After incorporation the large plant on the salt reservation was erected and with the constant additions and improvements that have been made is one of the best equipped and modernly conducted plants in the State.

Mr. Merrell continued as executive head of the Merrell-Soule Company until his death, guiding its affairs with wisdom and in accord with his own progressive ideas. He had few interests in the business world outside his own company but aided in all the movements tending to promote the welfare of Syracuse and her institutions. He was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and at one time served as its vice-president. He was a member of the Historical Association and of the patriotic societies to which the military service and early colonial records of his ancestors entitled him membership.

Mr. Merrell married, January 28, 1874, Mary A., daughter of Dr. Stephen and Dolly Ann (Smith) Seward, who died November 3, 1911. The children: Irving Seward, born October 12, 1875; Lewis Charles, born October 25, 1877; Oliver Edward, born March 12, 1880; all residing in Syracuse; and Arthur Howard, born June 17, 1886, died January 21, 1887.

CLARK, Brackett H.,

Prominent in Kodak Industry.

History is no longer a record of wars, conquests and strife between man and man as in former years, but is the account of business and intellectual development, and the real upbuilders of a community are they who found and conduct successful commercial and industrial interests.

B. H. Clark

In this connection Brackett H. Clark was widely known, being one of the directors and secretary of the Eastman Kodak Company from its organization in 1884 until his death. He was also financially connected with the Clark Paint & Oil Company, but not active in its management.

Mr. Clark was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 17, 1821. His youth was passed in that locality, and for some time he resided in Virginia and in New York City prior to his arrival in Rochester in 1857, and from that time forward he was connected with the business interests of that city. In the year of his arrival he began operating a stave factory at the corner of the Erie canal and Lyell avenue and engaged in the manufacture of staves until 1884. The length of his continuation with this enterprise proves its success. The business gradually developed along healthful lines and he enjoyed a liberal patronage. Each forward step he took in his career brought him a broader outlook and wider view, and having demonstrated his power and capacity in the business world, his coöperation was sought by the Eastman Kodak Company, which he joined upon its organization in 1884, becoming a director and secretary. To know the history of Rochester in the last three decades is to know the history of the Kodak Company. It has become the leader in this line of business in the world and one of the most important enterprises of the city, contributing not only to individual success, but also to the growth and development of Rochester through the employment which it furnishes to many hundred people. Mr. Clark brought to his new work keen discernment and native intellectual strength, and as the years passed by he aided in no small measure in the marvelous development of this enterprise, which has now reached mammoth proportions.

Mr. Clark was a Republican in politics. He held membership in Plymouth Church, in the work of which he was much interested, contributing generously to its support and doing all in his power for its development. He served as a trustee and deacon and the value of his labor in behalf of the church was widely recognized by all who were associated with him in that organization. He was benevolent and kindly, liberal in his views, and possessed a charity that reached out to all humanity. His efforts toward advancing the interests of Rochester are so widely recognized that they can be considered as being no secondary part of his career of signal usefulness. His death occurred March 22, 1900, and thus passed away one who enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and respect of all classes of people.

Mr. Clark was married to Lucretia Bowker, of Salem, Massachusetts, a daughter of Joel Bowker, one of the old Salem merchants. She died April 8, 1912. Two sons: 1. Daniel R., married Helen J. Ross, of Wiscoy, New York, January 6, 1876; two daughters: Helene Rogers and Mary Lucretia. 2. George H., married Adele Hathaway, of Rochester, December 11, 1900; three sons: Brackett H., Halford Rogers, and Donald Richardson.

TRACY, Osgood V.,

Civil War Veteran, Man of Affairs.

Not all men order their lives to their liking; nor yet are all men true to their own selves in living as nearly to their ideals as possible, and attaining to such heighths as their opportunities and talents render readily accessible. The late Colonel Osgood V. Tracy, of Syracuse, New York, did not lead a pretentious or exalted life, but one which was true to itself and its possibilities, and one to

which the biographer may revert with respect and satisfaction. A man of strong intellectual force and mature judgment, his character found its deeper values in the wellsprings of absolute integrity and most exalted motives. The surname of Tracy is a very ancient one. It is taken from the castle and barony of Tracie, near Vire Arrondissement, of Caen, France. The first of the name of whom there is record is Turgis de Tracie, who, with William de la Ferte, was defeated and driven out of Main by the Count of Anjou, in 1078, and was in all probability the Sire de Tracie mentioned in the battle of Hastings. The coat-of-arms of the family was borne in the twelfth century, and is: Or, an escallop in the chief dexter, between two bendlets gules. Crest: On a chapeau gules turned up ermine en escallop sable, between two wings expanded or. The parents of Colonel Tracy were James Grant and Sarah (Osgood) Tracy, the former named died in 1850, and one of his great-grandfathers, Joseph Vose, was a colonel in the First Massachusetts Regiment, the greater part of his service being with the Lafayette Division during the War of the Revolution.

Colonel Osgood V. Tracy was born in Syracuse, New York, June 25, 1840, died in Syracuse, New York, January 31, 1909, and interment was in Oakwood Cemetery. He attended the public and high schools of his native city, being graduated from the last named institution at the age of sixteen years, a member of the first class that had been graduated from it. One year was spent in a finishing course at the Albany Academy, and, thus well equipped, he entered upon his business career. He found his first position in the general offices of the Binghamton Railroad Company of Syracuse, resigning the duties of this post for a clerkship in the coal offices of E. R. Holden.

Intensely patriotic by nature, Colonel Tracy enlisted, August 28, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, leaving Syracuse with the rank of sergeant-major. His brave and meritorious conduct soon earned him advancement, and he was successively second lieutenant, first lieutenant, adjutant and captain. In the Shenandoah Valley he displayed exceptional bravery, and for this was breveted major of the United States Volunteers; for gallant service during the closing campaign of the war and before Petersburg, he was breveted lieutenant-colonel of the United States Volunteers. He was inspector-general of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, during the last year of the war. At the battle of the Wilderness he was taken prisoner, and with General Shaler and many other officers was taken to Lynchburg, Virginia. While there he met Colonel Mortimer B. Birdseye, of the Second New York Cavalry, who had arranged to escape. Colonel Tracy joined him and they walked from Lynchburg to Harpers Ferry, having many narrow escapes from capture before reaching the Union lines. He was honorably discharged from the United States government in July, 1865.

When the close of the war left Colonel Tracy free to pursue the more peaceful occupations of his usual life, he accepted a position with C. C. Loomis & Company, wholesale dealers in coffees and spices, and two years later became a member of the firm, the name under which they operated being changed to read: Ostrander, Loomis & Company. Colonel Tracy became the sole proprietor of this extensive business in 1886, and in 1893 admitted as partners, Charles Sedgwick Tracy and John Hurst, the firm operating under the style of O. V. Tracy & Company. The conduct of this business, however, was not sufficient occupation for the

active mind of Colonel Tracy, and he became identified with a number of other enterprises. When the Solvay Process Company was organized in 1884, Colonel Tracy became a member of its board of directors, and served in this office until the time of his death. He was the first secretary of this company, and later became treasurer of the corporation. He was a director and secretary of the First National Bank of Syracuse, and was for a long period of time a member of the board of trustees of the Onondaga County Savings Bank. Upon the creation of the Intercepting Sewer Commission by the State Legislature, Colonel Tracy was appointed as one of the three members by Mayor Alan C. Fobes. He was at once chosen as chairman, and in this position his wise counsel was of inestimable advantage. His social affiliation was with Root Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was one of the original directors of the Historical Society.

Colonel Tracy married, June 19, 1867, Ellen Sedgwick, a daughter of Charles B. Sedgwick, and they had children: Charles Sedgwick, James Grant, Lyndon Sanford and Frank Sedgwick.

The men who served by Colonel Tracy's side in the war say that he was a brave soldier and was always most considerate to his men, whose esteem he held. His associates in business say that he was most thorough and untiring and possessed rare ability in that line. He was always public-spirited, and was ever ready to aid in public matters.

TRACY, William G.,

Veteran of Civil War, Lawyer.

William G. Tracy, brother of Colonel Osgood V. Tracy, was born at Syracuse, New York, April 7, 1843. He graduated from the Syracuse High School in the fall of 1858. In the following spring he entered the Bank of Salina, and was bookkeeper of that bank when the war between the North and South broke out. He was a member of Butler's Zouaves and enlisted in the Third New York Regiment, where he was made fourth corporal. He served in that regiment until September, 1861, when he was promoted to be a first lieutenant in the Twelfth New York Volunteers. He served as such until February, 1862, when the regiment was consolidated with the Twelfth New York Volunteers from New York City, and he was mustered out as a supernumerary officer. He then west West and enlisted in the Tenth Indiana Regiment. He served in that regiment as a private soldier, marching twice across the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. On October 1, 1862, he received his discharge to accept a commission in a New York regiment. He became a second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York; was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Henry W. Slocum, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, his right arm resected and three and one-half inches of bone removed therefrom. He returned to duty in August, 1863, and thereafter served on the staff of Major-General H. W. Slocum in the East and the West until the end of the war. He was brevetted major towards the close of the war, and afterwards given a medal of honor for gallantry at the battle of Chancellorsville. At the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19, 1865, he was slightly wounded in the right leg.

After the war he entered a bank in Syracuse, and in the spring of 1866 commenced the study of law in the office of Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy. About

a year after his admission to the bar, when Judge Andrews became a member of the Court of Appeals, 1875, he was succeeded in that firm by Charles H. Sedgwick and Mr. Tracy. The firm became Sedgwicks, Kennedy & Tracy, and so remained until 1877, when the Sedgwicks having retired the firm became Kennedy & Tracy, and so remained until 1884, when Mr. Kennedy was made a judge of the Supreme Court. He was succeeded by G. A. Forbes and Wilbur M. Brown, the firm becoming Forbes, Brown & Tracy. In the year 1890 Mr. Forbes was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Brown retired from the practice of the law. The firm of Tracy, McLennan & Ayling was then formed, composed of Mr. Tracy, Peter B. McLennan and Charles F. Ayling. In 1892 Mr. McLennan was elected justice of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Kennedy, retired by the age limit, who resumed the practice of the law, and the firm of Kennedy, Tracy, Mills & Ayling was formed, composed of Judge Kennedy, Mr. Tracy, Albert M. Mills and Mr. Ayling. This firm was succeeded in 1901 by the present firm of Tracy, Chapman & Tracy, composed of William G. Tracy, George D. Chapman and James G. Tracy. William G. Tracy is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Onondaga Golf and Country Club, the Sedgwick Farm Club and Root Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

He married, September 24, 1903, Marion Gill, daughter of Daniel F. Gill, of Syracuse; no children.

KNOWLTON, Mark Dean,

Business Man and Inventor.

The late Mark Dean Knowlton, who for many years was one of the prominent and influential business men of Rochester, gaining not only success, but also an honored name as the result of the straightforward business principles which he ever followed, was a man of marked strength of character and intellectual ability, the architect of his own fortune, a man whose mind was ever occupied with mighty projects for the advancement and welfare of the city of his adoption. He was born at Milford, New Hampshire, October 5, 1840, son of Samuel Dean and Nancy J. (Shattuck) Knowlton, the former named a shoemaker and retail dealer in shoes.

Mark D. Knowlton attended the common schools of Milford and the Milford Academy, completing his studies at the age of sixteen years. He then went to Nashua, New Hampshire, and served an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmithing and carriage manufacturing, but he did not follow this for any length of time, having an opportunity to purchase a paper box manufactory, which he operated successfully, although at the time of purchase he was totally unacquainted with that line of work, but soon made himself master of every detail by persistent application thereto. For a time he was located in Nashua, New Hampshire, removing from that city in 1866 to Chicago, Illinois, where he continued in the paper box manufacturing business until the great Chicago conflagration, the greater part of his capital being swept away by that calamity. Being a man of great strength and force of character, he overcame these obstacles which to many others seemed unsurmountable, and not only retrieved his own lost possessions, but assisted others in regaining a footing. He was not in such terrible straits as many of his friends, as his home was not destroyed, this being in South Evanston, where, by the way, he held the only public office in his career, that of justice of the peace. Shortly afterward he located on the west

Mark L. Knowlton

side of the city of Chicago, where he resumed operations, but again was burned out and once more practically lost all his possessions, and subsequently he joined the W. C. Ritchie Company. While associated with that firm he devoted considerable time to completing the invention of his machine for paper box manufacture, on which he had been working for some time, and when completed and placed on the market it revolutionized the entire trade. In March, 1891, Mr. Knowlton disposed of his business interests in Chicago and removed to Rochester, New York, where under the style of Knowlton & Beace he started the manufacture of machinery for making paper boxes. This connection continued until May, 1904, when Mr. Knowlton purchased his partner's interest and continued business under the name of M. D. Knowlton Company. Later he patented a number of appliances and machinery, all used in box-making, and became widely known as an inventor of great ability, largely giving his time to the business, which was subsequently organized as a stock company, the officers being Mark D. Knowlton, president; Fred K. Knowlton, vice-president; Annie D. Knowlton, treasurer, and Mrs. Fred K. Knowlton, secretary. From the beginning it proved a profitable enterprise, developing steadily and greatly, giving employment to over one hundred operatives in the factory, thus contributing to the prosperity of that section of Rochester. The business has not declined since the death of Mr. Knowlton, owing to the fact that his son and daughter are still in office, both of whom possess in marked degree the executive ability and keen business discernment of their father, with whom they were so closely associated in business. Mr. Knowlton was also the principal owner of the stock of the Auburn Ball Bearing Company. This still constitutes a part of the estate and the business is practically managed by Miss Annie D. Knowlton, with her brother's assistance, these two being the executor and executrix of their father's large estate.

Mr. Knowlton married, October 5, 1864, Abbie E. Currier, daughter of Alfred and Abbie (Worcester) Currier, of Massachusetts, her father being a railroad man. Children: 1. Annie Dean, above referred to, who greatly resembles her father in personal appearance as well as in the splendid business qualities which he displayed. 2. Grace E. 3. Hattie Gertrude. 4. Fred Kirk, above referred to, obtained his education at Purdue University and Columbia College; married Elizabeth Kent Stone. 5. Ola. The family are members of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Rochester. The mother and daughters reside at No. 6 Granger place, where they have a fine residence. Mr. Knowlton was a dutiful son, a devoted husband, a loving father, ever mindful of the welfare and comfort of those near and dear to him, and his death was felt most severely in the home, where he spent the greater part of his leisure time and to which he was so devoted. It was also felt in business, church and social circles.

BACON, Byron H.,

Proprietary Medicine Manufacturer.

Byron H. Bacon, who established and conducted a substantial productive industry of Rochester and continued an active and honored factor in business life in the city until his death, was a native of Leroy, New York, and after acquiring a good education was engaged in the furniture business in his native town for a number of years. In 1891 he began the manufacture of medicines which were placed upon the market under the name of the Byron H. Bacon medicines. His output included as the principal remedies, the

Celery King and Dr. Otto's Cough medicines, which were sold by agents and advertising wagons all over the country, covering nearly every State in the Union, with main offices at No. 187 West avenue in Rochester. Mr. Bacon gave nine years of his life to the conduct of this business, which grew in volume until it had reached extensive and profitable proportions.

Mr. Bacon was married to Amelia Echlin, of Leroy, New York, who was born in Canada, and they became the parents of three sons: Harold A., Goodell Weles and Ronald Henry. Mr. Bacon was a man of domestic tastes, devoted to his family, and found his greatest pleasure at his own fireside. He considered no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the welfare and happiness of his wife and children and he was a man who was well liked and respected by all. His widow has since become Mrs. Van Dusen and she resides at No. 4 Alliance street.

DAVIDGE, Sherwood B.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The prosperity of any community, town or city depends upon its commercial activity, its industrial interests and its trade relations, and therefore among the builders of a town are those who stand at the head of the business enterprises. Prominent among the leading business men of Binghamton, New York, was the late Sherwood B. Davidge, whose intense activity and energy yet enabled him to find time for club life and social duties. He was alert and enterprising, possessing the progressive spirit of the times, accomplishing in business circles what he undertook, while his geniality and deference for the opinions of others made his circle of friends almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

James Davidge, his grandfather, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1786, and married there. He came to America with his family in 1818, settled at Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, and died there at an advanced age, being the oldest resident of the town at that time.

John Davidge, son of James Davidge, was born in Somersetshire, England, about 1810, and died at Newark Valley, Tioga county, New York, in 1880. His earlier years were spent at Liberty, New York, from whence he removed to Lake Como, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, from that town to Hancock, Delaware county, New York, and then to Newark Valley. In the last mentioned place he engaged in the tanning business as a member of the firm of Allison, Davidge & Company, and Davidge, Landfield & Company, and became very prosperous. He married Eunice Burr, who died in Newark Valley in 1898. Of this marriage there were children: Edson Gregory, James, Sherwood B., whose name heads this sketch; Harriet Elizabeth, George Gifford, Samuel Philip, Mary D., John, and William Munson.

Sherwood B. Davidge, son of John and Eunice (Burr) Davidge, was born at Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, October 17, 1843, and died at his home, No. 31 Front street, Binghamton, New York, December 10, 1911. His death was as beautiful and peaceful as his life had been, coming calmly on Sunday morning just as he was preparing to go to church. His education was commenced in his native town, and continued and completed in Poughkeepsie, New York. Upon its completion he entered upon his business career, his first independent step in this direction being when he engaged in the mercantile business in Hancock, New York. In 1866 he was admitted as a partner of the firm of Davidge, Landfield & Company, mentiond above, and

S. B. Dimick

Davidge

later he became actively identified with tanning interests at Berkshire, New York; English Center, Pennsylvania; and Torpedo, Pennsylvania. His executive ability in business affairs was soon the subject of comment in the circles in which he was engaged, and he was an important factor to be reckoned with. In 1894 he sold his tanning interests to the United States Leather Company. He removed to Binghamton about 1901, and there purchased the Jones property, in which he resided until his death. His connection with business enterprises was an extensive and varied one, a partial list of the companies with which he was identified officially and otherwise being as follows: With T. B. Crary and Robert H. Rose, of Binghamton, in the Alden-Batavia Natural Gas Company; he was the president of this, and a vice-president of the Akron Natural Gas Company; vice-president and a director of the Cotton State Lumber Company of Meehan Junction, Mississippi; a director of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company; a director in the Dare Lumber Company, of Elizabeth City, North Carolina; a director of the People's Bank and the Chenango Valley Savings Bank of Binghamton. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church of Binghamton. Fraternally he was a member of Newark Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Owego Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Utica Commandery, Knights Templar; Kalurah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Binghamton City and Country clubs.

Mr. Davidge married, in 1877, M. Ella Ayer, of Newburgh, New York, who survives him with two sons: S. Richard, of Binghamton; and Warren A., a resident of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Davidge was the center of a large circle of friends, and the high esteem in which he was held was expressed in editorials which appeared in various papers at the time of his death. The limits of this article will permit the reprint of only one, as follows:

The death of Sherwood B. Davidge removes a man who was, in the broadest and truest sense, a representative of all that is best in the commercial, social and religious life of Binghamton. It is the custom to speak of the wealth of a city in terms of its commercial and industrial greatness. But this is a mistake. The real wealth of any community is found in the character of the men and women whose energy and intelligence place them in positions of leadership in its enduring activities. Mr. Davidge was such a leader. Coming to Binghamton with his reputation already established as a business man of unquestioned integrity and of remarkable discernment and force, he took at once a prominent place in the life of the community. During his residence here he was actively identified with the business growth of the city, but his influence extended far beyond his merely commercial interests. Countless friends feel in his death a keen personal loss. And in the religious and philanthropic activities of Binghamton his personality was an unfailing power for good. The city is the poorer for the death of one who devoted himself to what was highest and best in the life of the community.

DAVIS, Henry W.,

Financier, Legislator.

The true measure of a man's success is what lives after him, the things that outlive the transitory existence, for we are only remembered "by what we have done." It may be only sowing in the heart of some unknown and obscure person a seed of helpfulness and good cheer, which grew and developed into a sturdy tree bearing good fruit, which in due time rendered a like service to countless others, a service so far-reaching that from one kindly act it is as impossible to estimate the good done as it is to gather up the perfume spread royally around them by the fragrant flowers. We might say of the life of Henry W. Davis it could not be measured by the standard of business

success, for there are men who have attained greater power in that line, nor by the prosperity which he was able to surround himself with, to a certain extent, for there have been wealthier men, but he possessed the lovable characteristics that are not the accompaniment of gold always, and the respect and esteem of his neighbors and friends were his as a man, an individual, a personality, not as a figurehead in the community, and through such qualities came his popularity.

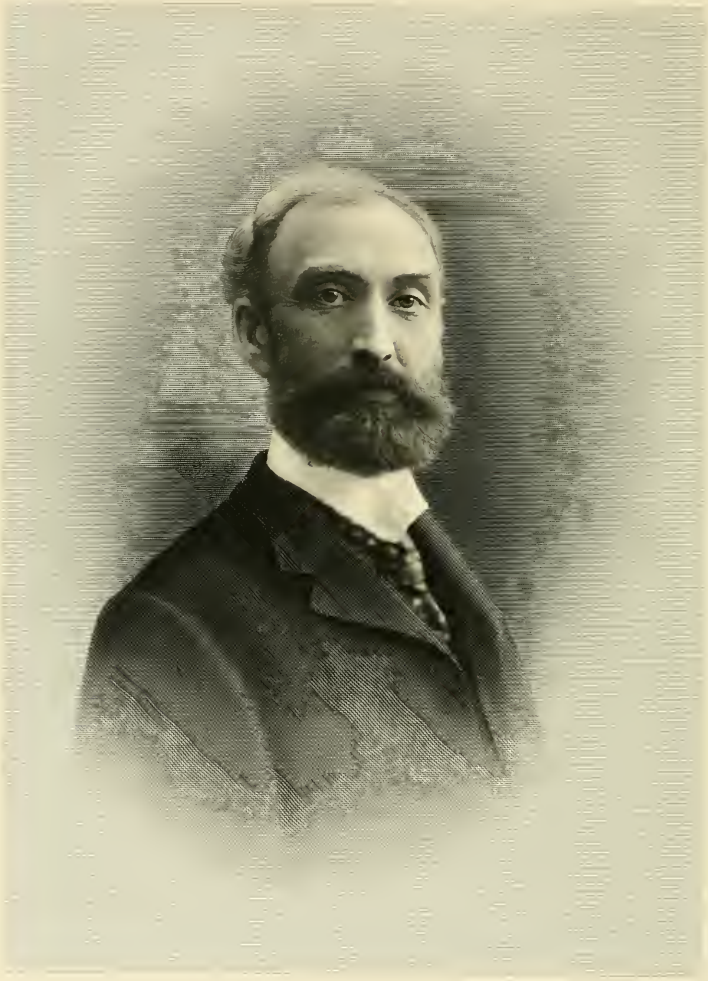
Henry W. Davis was born in 1807, in the State of New York. When he was nine years of age his father removed with his family to Galway, New York, where he remained until 1827. In that year Henry W. Davis made his advent in Monroe county, which was still to a considerable degree in the pioneer stage. He settled in Pittsford, where he found employment with Henry S. Potter, a merchant, as clerk, and remained at this occupation for several years, which might be regarded as the beginning of his subsequent successful career. He was about twenty-five or thirty years of age when he became identified with the old Rochester Bank, his first connection with that institution being as exchange cashier and for a quarter of a century he ably and efficiently filled that office and occupied a position of prominence in financial circles in the community. After retiring from the active work in the bank he removed to Churchville, where he bought a farm on which he made his home until his demise, which occurred in 1884. He removed to his country home about 1852 and was ever afterward actively interested in agricultural matters, and energetic in his promotion of all kindred interests. His prudent and conservative measures won him success in business affairs and he was recognized as one of the leading agriculturalists of his section of the country.

Mr. Davis was also a man of influence in public life, doing his most effective work in the ranks of the Democratic party, in which he closely adhered to the principles of the early leaders. He served on the Board of Supervisors and also represented his district in the General Assembly, in both of these bodies his work was characterized by strictest fidelity and conscientious regard for what he considered his duty. He never considered public office as a means of personal emolument, but rather as a most sacred trust and evidence of confidence placed in one by his fellowmen, a confidence that should never be abused.

Henry W. Davis married Sarah Louise Selkirk, and they became the parents of six children, who are all deceased.

Mr. Davis died February 26, 1884, and was buried in the Churchville Cemetery. Mrs. Davis died December 12, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were both affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church and active workers in that organization. Mr. Davis had a personality that called forth words of praise and appreciation from his many friends, for although a man of much decision of character and strong opinions, unfaltering in his defense of what he deemed to be right, he was just and generous in spirit, and a gentleman in every thought and action. His residence of almost sixty years in the county was during the time of development, so that in truth he might be called one of the "Early Builders," and among those who built wisely and well for the succeeding generations to emulate.

Henry W. Davis, Jr., son of Henry W. Davis, Sr., was born in Churchville, New York. During his early life he attended the local schools and assisted with the work on his father's large farm. Later he became a breeder of fine cattle, having splendid herds of registered Galloway cattle, and after his father's death he



W. J. Mandeville

conducted the operations on the homestead farm in a successful manner up to the time of his death, May 5, 1904. He was a man of character and integrity, took an active interest in community affairs, and was honored and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He was a member of Churchville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and also held membership in the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Rochester. He married Emma Bell Scott, of Churchville. Children: 1. Samuel, owner of and interested in fine riding and driving horses; married Edith Walker, of Virgil, New York; he makes his home in Churchville, as does also his mother. 2. Marabelle, who became the wife of Raymond G. Carroll; they reside in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Carroll being connected with the Curtis Publishing Company.

MANDEVILLE, Wilber J.,

Prominent Seedsman.

Wilber J. Mandeville, deceased, was born in Webster, Monroe county, New York, February 9, 1852, and was a son of Edward Mandeville. He was reared in Rochester and completed his education in De Graff Military School. Throughout his entire life he was connected with the seed business, Rochester largely being a center for that line of commercial activity in the United States. He bought out the business of John Boardman in 1875 and admitted in 1879 his brother-in-law, Herbert S. King, to a partnership under the firm style of Mandeville & King. This relation was maintained until the death of Mr. King in 1890, when he formed a partnership with Fred A. King under the same firm name. A few months before his death, in 1902, the business was incorporated under the name of the Mandeville & King Company, which still continues. Mr. Mandeville secured a very liberal patronage and prospered in his undertakings, using every energy to enlarge his business and make it a prosperous concern. He was only a child at the time of his father's death and was early thrown upon his own resources, so that he deserved much credit for what he accomplished.

In his political views Mr. Mandeville was a Republican, and he belonged to St. Luke's Church at Rochester, in which he served as a vestryman. His life was in many respects exemplary and he enjoyed in large measure the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact. In his business career he was found thoroughly reliable and trustworthy and all who knew him recognized in him the inherent force of character and capability which enabled him to advance from a humble financial position to one of affluence.

Mr. Mandeville married, June 14, 1876, Harriet King, a daughter of Jonathan King, who came to Rochester in 1825 from Massachusetts. Her mother was Sarah Sibley King, of Brighton. Her father settled on Sophia street in Rochester and cleared the land there, for at that time it was swampy. He continued to make his home upon that place throughout his remaining days and contributed in large measure to the substantial upbuilding of the city. His daughter, Mrs. Mandeville, is the only member of the family now living. By her marriage she became the mother of three children, Edna King, Lois Sibley and Arthur Wilber.

COBB, Amos Hubbell,

Pioneer in Canning Industry.

Typical of the successful business man and the useful citizen was the late Amos Hubbell Cobb, of Fairport, New York,

who was one of the pioneers in the canning industry, which is one of such great importance in the State of New York. He was progressive and farseeing in business and private life, and could look back with pride and pleasure upon the work which he had accomplished, and which earned him the commendation of all.

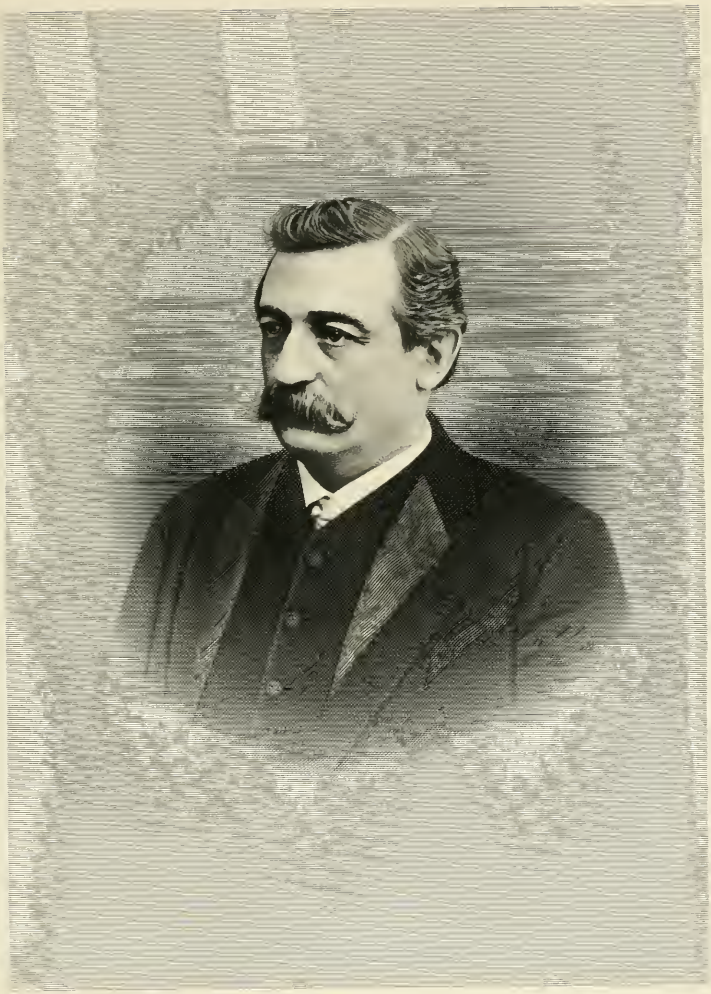
Amos Hubbell Cobb, son of Tyler Perry and Catherine (Hubbell) Cobb, was born in Greenville, Greene county, New York, September 28, 1840, and died in Fairport, Monroe county, New York, August 27, 1891. Until the age of ten years he lived with his parents, and attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home, then went to Camden, Oneida county, New York, and there made his home with his cousin, Ezra A. Edgett, later of Newark, Wayne county, New York, and assisted him in planting the first field of sweet corn ever used for canning in the State of New York. Thus was started the canning industry in this State, which has grown to such importance, and has added so greatly to its prosperity. Mr. Edgett subsequently founded the Wayne County Preserving Company, which is now the oldest established cannery in the State. Until he had attained young manhood Mr. Cobb remained with his cousin, and during this time acquired a full and accurate knowledge of the canning industry, in all its branches. He then went to the City of New York, where he was employed by the firm of Kemp, Day & Company, and formed a partnership with U. H. Dudley & Company in 1863, both important houses in the canned foods business. In 1868 he severed his connection with these firms and became associated with the paper commission business of Goodwin, Cobb & Company, as a member of the firm. This was an importing house, with connecting offices in Liverpool, England, and was the first firm to import soda ash to this country by steamer. Mr. Cobb removed to Fairport in 1881, having purchased of Ezra A. Edgett the canning factory which the latter had estabished there in 1873, as a branch of the Wayne County Preserving Company, of Newark, New York. Mr. Cobb was at the head of this industry for a period of ten years, during which he managed it with skill and ability, and earned the respect and commendation of his fellow citizens. It was known as the Cobb Preserving Company, was incorporated, and is now conducted along the lines inaugurated by Mr. Cobb by his widow and two sons, with the following official board: Mrs. Cobb, president; Amos H. Cobb, of Rochester, vice-president; and Clarence S. Cobb, of Fairport, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Cobb married, in 1864, Angie M. Hodgeman, who is still a resident of Fairport. In addition to the sons mentioned above, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb were blessed with a daughter: Angie, who married Stanley Shepard, of Rochester; Frederick D. H. Cobb, of Rochester, who died February 11, 1914, formerly secretary of the Cobb Preserving Company; and George Watson Cobb, of Montclair, New Jersey, vice-president and general manager of the Sanitary Can Company, also assistant general manager of sales American Can Company.

TRUESDALE, George,

Attorney and Public Official.

Rich indeed is the man who at the end of a life of eighty-two years can leave behind him so wonderful a record as to call forth from friends and men with whom he had often been in legal combat such an expression as contained in the following resolutions adopted by the Monroe County Bar Association in honor of their dead comrade.



Amos A. Cobb

Ripe in years and rich in experience, George Truesdale, for more than fifty years a familiar figure among us, has passed on to the great beyond. As we pay our affectionate tribute to his memory, we need not, as we often must, pause to wonder at Providence's mysterious ways, for he was well past the goal of four-score years; and those who knew him best can in their mind's eye see him, as he passed out of this life, do so with a cheery wave of the hand, simply because his work was done. In his career at the bar, covering the unusual span of fifty-eight years, he not only won for himself an enviable record for industry, ability and integrity, but performed some very distinguished services. In his conduct of the famous Standard Oil conspiracy cases, tried at Buffalo while he was in the prime of his strength, he greatly enhanced his reputation and few lawyers have received such a tribute to their ability and learning as is found in the reports of these cases with regard to Mr. Truesdale. Kind, genial and honorable, full of sunshine and good humor, no one ever came from his presence without having felt the radiance of these splendid qualities, and by them he endeared himself to all who knew him in an unusual degree. Complete as his life was, he will be greatly missed by his brethren of the profession.

George Truesdale was of the third generation of his family in the United States, his grandfather coming from Ireland with his son Samuel and settling in Monroe county, New York, about 1822, the Erie Canal then being in course of construction. Samuel Truesdale, born in Ireland, was a young boy when his parents came to Monroe county, and there lived the long years of his after life. He became one of the substantial farmers of the town of Greece and took an active part in public affairs, serving his community as assessor and commissioner of highways. He married Charity Cummings, born in Pennsylvania, who bore him seven sons and two daughters. Samuel Truesdale died in 1886, his wife in 1884.

George Truesdale was born at the home farm in the town of Greece, Monroe county, New York, November 19, 1833, died at his home, No. 135 Fulton avenue, Rochester, New York, May 14, 1916. He spent his early life on the farm and in the intervals of school life aided in its cultivation. He attended the Podunk district school and after exhausting its advantages continued his education at Geneseo Academy and Benedict's Academy, there completing his preparation for college. He then entered the classical department of the University of Rochester, whence he was graduated class of 1857. He chose the profession of law and after adequate study passed the required examination and in 1858 was admitted to practice at the Monroe county bar. For fifty-eight years from his admission Mr. Truesdale continued in active practice only surrendering to the grim enemy. But whether in youthful manhood, vigorous middle age, or in the "sere and yellow leaf," he was devoted to his clients' interests, transacted a large general practice, presented his carefully prepared cases with force and vigor, with close reasoning and logical deduction which won and retained for him position among the ablest members of the Rochester bar. His clients were among the prominent men of his city and he was connected with many of the important cases tried in the Monroe county courts, as well as being called as counsel outside his own bar. In 1861 he was elected justice of the peace, at that time there being but two or three men in the entire city holding that office. He acted as justice for three years, then resigned and formed a partnership with Frederick DeLano, the law firm of DeLano & Truesdale continuing in successful practice for several years. Mr. Truesdale, after serving a term as State Commissioner of the United States Deposit Fund, was elected police justice of Rochester, holding that office four years, 1877-81. Later he formed a part-

nership with his son, Stephen C. Truesdale, and as G. & S. C. Truesdale they were associated in practice with offices at No. 448 Powers Building until death removed the senior partner.

He was a member of the Monroe County Bar Association for over half a century, and was a member of lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. He was president of the board of trustees of the North Presbyterian Church, his associates of the board serving as pall bearers at his funeral. He is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

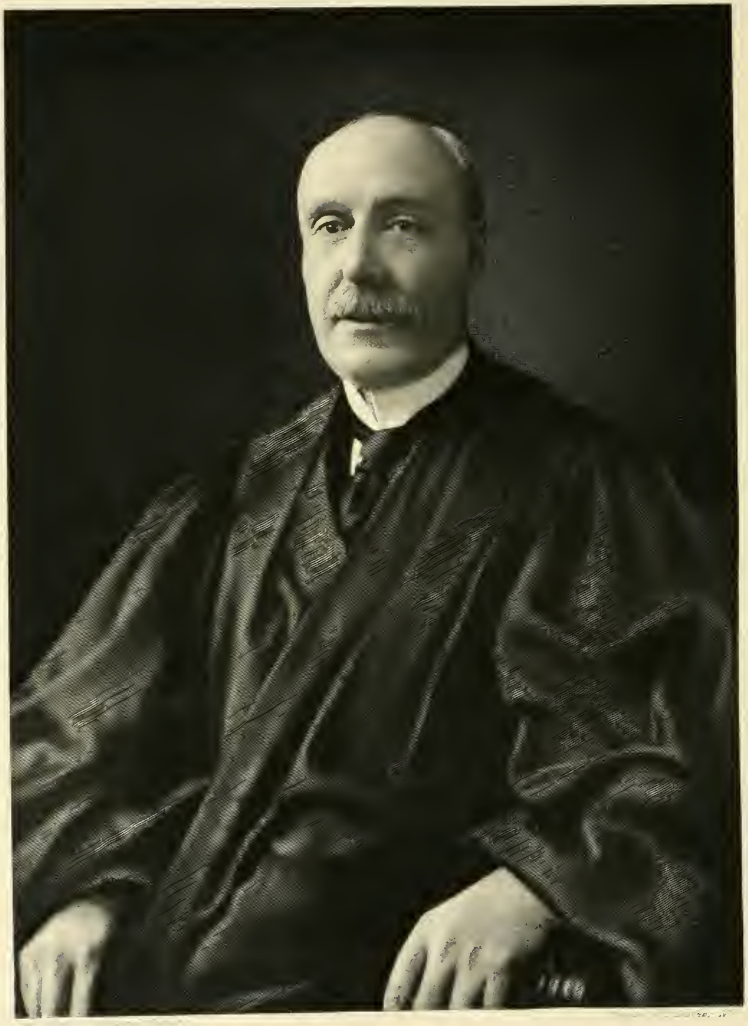
Mr. Truesdale married (first) in 1861, Sarah Cole, of Greece, New York, who died in 1889. He married (second) in 1899, Mary A. Todd, who survives him. By his first marriage Mr. Truesdale had two sons and four daughters: 1. Stephen C., born May 3, 1862, admitted to the bar in 1887, practiced with his father until his death, and is now his successor in the business of G. & S. C. Truesdale; he is attorney for and actively interested in the Profit Loan Association; is a well known clubman; member of the Masonic order, and interested in the sports of the out-of-doors; he married, in December, 1887, Agnes B. Huther, of Rochester. 2. Samuel M., a machinist. 3. Fannie G., married Warren B. Huther, and has a son, George T. Huther. 4. Jessie A., residing in Rochester. 5. Mary F., married Sidney R. Clark, of New York City, and has a son Truesdale. 6. Alice C., died in infancy.

NORTON, A. Tiffany,

Journalist.

From youth "Colonel" Norton, as he was universally known, was identified with newspaper work as his father's assistant, as reporter, correspondent, editor and publisher of his own journal for twenty years, and from 1894 until his death as court reporter, assistant telegraph editor, assistant editor and editor of the "Democrat and Chronicle," Rochester, New York. He was one of the best known newspaper men of Western New York and was also author of historical works of value. His "History of Livingston County" is a most valuable work and his history of "General Sullivan's Campaign in Western New York" is a most intersting presentation of that wonderful campaign recognized as accurate in all its detail. He wrote all his articles with the greatest care and pains and was a most zealous, industrious worker for his employer's interest. While he ever made the paper's interest paramount, he was loyal to the reporters under his control and held the unvarying friendship and respect of the entire staff. Many men won their reportorial reputation under Colonel Norton and to them his passing was a matter of genuine personal regret. They admired his upright, manly character, appreciated his editorial ability and knew that fair treatment would always be accorded them. Years have passed since he laid down his pen, but his name is interwoven with many of the best traditions of the "Democrat and Chronicle," and his memory is yet lovingly cherished by those who were privileged to work under the unassuming man whom they called "Chief."

A. Tiffany Norton was born at Mount Morris, Livingston county, New York, September 5, 1844, died at his home No. 74 Manhattan street, Rochester, New York, October 11, 1901. Not long after his birth his parents moved to Geneseo, New York, where his father, James T. Norton, a pioneer newspaper publisher of Livingston county, founded and edited



James A. Roberts

the "Livingston Republican," he also at one time being county treasurer. After the death of his father, the son succeeded him as editor and publisher of the "Republican," but later sold the paper and became special correspondent for Cincinnati papers. About 1870 he moved to Lima, New York, there purchasing the "Lima Recorder," a paper he edited and published for nearly twenty years. Those were years of great development for Mr. Norton and he became widely known in newspaperdom as a conscientious, able, fearless editorial writer. While in Lima he wrote his history of the Sullivan campaign previously referred to. That was not his first historical work, he having previously, while a resident of Geneseo, written a history of Livingston county, a work which was begun by Lockwood L. Doty, of Geneseo. In 1890 Colonel Norton sold the "Lima Recorder" which he had owned and published for about twenty years, and for a full year gave himself a much needed rest. In 1891 he located in Rochester, where for a time he was engaged in the printing business. In 1894 he became a member of the reportorial staff of the "Democrat and Chronicle" as court reporter, soon afterward becoming assistant telegraph editor, later city editor. In 1897 he became editor-in-chief, a position he most capably filled until his lifework ended, when he was called to the just man's reward.

While most unassuming in manner, Colonel Norton was a man of determined character and great firmness where a principle was involved. He was eminently fairminded and in his editorial work never allowed himself to deviate from a most careful and just presentation of his argument or comment. He was respected by all who knew him and he made the editorial department of his paper a forum for full, free and high-minded discussion of live issues. In early manhood he became a member of the Presbyterian church. At Lima he was superintendent of the Sunday school for several years and a pillar of strength to the church, his pastor feeling sure of his willing aid in every form of church work. In Rochester he was an attendant at St. Peter's Church, was faithful in every sense, was a Christian and a gentleman. In his social relations he was most kindly and cordial, delighting in the society of his friends, but was happiest and at his best in his own home circle. He is buried in Temple Hill Cemetery in Geneseo, New York, the village in which he spent his childhood and early manhood.

Mr. Norton married, January 26, 1871, Matilda E., daughter of V. P. Whitbeck, who survives him with her only son, Herbert E. Norton, a grocer in business at No. 200 Saratoga avenue, Rochester.

ROBSON, James Adam,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Standing well over six feet in height, and well proportioned, Judge Robson was as commanding in his personal appearance as he was lofty in intellect and culture. He was a polished gentleman, a profound thinker, conservative, but not narrow, warmly genial, even charming in his manner, the best beloved and highly respected of Ontario county's famous sons.

Judge Robson was of the third American generation of his family. His father, James Robson, an Englishman, came to this country in 1820. He took up a large tract of land in the center of the town of Gorham, Ontario county, New York, and left three sons to perpetuate his name. These sons, William, James and John, were all large land owners, prosperous farmers and successful business men.

William, the eldest son, inherited the homestead farm originally containing eight hundred acres; James Robson, the second son, owned three hundred and fifty acres in lot nineteen; while John, the third son, owned two hundred and seventy acres in lot twenty-seven. John Robson married Isabella Telfer, and had seven children: James A., the dead jurist whom a State mourns; Jane I.; Anne; Mary, deceased; Nellie, deceased; Phoebe I. and Frances; four of the sisters with their honored brother constituted the home group at "Spring Farm" until the circle was broken by death.

James A. Robson was born in Gorham, Ontario county, New York, January 1, 1851, died at his home, "Spring Farm," Stanley, New York, near Canandaigua, February 1, 1916, son of John and Isabella (Telfer) Robson. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended the district public school; then for a year was a student at Haveling High School, Bath, New York. After another year as student at Canandaigua Academy, he entered Yale University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1873. Choosing the law as his profession he entered Columbia Law School, New York City, there continuing a student until 1876, when he was awarded his diploma and degree of Bachelor of Laws. After graduation he located in Canandaigua, was admitted to the Ontario county bar and began practice. From 1876 until 1903 he continued in practice there, absolutely devoted to his work, winning the highest respect of his brethren and conducting an extensive practice in all State and Federal courts of the district. On October 19, 1903, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York to succeed William H. Adams, deceased. In November, 1904, he was elected for a full term of fourteen years. On January 8, 1907, he was appointed associate justice of the fourth department of the Appellate Division which meets at Rochester, and in January, 1912, was redesignated for the same position. He was a Republican in politics, and a bachelor.

Numerous were the expressions of regret and sorrow which followed the announcement of the eminent jurist's death.

Justice Arthur E. Sutherland said: "The death of Justice Robson is a great loss to the State and a deep bereavement to a host of friends. He had a thoroughly trained and legal mind and the judicial temperament and was absolutely devoted to his work. His brethren of the bench and bar were greatly attached to him. He was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, and we share a common sorrow in his passing from among us."

Justice Nathaniel Foote who sat with Justice Robson on the Appellate Bench was so overcome by the news of the death of his associate with whom his relations were most intimate that he could hardly express himself. "Justice Robson was a tower of strength in the courts of the State" he said. "His death is a personal loss to all who knew him. His was a great mind. His sympathies were broad and his personal charm endeared him to all his friends and associates."

Philetus Chamberlain, speaking from a long acquaintanceship with Justice Robson said: "His was one of the grandest characters I have ever had the privilege of knowing. He had one of the best legal minds and he was the strongest man in equity cases who has ever sat on the bench of this district."

At a meeting of the Rochester Bar Association high tribute was paid Judge Robson, and a memorial adopted. Judge Stephens, county judge, after sketching the life of the dead jurist, said: "He had

the ideal qualities of the judge. Perhaps the most notable of these was the atmosphere of dignified serenity and calm strength which ever pervaded his mind; a mind active and resolute, yet detached from the worries and strain of every day work, which so often overcome weaker men. Master of keen analytic powers, he paid a courteous defence to all opinions honestly held. Absorbed in the human aspects of every litigated dispute, he yet did not allow any theory of social justice to form or modify his judicial opinion on the law as it was. Prepossessions and prejudices were ruthlessly cast aside. From such equipment could proceed only sound, impartial, reasoned judgments. These great qualities gave to his commonwealth a judge who achieved justice in accordance with the forms of law. An enduring monument to his splendid judicial career is found in his opinions published in the reports. As his thinking was clear, direct and virile, so also was the expression of those thoughts. His opinions will live to instruct and inspire future generations of lawyers. We falter in the expression of our appreciation of him in his personal relations to those who came within the charmed circle of his companionship lest, though we speak in impartial phrase, so modest was he, we should offend our sure conviction of what he would have us do at this hour; he would not have us praise nor tarry long where he has fallen, but rather that each in his place should go forward with quickened step toward the realization of better ideals; but yet he would not deny to us the contemplation of those simple virtues that moulded a heroic personality in a frame of heroic proportions. Doing kindly things was his habit; he knew no other way; he was charitable in his thought of others and reticent in blame; reserved, well poised, self controlled, firm in his friendships, unyielding except to the right, hating nothing but hypocrisy, loving all that is true; he was quiet with the quietness of the strong, and gentle with the gentleness of the great. Conscious of our own sense of loss we remember in generous sympathy the keener bereavement of his kindred whose comfort can be assured in the wealth of cherished memories that is theirs."

HOYT, David,

Prominent Financier.

During the long business life of David Hoyt he developed a love for the banking business which amounted almost to a passion and he was known throughout the State as one of the most enthusiastic members of the State Savings Bank Association, and of the Savings Bank Branch of the American Bankers' Association. In his own city he had risen to the front rank among the financiers of Rochester, was dean of the banking fraternity, his active connection extending over a period of half a century. One of the most interesting events of the Rochester business world in 1915 was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the Monroe County Savings Bank, and at the dinner given to Mr. Hoyt a large silver vase was presented him on which was engraved his name, dates of service, also the names of the bank's trustees and officers.

His years, seventy, were spent in his native city and he was a party to the wonderful development of Rochester for half a century. When he entered the employ of the Monroe County Savings Bank, the deposits were $1,523,000. When he laid down the burden half a century later they were $25,000,000. He was one of the founders of the first trust company

in Rochester in 1868 and was equally interested in church, political and social organizations, manifesting intense public spirit and a high order of citizenship. Of genial disposition, he had many warm personal friends and in the business world his name stood for all that was manly, upright and honorable.

The name Hoyt under a variety of spellings such as Hoit, Hoyte, Hoyet, Hayte, Haight or Hite, is found in New England records at an early date. The American founder, Simon Hoit, landed at Salem in 1629, was one of the first settlers of Charlestown and later moved to Dorchester, thence to Scituate, Massachusetts. About 1639 he located at Windsor, Connecticut, where he was granted land in 1640. He seems to have been possessed of a spirit of unrest, for notwithstanding his already frequent changes of residence he moved to Fairfield, Connecticut, and was granted land there in 1649, later settling at Stamford, Connecticut, where he died according to Stamford records, September 1, 1657. He had six sons and three daughters by his two wives, they seemingly inheriting their father's restless, adventurous spirit, and twenty years after their father's death there was not a Hoyt living in any of the towns named except Stamford. The branch to which David Hoyt belongs located in Danbury, Connecticut, and his grandfather and his father David Hoyt were both born there. David Hoyt, Sr., early in life came to Rochester with his father who was one of the pioneer business men, successfully conducting a cooperage plant. David Hoyt was prominently engaged in business as a stationer. He married Mary M. Bullen.

David Hoyt, son of David and Mary M. (Bullen) Hoyt, was born in Rochester, February 18, 1846, died in his native city at his home, No. 493 University avenue, February 16, 1916, lacking but two days of completing his seventieth year. Although his father was head of a large and prosperous stationery business, that line of activity did not appeal to the son, and after completing his public school course of study he entered the employ of Ward & Brother, private bankers on State street, with whom he remained about five years. He was fifteen years of age when he first engaged with Ward & Brother, and from that time until his death, fifty-five years later, he was continuously engaged in banking in Rochester. With the exception of the five years noted, those years were spent in the service of the Monroe County Savings Bank, an institution he helped to develop from a stripling to a giant. In 1865, being then twenty years of age, he first entered the employ of that bank, beginning as head bookkeeper. He continued in trusted confidential, clerical capacity for eighteen years, then became an official of the bank by election in 1883 to the office of secretary-treasurer, a position of responsibility he held for thirty-two years. He gave to the Monroe County Savings Bank all of his energy and business ability, confining himself to that institution and its interests, the only exception being in 1868 when he aided in the organization of Rochester's first trust company and became a member of its first board of directors. That institution was originally called the Rochester Safe Deposit Company, and for twenty years occupied quarters in the Monroe County Savings Bank but in 1888 changed its title to the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company, moving then to its own building at Main, West and Exchange streets.

Mr. Hoyt's hobby or ruling passion, however, was for savings banks and everywhere he preached their value. He was one of the most active members of the New York Savings Banks Association, and as a member of the executive council

of the American Bankers' Association, was particularly devoted to the savings banks branch. He was widely known throughout the State for his insistent championship of the savings banks' principle and was an authority, frequently consulted on their organization and management. The years brought him valuable experience, wisdom and ripened judgment, while the reputation he held from youth for uprightness but grew in strength, no blot marring his record as a financier.

A Democrat in politics and interested in public affairs, National, State and local, Mr. Hoyt took no part in party affairs except in an advisory capacity, nor did he ever accept public office. He was a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church from its organization and for many years served as vestryman. Social, genial and public-spirited, he entered heartily into the social and philanthropic organizations of his city; was a governor of the Homoeopathic Hospital and the well-known clubs, Rochester, Genesee Valley, Rochester Country and Rochester Athletic, claimed him as an active and interested member. Mr. Hoyt continued in good health until a short time previous to his death, which occurred on February 16, 1916.

Mr. Hoyt married, in 1868, Elizabeth R., daughter of Martin B. and Susan (Watts) Breck, her parents also early settlers in Rochester. Mrs. Hoyt survives her husband with two sons: Martin B., member of the firm of C. P. Ford & Company, shoe manufacturers, and Burr C.

KNOX, Seymour Horace,

Representative Business Man.

Seymour Horace Knox, who was regarded as one of the nation's captains of industry, and who originated the Five and Ten Cent Store, died at his home, No. 1045 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, New York, May 16, 1915. He was descended from William Knox, who, according to the history of Blandford, Massachusetts, came to that town from Belfast, Ireland, in 1737. There was a large settlement of Scotch-Irish in this town. John Knox, son of William Knox, was born about 1730, and probably came with his father to Blandford, where he lived, evidently following farming, as did his father. Captain James Knox, son of John Knox, was born as early as 1750, and was a private in Captain John Ferguson's company, Colonel Timothy Danielson's regiment, from Blandford, from April 20, 1775, to August, and later in the year. He was sergeant in 1777, from Blandford, in Captain Aaron Coe's company, Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy Robinson's regiment. Oliver and John, sons of Adam Knox, were also soldiers from Blandford. Afterward, James Knox was known as captain, and doubtless held a commission in the militia as captain. In 1790 he appears to be a resident of Hillside, Massachusetts, according to the first Federal census, but he must have removed soon to Broome county, New York, as the history states that he came there in 1786, or a little later. The same authority states that he was an officer in the Revolution, and we have given his record as sergeant. He is said to have been one of Washington's lifeguards. James Knox, son of Captain James Knox, was born September 25, 1788, and died February 10, 1865, at Russell, New York, where he followed farming most of his active life. He held the rank of captain. His son, James Horace Knox, was born November 21, 1824, at Russell, New York, where he died March 12, 1894. He was a farmer all his active life, and with his family was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He

married, February 6, 1855, Jane E. McBrier, born February 19, 1837, died January 27, 1891, daughter of Henry McBrier.

Seymour Horace Knox, son of James Horace and Jane E. (McBrier) Knox, was born April 11, 1861, in the village of Russell, St. Lawrence county, New York. He received his early education in the district school. At the age of fifteen he taught a country school, though he himself never attended a high school. When seventeen years old Mr. Knox went to Hart, Michigan, where he found employment as a clerk. After working there two or three years he moved to Reading, Pennsylvania, in which place the first five and ten cent store was started. Mr. Knox's cousin, F. W. Woolworth, went into partnership with him. The store was a success from the start, and it was the beginning of the chain of more than eight hundred five and ten cent stores, now under the management of F. W. Woolworth & Company, of which Mr. Knox was vice-president. Messrs. Knox and Woolworth conducted the store for a year, at the end of that time selling it to a local man. They went to Newark, New Jersey, and opened another store of the same nature. This store also was sold out, and Mr. Knox and his cousin went to Erie, Pennsylvania, where they continued in business for several years. The store there was conducted by Woolworth & Knox. After buying out his cousin's interest Mr. Knox left the place in charge of a subordinate and came to Buffalo. At that time he was twenty-nine years of age, and he opened his first store in this city in the Old Palace Arcade, in Lafayette Square, in the early '80's. While he was getting his business under way here, he met Grace Millard, of Detroit, Michigan, whom he later married.

The Buffalo store was opened and Mr. Knox laid the foundation for the syndicate of five and ten cent stores that were to be opened in different parts of the country. The S. H. Knox & Company syndicate was formed, and this grew until it had control of about one hundred stores. In 1912 there was a merger of the F. W. Woolworth Company, S. H. Knox & Company, F. M. Kirby & Company, E. P. Charlton & Company, C. S. Woolworth and W. H. Moore. The new corporation was styled the F. W. Woolworth Company, was capitalized at $65,000,000, and Mr. Knox, in addition to having a heavy interest, was made vice-president. He continued in that position until the time of his death. His wonderful genius for organization contributed in no small measure to the success of the great combination, which controlled about eight hundred stores. That he and the other officers were wide awake to all opportunities is indicated by the fact that in the last two years since the time of the merger fifty new stores were opened in England. These were conducted by a separate company, but were under the management of the F. W. Woolworth Company. Mr. Knox also was a member of the executive committee of this company.

The business activities of Mr. Knox were not, however, limited to the five and ten cent stores. For years he had been connected with many of the leading financial and industrial interests of the city. In 1897 Mr. Knox first became identified with the Columbia National Bank, which then was located at the corner of Pearl and Church streets. He was vice-president of this bank until he brought about the merger of the Marine National and Columbia National banks, the business being combined under the name of the Marine National Bank. At the time of the union he was president of the new bank, but resigned that place and continued as chairman of the board of directors. He was active in the formation of

the Bankers' Trust Company, occupying the office of vice-president, and he also was interested in the Central National Bank. Among the large industries which he helped to manage as director are the following: Rogers-Brown Iron Company, Jacob Dold Packing Company, Mississippi Central Railroad, United States Lumber Company, Great Southern Lumber Company, the Clawsen & Wilson Company, and the Henz-Kelley Company.

Mr. Knox was a liberal patron of art and music. Numerous valuable paintings were presented to the Albright Art Gallery by him, and for a time he was a director of the Philharmonic Society. His private collection of paintings in his home was one of the finest in the city. Mr. Knox always had a fondness for the farm, and this liking manifested itself when he devoted much time to breeding horses, and to the development of what is now the Ideal Stock Farm at East Aurora. On this farm of about five hundred acres Mr. Knox built a beautiful house and spent his summers there. He had large racing stables and raised some fast horses.

For more than twenty-five years Mr. Knox was identified with almost every interest which had to do with the development of Buffalo. His sagacity and judgment were keenly valued, and for a long time no enterprise of importance was launched before he was consulted. In all his business activity he always maintained an enviable reputation for fairness and integrity. He always remembered his boyhood days, and in memory of them several years ago he endowed a school building at Russell. He went back and laid the cornerstone of the building. Mr. Knox was a thirty-second degree Mason, and held membership in Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar; Ancient Landmarks Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Buffalo Club; the Country Club; the Town and Country Club of Lockport; the Elma Country Club, and the Hardware Country Club of New York. He was an independent Democrat, and a trustee of the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, but not a member.

Mr. Knox married, June 11, 1890, Grace, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Avery) Millard, of Detroit, Michigan, and had children: Gracis Millard, born March 7, 1893, died July 30, 1895; Dorothy Virginia; Seymour Horace, born September 1, 1898; Marjorie.

In November, 1915, Mr. Knox went South for his health, but this not proving beneficial he resorted to the more bracing climate of Atlantic City, New Jersey. He did not receive the benefit he expected, and returned home on the advice of his physician, his condition at the time of departure being serious. On his return home he was able to sit up, though only members of his family and close friends were permitted to converse with him. On Saturday night, May 15, 1915, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Knox lost consciousness, and failed gradually until the end came. His body was interred in Forest Lawn Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. S. V. V. Holmes, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, officiated. Mr. Knox was survived by his wife, a son and two daughters.

SHUART, William Dean,

Lawyer and Jurist.

By birth and residence Judge Shuart was a lifelong citizen of Monroe county, New York. No man was more widely known and every acquaintance was a friend. He was surrogate of Monroe county, 1868-84, and of polished courtesy, winsome manner, sympathetic, yet strong, he so realized the ideal surrogate that his administration of that office became the model and the emulation of his successors.

As a lawyer he keenly appreciated the relation of trust which should exist between attorney and client and served with an eye single to the rights and interests of those who were so fortunate as to secure his professional services. A faithful counsellor, a loyal soldier and a just judge, he filled every station and discharged every duty, rounding out more than half a century of usefulness and service. Viewing his character and his life in its completeness, his work in its variety, his relations with his fellow-men in their complexity the verdict "well done good and faithful servant" must be rendered. The world was better for his life and the influence of that life did not end with his death.

William Dean Shuart was born August 11, 1827, at Mendon, Monroe county, New York, and he died in Rochester, April 22, 1900, death coming very suddenly without previous illness. He was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, an institution of high merit conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. He decided upon the profession of law and began study under the direction of his uncle, Denton G. Shuart, an eminent member of the Monroe county bar, surrogate of the county, 1852-56. He also studied under the preceptorship of Smith & Cornwall, lawyers of Lyons, New York, and in May, 1850, was admitted to the Monroe county bar. He at once began practice in Rochester and in course of time took rank among the foremost men of the Rochester bar. He practiced without interruption until 1862; then enlisted in the Union army and until the close of the war in 1865 he served as paymaster with the rank of major.

After the war ended he returned to Rochester, resumed law practice until November, 1867, when he was elected surrogate of Monroe county, having previously served a term as city attorney of Rochester. He was twice reëlected surrogate, serving continuously in that important and responsible office for sixteen years, 1868-84. His learning and ability richly qualified him for the office he held, but it was as well his kindliness of heart, courteous bearing and sympathy which imparted to his court that atmosphere of serenity so grateful to the widows and orphans whose rights were there preserved and safeguarded. He retired from the office with the highest respect of the attorneys who had appeared as counsel before his court and with the best wishes of every person whose interests had been the subject of that court's concern. He was absolutely just and impartial, his sole desire being to carry out in a legal way the provision of all wills and where the law was charged with the distribution to see that every form was complied with, the rights of minors and widows fully sustained, and no one wittingly wronged.

On his retirement from the surrogate's office Judge Shuart formed a partnership with William A. Sutherland, and together they practiced in Rochester until death dissolved the connection. Many young men studied under Judge Shuart, among them Arthur E. Sutherland, who also became a partner, continuing until appointed county judge in 1896. As a lawyer Judge Shuart was learned and highly capable, a safe counsellor, a careful and conscientious adviser. He was honorable in the extreme in all his relations with his clients, and in the management of their interests was most scrupulous and exact. His private character was without stain or flaw, his entire life uplifting and ennobling and an inspiration to his friends. His domestic life was most happy and in his home his many virtues shone the brightest. He was one of the manliest of men, yet possessed of the courtesy, gentleness and consideration of a woman, and was the friend of all who were weak or

in need of a helping hand. He was especially interested in young men and constantly aided them to success.

He was an honored member of the Masonic order, belonging to Frank H. Lawrence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Ionic Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar, and in Scottish Rite Masonry held the thirty-second degree; affiliated with Rochester Consistory. He ever retained a lively interest in his army comrades and until his death was a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic.

Judge Shuart married, September 22, 1852, Hannah S., daughter of Peter and Mary (Ross) Shoecroft, of New York.

Mrs. Shuart survives her husband, residing at No. 360 East avenue, Rochester. Two daughters were born to Judge and Mrs. Shuart: Stella, who resides with her mother, and Gertrude, wife of William N. Tubbs, of Syracuse, New York.

A striking evidence of the great respect and esteem in which Judge Shuart was held by the Monroe county bar was seen by the large gathering held in the trial term room of the court house on April 23, 1900, for the purpose of taking action on his death. Justice John M. Davy, of the Supreme Court (now also deceased), was chairman of the meeting. Judge Davy appointed a committee to prepare a suitable memorial, the committee consisting of George A. Benton, W. F. Coggswell, Charles A. Baker, S. D. Bentley, H. M. Hill and C. M. Williams. When the memorial was presented and adopted Judge Benton was appointed to present it to the appellate division and the trial and equity terms of the Supreme Court, and Judge Sutherland was named to present it to the Surrogate Court. Addresses of eulogy were delivered by John Van Vorhis, George Raines, P. B. Hatch and O. H. Stevens, after which Judge Davy appointed John Van Vorhis, J. A. Addington, P. B. Hulett, F. B. Fanner, Charles B. King, H. W. Morris, H. W. Conklin, Nathaniel Foote and Adelbert Cronise to represent the bar at the funeral of their departed comrade and friend.

GARDINER, Richard,

City and County Official.

Although a comparatively young man Mr. Gardiner had been so very active in public life that the achievement of seemingly a longer life was apparent. Death came to him suddenly at the ball park while watching a game between Rochester and Newark teams. Could he have ordered the manner of his going out, one cannot but believe he would have so ordered it, for he was so active, so energetic and so full of life, vigor and useful planning, that a period of helpless inaction would have been a sore trial. He was a native son of Rochester and there engaged in business, but it was as city and county official that he was widely and favorably known.

Richard Gardiner was born in the ninth ward of the city of Rochester, November 6, 1867, died May 10, 1910. He was educated in public and parochial schools, displaying even in early life promise of future usefulness. He conducted a clothing store on State street until shortly before his death and was successful as a business man. At the age of twenty-five years he made his entrance into public official life, his first office that of school commissioner, to which he was elected in 1892, serving from the second ward. Later he resigned from the board to accept appointment as overseer of the poor, an office he held most creditably for six years. During his term of office there was much distress in the city, caused by the panic of 1893, and in alleviating this distress Mr. Gardiner displayed his promptness and ability to deal with an

emergency. He established a city stone-yard and there gave employment to hundreds of men in need of work. He was also instrumental in bringing about a reform in the manner of transporting the injured to the hospitals, abolishing the system of taking them in police patrol wagons and establishing the present ambulance system. When elected to represent Rochester in the New York House of Assembly Mr. Gardiner proved a most valuable member. He served on important committees and was very helpful in securing appropriations for much needed improvements. One hundred thousand dollars was obtained for school purposes, a new West avenue lift bridge for which five thousand dollars was appropriated by the Armstrong bill and other improvements for Rochester were secured with his aid. On April 8, 1902, he was appointed county purchasing agent, the new law creating that office having gone into effect a few days prior to his appointment. He filled the office most acceptably until the next county election, then was chosen by ballot to fill the same office. He continued in that office until his death, each succeeding reëlection showing increased pluralities. He possessed rare executive ability and in no office he ever held was he found wanting. Patience, uprightness, clear, farsighted vision distinguished him and marked him a superior man. His associates of the Board of Supervisors expressed their regret at his death by official action and attended his funeral in a body. His fellow members of the Second Ward Republican Committee also adopted resolutions of respect. He was a member of the Rochester Club, the Country Club, the Rochester Whist Club, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus and Cathedral Church (Catholic).

Mr. Gardiner married Edith Scoles, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thomas) Scoles, of Rochester. Mrs. Gardiner survives him with a daughter, Edith Elizabeth.

ELWOOD, Frank Worcester,

Lawyer, Banker.

Frank Worcester Elwood was born i Rochester, New York, April 4, 1850, th son of Isaac R. and Anna Elizabet (Gold) Elwood. His father was prom nent both in business and politics, cle of the State Senate from 1843 to 18 inclusive and accumulated a handsom estate.

Frank Worcester Elwood obtained h preliminary education in the schools his native city and in 1869 he entere Hobart College, remaining there about year, where he joined the Sigma Phi fr ternity to which he was always devoted attached, did much to advance its inte ests and was greatly beloved by its mer bership. He subsequently matriculated Harvard University, where his associ tions were of the most desirable and fined character, being affiliated with t Hasty Pudding Club, A. D. Club, Del Kappa Epsilon (honorary) "Der Verei and the Glee Club. He was gradua Bachelor of Arts with the class of 18 After graduation he attended the Ha vard Law School until May 1, 1876, wh he was obliged to intermit his studies b cause of a serious accident. He resum them in the fall, joining the second ye class at the law department of Columb University, attaining his Bachelor of La degree in May, 1877. He continued preparation for the profession in the of of the Hon. George F. Danforth Rochester, and in June, 1878, was adm ted to the bar of New York State. T care of his estate and other business m ters obviated from engaging actively

the practice of the law, and from September, 1881, until July, 1883, he was in partnership with A. S. Hodges, of New York City, in banking and stock brokerage in Rochester, under the firm name of F. W. Elwood & Company, and continued in the same business in partnership with T. L. Scovill, under the same firm name for about a year and a half. He was also a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the National Petroleum and Mining Exchange of New York. He bestowed much of his time, energies and loving thought to the erection and supervision of the Elwood Memorial Building, which stands at and notably adorns the famous "Four Corners," a splendid specimen of architecture, at once a testimony to his business sagacity and artistic taste and a monument of his filial affection.

Never seeking or even desiring political preferment he was ever ready to give a helping hand to all associations for the welfare of the community and the promotion of good government. Thus he served as vice-president of the Rochester Historical Society, was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, member of the Board of Park Commissions, the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal Reform League and the Forestry Association. He was also president of the Rochester Club, a member of the Genesee Valley Club and of the University Club of New York City. He was the founder of the Men's Club of St. Paul's Church. He attended French School, near Paris, for two years, and was a linquist of note, a great scholar. Of fascinating address and gracious hospitality he was an ornament of social and of scholarly inclination at home and in intellectual circles. He was an honorable, high-minded gentleman, whose memory is precious in many hearts.

He married, April 4, 1885, at Rochester, Frederica (Pumpelly) Raymond, who survives him, with a daughter, born February 8, 1890. He died June 8, 1899, at his residence in East avenue, still the home of his wife and daughter. By her previous marriage his wife has a daughter, Victoria Raymond, now Mrs. Walter W. Powers.

MAHON, Patrick,

Active Business Man and Churchman.

Although hardly yet in the prime of his splendid manhood at the time of his death, Mr. Mahon had for years been prominent and probably accomplished more active work in the short time allotted him than others in double the years. He was a pillar of support not only to his own church, the Cathedral of Rochester, but to all the other churches and charities in the city and diocese. No matter what the call or how laborious the work pertaining to the numerous charities attached to his beloved church, his support was never found wanting. As a church man he was most devoted, but he was best known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an Irish patriot of the noblest type, and when the history of Ireland's struggle for freedom is written his place therein will not be less than the most illustrious of his time. He was a patriot in the double sense that while he loved the land of his adoption, he still revered the memory of the land which gave him birth.

He was a man of peculiar parts, he had the courage of his convictions and if he considered any action proper no amount of labor and expense prevented him from carrying it out. He had a wonderful faculty for enlisting others in support of his plans, his magnetism and sound common sense inspiring all who came within the radius of his influence. He was the founder, father and one of the most active members of the Monroe County Land League, an organization for which he

labored unceasingly, for on the success of the American Land League he felt the future success of the Irish people depended. As a business man he was just, honorable and correct in all his dealings and of such extraordinary ability that his high qualities were universally recognized. As a citizen he was keenly sensible of his duty and ever ready to assume and perform any service imposed upon him. He was constant and true in his friendships and in his home circle loving, kind and indulgent.

Patrick Mahon, son of John Mahon, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1838, died in Rochester, New York, February 1, 1881. He was brought to the United States in 1842, his parents locating in Newark, New Jersey. The lad was educated in parochial schools. He began business life with a New York City commercial house, but in 1853, through the influence of Mr. Fitz Simmons, he came to Rochester with that gentleman who was then a member of the firm of Owen Gaffney & Company, later Burke, Fitz Simmons, Hone & Company. He began as errand boy, soon was made entry clerk, finally becoming head bookkeeper. He was tried out in many difficult positions and so satisfactorily did he meet every test of his powers that in 1866 he was admitted a partner. He developed a strong business ability and was recognized as a man of high principles, sterling worth and strict integrity. He continued a partner in the dry goods house of Burke, Fitz Simmons, Hone & Company until his death, winning the truest regard of his business associates and attaining enviable prominence in the business world.

Great as were the energies he devoted to his business, he had other important interests. He was a friend to every good work and to the church and her charities, he gave not only of his substance but of his business and executive ability. Prompt, fiery, tireless, patient, painstaking and indomitable, he could endure no failure. What he undertook must succeed, and once enlisted in a cause, whoever failed or flagged, he was reliable. He was devoted to Ireland, her cause was his cause and her friends his friends. He was a prominent member of the Fenian Brotherhood and was treasurer of the fund that equipped the ship "Catalpa" (of which he was part owner) which rescued from penal servitude in Australia six members of the brotherhood who had been in the British army and were under conviction and sentence for treason. He was founder of the Monroe County Land League, a member of the Celtic Club and in constant communication with friends of Ireland at home and abroad. He was a close reader of the Irish press and no significant event or drift of opinion escaped his quick intelligence. Had he devoted his talents and energies in the same degree to American politics, he would have gone high in public life. He was one of the chief organizers of the Catholic Times Publishing Company in Rochester, and at the time of his death was a director and treasurer of that company. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious faith a Roman Catholic, a devoted and prominent member of St. Patrick's Cathedral for many years. He was also a leading member of the Young Men's Catholic Association. He passed from life with mind unclouded, fortified by the strengthening sacraments and ministrations of the church, the tender devotion of his wife and family, the genuine respect of the community, at peace with God and the world.

Patrick Mahon married (first) Mary McQuillan, who died in 1864, leaving a daughter, Mary Evelyn. He married (second) February 14, 1871, Kate C. McRoden, who survives him, daughter of Michael McRoden, who was born in

Monaghan, Ireland, in 1817, died in Rochester in 1844; became one of the best known clothing merchants of the city; he was a man of high character, most scrupulous in his integrity, greatly esteemed by all who knew him. His wife, Julia McRoden, died aged fifty-six years, a woman of lovely disposition, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Patrick Mahon, and Mrs. James Mooney, of Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Mahon were the parents of five children: Patrick Vincent, Corinne L., Arthur J., Julia D. (Mrs. George P. Gilman), Alexander.

CORTHELL, Elmer Lawrence, D. Sc.,

Civil Engineer, Author.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." At the age of twelve Dr. Corthell was librarian at the village library, and at that age had read all of the two hundred volumes in that library, a collection ranging from "Confessions of an Opium Eater" to "Dwight's Theology." At sixteen the walls of his bedroom were plastered with Latin and Greek mottoes, such as "*Improbus Labor Omnia Vincit*" (Persevering Labor Overcomes Everything"), "*Gnothi Sauton*" ("Know Thyself"), who later ranked as one of the great civil engineers of the world.

Bibliography of his own publications reads like the catalogue of a library, and at the time of his decease, May 17, 1916, he was in the full prime of his intellectual and professional strength. After completing a record of most distinguished achievement the opinion of Dr. Corthell as to the value of college training was valuable, as valuable as his opinions, which great corporations, governments and municipalities sought and paid liberally for when contemplating engineering projects of magnitude. He said in his argument for the affirmative: "I say here advisedly, and as a result of experience, that I was enabled to attack and to solve the problems (engineering) solely by this discipline of a classical education at Abington, Exeter and Brown University. There is no opinion about this matter. It is a fact that has appeared plainly at many times of my life. The education outlined has enabled me to do things that I never could have done without it. It has given me power in my professional work during the past forty-seven years (1914)—more than that it has carried me far afield of engineering, and given me world-wide interests along many lines of human activity. What I have said about the real value of a classical education in my own case I can say from personal knowledge about engineers all over the world where my business and my interests have taken me."

In view of the strong position Dr. Corthell took in favor of a classical education, and the importance he gave it as a vital force in his own success, the course of preparatory and college study he pursued is of deep interest. He was born at South Abington (now Whitman), Massachusetts, September 30, 1840, son of James Lawrence and Mary Ellis (Gurney) Corthell, of Scotland, the founder of the family in America. His ancestor on his father's side, six generations ago, was Robert Corthell. His mother's family was French and came to England with William of Normandy. The French name was Gurné—anglicized to Gurney. John Gurney, the noted Quaker, was a member of the family. His father, a man of little school education, craved it for his children, and at the age of three years sent his son, Elmer L., to the village school. At twelve he was librarian of the village library and familiar with the contents of every book it contained. Rollin's "Ancient History," Grote's "History of

Greece," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Hume's "History of England," Cooper's and Irving's works, were part only of his reading at that age, and the contents of those books remained in his memory, although read at so early an age. At sixteen he entered enthusiastically into the study of Latin, Greek and higher mathematics, one of a class of ten boys and girls studying under the village school master, a young man fresh from Bowdoin College.

Early in 1858 he was prepared for entrance to Phillips Exeter Academy as a senior, but disappointed in not receiving $1,000 for his education promised by his grandfather, and his father not having the means to send him, he borrowed $15.00 from him, for which he gave his note, and with a small shoe-mending kit of tools, a little leather, and a flat iron, which his mother gave him, he entered Exeter, where the door of his room was adorned with the announcement, "boots and shoes mended" and "washing done here." He literally "worked" his way through the first year, won a scholarship, and was graduated with honors. In 1859 he entered Brown University, and as at Exeter earned the money to meet expenses, doing the most menial work if honorable. He also found some private pupils to "tutor," yet stood second in his class at the close of his freshman year. During the ensuing vacation he obtained through the kindness of Professor Cilley, of Exeter, the position of "coach" in Latin, Greek and mathematics to the two sons of Governor Anderson, of Ohio, who had been "conditioned" at Harvard, for which service he received a "professional fee" of eighty dollars, a sum which he testifies amounted to more, to him, than later the two thousand gold pesos did when handed him for one month's services as consulting engineer of the Argentine Republic.

Before the close of his sophomore year he enlisted in May, 1861, for "three years or the war" as a private in Battery A, First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery, was at first battle of Rull Run and saw four years and two months of active service, principally with the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, and in North Carolina. He was promoted, corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and in the last year of the war in the Shenondoah valley, captain of Battery D of his own regiment.

Following his return from the army was his return to Brown University, whence he was graduated as Bachelor of Arts, third in his class of 1867, and the following year won the degree of Master of Arts. In 1894 the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him by Brown for distinguished engineering services to the country and for his contributions to engineering literature. His work in the earlier years of his course won him the Phi Beta Kappa key, and his later work the Sigma Xi, and in 1894 his *alma mater* conferred the degree *"Scientae Doctoris pro Meritis."* He applied himself so closely to his studies that before the close of his senior year he was advised that to escape a permanent breakdown he should secure out-of-doors occupation. This necessitated a change in his plans, but he met the situation squarely, abandoned his original intentions, and selected civil engineering, a profession he was prepared for only as every liberally educated boy is prepared for anything. Almost immediately after graduation he was called to Hannibal, Missouri, as assistant on the construction of the railway line, now a part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway system. His work demanded a knowledge of railway and bridge construction which he did not possess, but in place of experience and practice he had a

fund of knowledge stored up and the discipline from his college study which enabled him, with a night's special study, to solve engineering and construction problems submitted to him during the day.

Thus with but the little time devoted to special technical study in the offices of Cushing & DeWitt, civil engineers, Providence, Rhode Island, he was able to satisfactorily fill the position of assistant engineer. His equipment was largely the regular college classical course. It is on this fact that he based his argument in favor of a classical college education no matter what profession is to be followed. In less than a year he was made division engineer of forty-five miles of the Hannibal & Central Missouri railroad and so rapid was his rise that in 1870 he was appointed chief assistant engineer on the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Hannibal.

During the years 1871-1874 he was chief engineer of the Sny Island levee on the Mississippi river in Illinois, and in 1873 chief engineer of the Chicago & Alton railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Missouri, with a draw four hundred and forty-four feet long, the longest draw in the world at that time. He had in the meantime attracted the favorable regard of the great engineer, James B. Eads, and at his request Mr. Corthell, furnished a statement and gave an opinion regarding the proposed jetty construction for improving the South Pass of the Mississippi river. This statement was used before Congress, and when Mr. Eads was awarded the contract he chose Mr. Corthell to take charge of the construction of the now famous jetties at the South Pass mouth of the Mississippi. He was engaged in this work for four years, the results obtained in deepening the pass amply justifying the confidence and faith in the success of the project held by both Mr. Eads and Mr. Corthell. These jetties increased the depth on the South Pass Bar from nine to over thirty feet, and have maintained that depth of channel until the present time. As a result the ocean commerce of New Orleans has vastly increased, as has the importance of the city as a railroad terminus in the development of the "Mississippi Valley Route." One of the interesting and valuable books emanating from Mr. Corthell's pen, "History of the Mississippi Jetties," was published in 1880. But a little over a decade had passed since with some misgivings he accepted his first engineer's position. His reputation had in that time become national and he was rated with the brightest lights of his profession.

In the winter of 1880 he went to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, to make surveys for the ship railway, associated with Mr. Eads. He made a survey of the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos river, on the gulf of Mexico, and an examination of the Pacific coast for a harbor for the ship railway. In 1881-1884 he was chief engineer on the construction of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo, and the New York-Ontario & Western railways and their terminal at New York City, being in charge of the work "in the field." He was in charge at the same time as chief engineer of the extensive surveys on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for the ship railway. From 1885 to 1887 he gave nearly his entire attention to this important project and the inter-oceanic question, studying and writing upon its engineering and commercial features. He addressed the commerce committee of the House of Representatives, United States Congress, which had before it the bill to charter the ship railway. He delivered addresses in several cities of the United States, particularly at Ann Arbor, Michigan, before the American Association for

the Advancement of Science; the Lowell Institute, Boston; the Academy of Science, New York; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; a Commercial Convention at Pensacola, Florida; at the Exposition, New Orleans; and in the Academy of Music, Galveston, Texas. Several of these addresses were printed and widely distributed. He wrote a complete illustrated exposition of the subject, treating fully its historical, engineering, constructive and commercial features. The pamphlet, with others written by him, was sent to every civilized country, and did much to enlighten the world upon the method proposed and the great value to commerce of an inter-ocean route.

In 1887-1888 he was associated in an engineering partnership in New York and Chicago with George S. Morison, engaged in the design and construction of railroads, bridges, harbor works and water works. During this partnership there were constructed: The Cairo bridge over the Ohio river for the Illinois Central railroad, the longest steel bridge in the world; Nebraska City bridge over the Missouri river for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway; the Sioux City bridge over the same river for the Chicago & Northwestern railway; two bridges in Oregon; the railroad bridge over the St. John's river at Jacksonville, Florida, and several other large bridges and viaducts. Mr. Corthell made at that time several expert examinations of railroad properties for bankers in London and New York.

In 1889-1890 he was chief engineer of the construction of the St. Louis Merchants' bridge over the Mississippi river; chief engineer of the improvements at the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas, consisting of jetties built into the gulf of Mexico, increasing the depth of water from five feet to twenty feet. In 1890-1893 he was in charge, as consulting engineer, of important railroad constructions in Chicago for the Illinois Central & Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railways, called the "Independent Entrance" of these roads. This work comprised the construction of a six-track railroad, where only one had existed, and a rearrangement of the tracks at one of the most complicated track situations in the United States, if not in the world.

In 1889 he made examinations, plans and report on the proposed improvement of the harbor of Tampico, Mexico, for the Mexican Central railroad, and had charge of the construction of the jetties as chief engineer during 1890-91-92. They increased the depth from about eight feet, which existed at the mouth of the Pánuco river, over a changeable and dangerous bar, to a wide navigable channel with a least depth of twenty-eight feet. They raised the port of Tampico from one of little importance to be second *entrepot* of Mexico, and reduced freight rates from all United States and European ports to the entire interior of the Mexican Republic. In 1895 Mr. Corthell wrote a descriptive and illustrated paper upon these works for the Institute of Civil Engineers, London, for which he was awarded the Telford premium and the Watt medal. The deep channel was practically produced by the works alone without resort to dredging, except to remove some hard material which had formed around a large number of wrecks sunken into the bar. The channel was maintained without any dredging whatever. In 1890 Mr. Corthell made a thorough personal examination between the Great Lakes and Quebec, Canada, of the question of an enlarged waterway between Chicago, Duluth and other ports of the Great Lakes, and the Atlantic seaboard, and wrote a paper on this subject for the Canadian Society of

Civil Engineers, and the Western Society of Engineers at Chicago. He was president and chief engineer of the Southern Bridge and Railway Company, incorporated in 1889 to build a bridge over the Mississippi river at New Orleans, and completed the plans and specifications for construction.

In 1891 Mr. Corthell visited Europe with several important objects in view. As trustee of the University of Chicago he examined six of the leading universities and technical schools of Europe to obtain information for the university in carrying out its purpose of establishing in connection with it a great school of engineering and architecture. As a member of a committee of the Western Society of Engineers, engaged in solving the difficult railroad problem of Chicago, he examined in Europe thirty-five railroad terminals and complicated situations. He examined twenty-six harbors of Europe to get special information to use in connection with his work at Tampico, Mexico, and elsewhere. He examined nearly all the subways of the world from Budapest to Glasgow.

In 1892, under a contract with the Mexican government, he was engaged with two associates (Messrs. Stanhope and Hampson) on the completion of the National railroad of Tehuantepec, Mexico, which opens up a new and important inter-oceanic route across the Mexican Isthmus. He had charge of the surveys, plans and estimates for the harbors for the route, and made a report upon them to the Mexican government. He was chairman of the executive committee of sixteen engineering societies, which organized an International Engineering Congress, held at Chicago, at the World's Exposition in 1893, and was chairman of the general committee of the Congress. In November, 1895, Mr. Corthell delivered a lecture before the National Geographic Society, at Washington, D. C., on the Tehuantepec Inter-oceanic Route. This lecture was considered by the United States Senate of sufficient value to the general subject of inter-oceanic transit to authorize the printing of about 1,850 copies.

In 1897 Mr. Corthell undertook an extensive tour of Europe to examine a great variety of engineering works—harbors, terminals, railroads, mountain railways, methods of building and maintaining ship canals, methods of dredging, the protection of sandy coasts against encroachments of the sea, ship building, underground rapid transit, and particularly to learn the present methods of engineering education with the view of presenting the subject to President Harper of the University of Chicago. His report on this subject was exhaustive, after examining nearly all the best schools of Great Britain and Continental Europe. This report was published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Many of the results of his various examinations and investigations were published in the Engineering Magazine in New York and London. The most extensive work done by him, however, in the two years' time in Europe was upon the subject of maritime commerce, its past, present and future. In August, 1898, he presented the results of his work to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which held its fiftieth anniversary at Boston, Massachusetts. The object of the paper was to show the development of commerce in the half century past and probable development in the half century to come.

In the spring of 1898 the Secretary of State, Mr. Sherman, commissioned Mr. Corthell as delegate to the seventh International Congress of Navigation held at

Brussels in July of that year. He was elected vice-president of the congress, and placed upon the bureau of the congress to arrange for a permanent organization to be adopted at its next meeting at Paris in 1900. He wrote a report upon the Brussels Congress of two hundred and forty-five printed pages and one hundred and fifteen illustrations, which was printed as a United States Senate document by the suggestion of Secretary John Hay, one thousand copies being bound and distributed by the State Department to all parts of the world.

Mr. Corthell, upon his return to the United States, was engaged as expert on several important works in the United States and Mexico. He was for eleven years engaged as engineer upon the project of the "Boston Cape Cod and New York Ship Canal" across the Isthmus of Cape Cod to shorten the distance between points south and points north of the peninsula, around which now pass annually over 28,000,000 tons of commerce.

In 1899 the Argentine government requested the United States government to recommend an engineer of large experience upon river and harbor works who would undertake to act as its consulting engineer for two years upon the important problems connected with the great rivers and harbors of that country. Mr. Corthell was recommended for this position, the contract for which was signed in New York on March 23, 1900, and on the 26th of the same month he left for Buenos Aires, where for over two years he was engaged in solving problems for commerce, and reporting to the minister of public works. Thirty-six different subjects were referred to him for investigation and report.

He presented to the International Navigation Congress, Paris, 1900, a paper on "The Ports of the World," in which he compiled important information relating to one hundred and thirty-one principal ports and ship canals of the world. The object of this paper, the tables of which were made up after an extended correspondence, was to show the necessity of making deep channels for sea-going vessels and the paper was really supplementary to that upon maritime commerce noted above, presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1898.

In 1902 Mr. Corthell was elected president of the government board of the port of Rosario, Argentine. The propositions and plans from Europe, presented to the government, were examined by the board during two months. It decided upon the plans and made its report to the government. The works were inaugurated by the president of the Republic on October 26, 1902. They cost $12,000,000 gold. Mr. Corthell represented the Argentine government as a delegate to the International Navigation Congress held at Dusseldorf in the summer of 1902. He was also appointed by the United States upon the permanent international commission of Navigation Congresses, which has its domicile in Brussels, and which position he held up to the time of his death. He was commissioned by the United States State Department delegate to the International Navigation Congress, convened at Milan, Italy, September 24, 1905, which he attended and where he presented a paper on the dimensions of vessels and ports of the world, the result of five years of investigations of two hundred and twenty ports from Aberdeen to Yokohoma. During the winter of 1902 and the spring of 1903 Mr. Corthell delivered thirty-six lectures in thirty cities of the United States and Mexico upon "Two Years in Argentine as Consulting Engineer of National Public Works." These

were delivered before universities, commercial bodies, engineering societies, etc., at the request of the Argentine government.

He was appointed in February, 1904, by Governor Odell of New York State upon the advisory board of consulting engineers, to build the barge canals of that State, to cost over $100,000,000, from which he resigned later to give all his time to Brazilian works. During 1904-05 he was engaged in making examinations, plans and estimates for extensive works in Brazil, at Para, in St. Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul, and was engaged in the construction of the Para and Rio Grande works, consulting engineer of the former and chief engineer of the latter. He was engaged as consulting engineer on commercial works in other countries, and in hydraulic works of the United States.

In 1904 he presented a paper to the International Engineering Congress held at St. Louis on "Railroad Terminals, Review of General Practice." In the same year he wrote an illustrated article for the Encyclopedia Americana on "Large Passenger Stations of the World." In 1906 he presented a paper to the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, on "Pressures on Deep Foundations," and to the French Society of Civil Engineers on "Currents in the Navigable Waterways of the World." All four papers were the results of very extended investigations covering several years.

The cost of the works of which Mr. Corthell had responsible charge exceeded $140,000,000. In 1912 he presented a report on the required dimensions of maritime canals to the International Navigation Congress at Philadelphia. In 1915 he presented a paper on the improvement of mouths of rivers, etc., to the second Pan American Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C.

After forty-eight years of exceedingly active and laborious work Mr. Corthell found his chief source of satisfaction in the fact that his works were conducive to the benefit of commerce by sea, river, canal and rail, and he could point with pride to the results which, in a measure, aided in reducing the cost of transportation on land and water, and so have benefited mankind.

Mr. Corthell was a member of the following societies: The American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was president in 1916; the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain; the Royal Society of Arts of Great Britain; membre d'honneur of the French Society of Civil Engineers, and corresponding member of that society; the Mexican Association of Civil Engineers and Architects; honorary member of the Geographical and Statistical Society of Mexico; member of the American Geographical Society; the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.; fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London; the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; the Western Society of Engineers, Chicago; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, vice-president and member of the council; second vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, in 1888, first vice-president in 1893; president of the Western Society of Engineers in 1889; honorary member of the Engineering Society of Portugal, the Institution of Engineers of the River Plate, of the Centro de Navigacion Transatlantica, and Sociedad Cientifica of Argentine, and a life member of the Engineers' Club of Rio de Janeiro; member of the American Railway Engineering Association; American Institute Consulting Engineers, president in 1915, reëlected in 1916; Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; American Highway Association; Pan American Society

of the United States; a founder of the Pan American Chamber of Commerce; chairman (1916) of Section D, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the council; Chamber of Commerce United States of America, and member of committee on merchant marine.

He was a member of several military and patriotic societies: Grand Army of the Republic; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Sons of the American Revolution; the New England Society; Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of academical societies and clubs, including the University Club of New York City, and of honorary college societies—Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

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Dr. Corthell married (first) in July, 1867, Emilie Theodate Davis, who died in 1884, daughter of William S. and Betsey A. (Wood) Davis, of Providence, Rhode Island. They were the parents of a daughter, Alice E., and a son, Howard L. Corthell. He married (second) April 21, 1900, Marie Kuechler, of Bern, Switzerland. Their only child, a daughter, Kathleen Mary, died in 1901.

YATES, Arthur Gould,

Man of Affairs.

One of the most versatile business men the City of Rochester, New York, has ever known was the late Arthur Gould Yates, who left the impress of his individuality so indelibly upon the development of the city and upon the public life and thought of the State, that a history of that section would be incomplete were no mention made of him. But it was not the possession of excellent business qualifications alone that gained him eminence; as a man and a citizen he displayed a personal worth and an excellence of character that not only commanded the respect of those with whom he was associated but won him the warmest personal admiration and the stanchest friendships. Aside from his business affairs he found time for the championship of many progressive measures, recognized the opportunities for reform, advancement and improvement, and labored effectively and earnestly for the general good. With him success was reached through his sterling qualities of mind, and a heart true to every manly principle. He never deviated from what his judgment indicated to be right and honorable between his fellow men and himself, never swerved from the path of duty, and his abilities were such as to gain him distinction in every field of labor to which he directed his energies.

Dr. William Yates, grandfather of Arthur Gould Yates, was born in Sapperton, England, in 1757, and immigrated to Philadelphia in 1792. He was a physician of note in his day, and was one of the first to introduce the practice of vaccination in America. Later he took up his residence in New York State, and there married Hannah Palmer, of Unadilla, New York.

Arthur Yates, eldest son of Dr. William and Hannah (Palmer) Yates, was born in Morris, Otsego county, New York, February 7, 1807. He commenced the practice of law in Tioga county, New York, and while county judge there married Jerusha Washburn.

Arthur Gould Yates, son of Arthur and Jerusha (Washburn) Yates, was born at Factoryville, now East Waverly, New York, December 18, 1843, and died at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, February 9, 1909. He was the recipient of a liberal education, attending various academies in the southern tier, and later came to Rochester. Immediately after attaining his majority he became associated with the Anthracite Coal Association, which is no longer in existence, and subsequently was engaged in this business independently for a number of years. A man of great foresight, Mr. Yates early recognized the possibilities of Charlotte and entertained the idea of making it one of the most important ports on the Great Lakes. He constructed the first of the Genesee docks, generally known as the

Yates Docks, shortly after engaged in the coal business, and the advance he made in the anthracite business had never before been known in that section. In every direction markets were developed and vessels that were carriers of coal shipped by Mr. Yates were practically on every lake. In 1876 the coal firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates was organized, and became one of the most important coal firms in the country, having large docks at Charlotte, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Duluth.

The Rochester and State Line Railroad Company had been in existence for several years with one terminal in Rochester and the other in Salamanca; it was not a road of great importance and there were but few shareholders. Bell, Lewis & Yates, miners and shippers of large quantities of bituminous coal, saw the State Line railroad, as it was popularly termed, taken over by men of great wealth who made of it the Rochester & Pittsburgh, and later by building into Buffalo the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh. They had organized a subsidiary company, the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company. The Bell, Lewis & Yates Coal Mining Company was incorporated as the Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Company. Mr. Yates saw perhaps more clearly than the owners the possibilities in the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, and on April 11, 1889, the company he was interested in purchased a large block of the company's stock. The immediate result was that, on April 24, 1889, eight of the directors of the company retired and seven others were elected. On the same day Arthur Iselin, retired from the presidency of the company, and was succeeded by Arthur Gould Yates, who remained the incumbent of this office until his death. Mr. Yates was elected to the board of directors to represent the firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates, and subsequently, when the other members of the firm wished to withdraw from the railroad business, Mr. Yates purchased their interest in the railway stock and became his own representative in the board.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railway was at first, and when Mr. Yates became associated with it, a single track trunk line between Rochester and Punxsutawney with a branch from Ashford to Buffalo. During Mr. Yates' occupation of the presidency the road was extended to Pittsburgh and the Clearfield branch was built. Foreseeing the demand for bituminous coal that would come with the twentieth century, Mr. Yates, as soon as he became president of the company, planned to enable his road to care for its share of the increased business which would surely come. He secured new coal land and mines were opened by the two mining companies controlled by the railway company, and where there had hitherto been a wilderness, long trains of coal laden cars commenced to appear. Iron properties were developed in the same manner, and the guiding and progressive spirit of Mr. Yates was felt everywhere.

The possibilities of Canada now began to play a part in the calculations of Mr. Yates, and he considered the best means of supplying the growing cities, towns and villages of that country at the least expense. Transportation by water appeared to be the best and cheapest method, and he at once considered the advisability of constructing a ferry boat, running between Charlotte and some suitable point in Canada, and capable of carrying a train of cars loaded with coal. When he advocated the building and operation of such a boat his project was laughed at and derided, but nothing daunted he persisted and the result was the Ontario Car Ferry Company, Limited,

composed of officials from the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and the Grand Trunk railways. The success of the venture more than realized the predictions of Mr. Yates.

Mr. Yates was identified with many lines of business, a director in many companies, and interested in many others in which his name appeared only as a stockholder. He was a director in the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company, the Reynoldsville & Falls Creek Railroad Company, the Silver Lake Railway Company, the American Fruit Product Company, the Duffy-McInnerney Company, the Pittsburgh Gas Coal Company, the General Railway Signal Company, the Ontario Car Ferry Company, Limited; the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company; the Mahoning Investment Company; the Columbia Trust Company of New York; the Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Company. He was a large stockholder in the National Bank of Rochester, the New York & Kentucky Company, and the National Hotel Company.

Mr. Yates was an ardent supporter of the Wilgus plan to have a Rochester station adopted by the New York Central. He became a leader of the supporters of these plans when they were proposed, and practically his final act as a citizen of Rochester was to go as chairman of a sub-committee from the Chamber of Commerce to New York to confer with President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central, and President Horace E. Andrews, of the Rochester Railway Company, relative to the adoption of those plans. Those who were present at this conference say that Mr. Yates talked with greater enthusiasm and pleaded with more earnestness than he had probably done at any time in his life. This conference took place on the Saturday preceding the death of Mr. Yates, and immediately after it, and several times in the course of the day, he was heard to remark that his trip had been an eminently successful one, that it was the greatest day of his life, and that he was as happy as a boy. During the afternoon he took a short nap, then attended the dinner of the Society of the Genesee in the evening. At its conclusion he was chatting with some friends when he complained of feeling ill and at once went to his apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria, which he considered his New York home. Unconsciousness ensued almost immediately, and he never regained consciousness. While his recovery was not expected at any time, he lingered until the following Tuesday afternoon. With him at the last were his wife, his eldest son, his daughter, Mrs. Ward, Miss Daintry Yates, of New York, a cousin, and Dr. Carlton Yates, another cousin. The remains of Mr. Yates were taken to Rochester in his private car, the "Virginia," and were immediately removed to the Yates home at No. 130 South Fitzhugh street. The "Virginia" was attached to the Fast Mail on the New York Central. In the car Mr. Yates had made many trips, usually accompanied by Mrs. Yates, who was Miss Virginia L. Holden, for whom his car was named. When traveling Mr. Yates most enjoyed sitting in the observation end of the car, looking at the country and conversing with his guests. Here, where he had passed many happy hours, the casket was placed for the journey to Rochester. Mr. Yates had been a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and a warden in it for more than thirty years, and it was there that the funeral services, attended by innumerable men eminent in every walk of life, were held; the interment, in the family lot in Mount Hope Cemetery, was private.

Mr. Yates married, December 25, 1866,

Virginia L. Holden, a daughter of Roswell Holden, of Watkins. Of the six children of this union there are now living: Mrs. Levi S. Ward, Frederick W., Harry and Russell P. Mr. Yates had been a trustee of the University of Rochester for some years; and was a member of the Genesee Valley Club of Rochester, the Ellicott Club of Buffalo, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Transportation and Midday clubs of New York.

All the newspapers along the line of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad contained long sketches of the career of Mr. Yates. The "DuBois Daily Express" said in part:

The name of Arthur G. Yates is inseparably connected with the development of the coal business in Central Pennsylvania, and he was one of the first alert minds to grasp the possibilities of the region. He was the last of the trio of capitalists who opened the Rochester mine in Du Bois in 1875, and launched the first gigantic coal operations in this region. In 1890 the firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates bought out all of the smaller mines in the vicinity of Reynoldsville, together with considerable adjoining territory. They also secured other workings at Du Bois and Falls Creek. In all these transactions Mr. Yates was the pusher and planner. He was also the selling agent and sometimes came home from his trips with contracts for half a million tons of coal.

Among the many resolutions by various social, religious and commercial bodies are the following: The special Committee of Fifteen of the Chamber of Commerce which had the work of pushing the plans for the new Central Station, met February 11th, and took action on the death of President Arthur G. Yates, who was a member. The following minutes were adopted:

The members of the Committee of Fifteen recognize in the death of their friend and associate, Arthur Gould Yates, an irreparable loss to the City of Rochester, of which he was so loyal and valuable a citizen. From the organization of the Committee up to the time of his demise, he rendered conspicuous service to promote the movement for which the Committee was formed. Possessed of a truly patriotic and public spirit, he gave freely of his time, experience and counsel for the public good, and his remarkable executive ability in the organization and management of affairs rendered his coöperation of the greatest value in any position to which he was called.

Generous, charitable, sympathetic, he was in both private and public life a man who endeared himself to his associates, winning their affection, commanding their loyal support in every undertaking in which they were engaged. He possessed to a remarkable degree the qualities of courage, foresight, energy and enthusiasm, which won for him a commanding position among his fellow men.

We regard his death not only a public, but a personal loss. We extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their great sorrow, and we desire that this brief minute in affectionate expression of his worth be transmitted to them by the secretary of the Committee.

The vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, of which Arthur G. Yates was senior warden for many years, have adopted a memorial in which a tribute is paid to Mr. Yates, and his long service in the church organization is recounted. It is set forth that in his death the church has suffered a great loss and each member of the vestry a personal bereavement. The memorial was spread upon the minutes and a copy was sent to Mrs. Yates.

WHITBECK, John Fonda Ward,

Physician and Surgeon.

Dean of the medical fraternity of Rochester and one of the leading surgeons of the State of New York, Dr. Whitbeck, whose passing came to his city as a public calamity, was one of the most modest of professional men, and while secure in the knowledge of his own great skill, was slow to recommend a surgical operation, saying: "All operations are dangerous."

For many years his name stood for

leadership of the best type in the medical profession, and his reputation as a surgeon was wide. Following in the footsteps of his father, he began the study of medicine and surgery because he loved them and felt the call of his ability in their direction. He became a most diligent student, showing a fine aptitude for his chosen work, and after receiving his degrees he rose rapidly as a thorough and skillful practitioner. In a little time his reputation had extended until his advice and counsel, as well as his surgical skill, were sought from many sections of the State. In the city he had a clientele which constantly grew and which received his ministrations with confidence and gratitude. He belonged to the old school of practitioners which held rigidly to the ethics of the profession, and he would not tolerate sham of any kind.

As a citizen he was deeply interested in the intellectual and cultural development of Rochester, having a fine appreciation of good literature as well as a keen interest in art. He was also interested in public improvements, especially those that were in any way related to his professional work. At the time of his death he was president of the staff of the General Hospital and president of the board of directors of Iola, having given generously of his time and ability to the work of these institutions, and having labored diligently to make their influence felt for good among all classes of people. And it has been largely owing to his inspiration and untiring labors that they have grown and flourished.

Dr. Whitbeck carried into his practice the fine instincts of a gentleman and a conscientious regard for his responsibility to those under his care. In his home, and within the circle of a large number of personal friends, his relationships were ideal. His life has been one of immense usefulness, and in all his endeavors he bore the stamp of sincerity and truth. He served his day and generation nobly and well.

If the years spent in preparatory study at home and abroad be counted, Dr. Whitbeck had been connected with the medical profession for a half a century, his years of actual practice in the city of Rochester, New York, numbering forty-three, 1873-1916. He was a graduate of the old Rochester High School, class of 1863, and of the University of Rochester, class of "67." For over thirty years his father, Dr. John F. Whitbeck, practiced in Rochester, father and son being contemporaries from 1873 until the death of the senior doctor in December, 1880, at the age of sixty-eight years. Both were graduates of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and it was from the noble life and example of his honored father that Dr. John F. W. Whitbeck gained the inspiration which culminated in his own entrance to the oldest of all professions.

During the forty-three years Dr. Whitbeck had been engaged in practice he gave special attention to surgery and gynecology, although he did not confine himself strictly to those branches until several years had been passed in general practice. For twelve years, 1892-1904, he conducted a private hospital on Park avenue, and under Governor Flower's administration was a member of the State Board of Health. The literature of his profession is enriched by many contributions from his able pen. He was an honored member of many professional societies, and fairly won State reputation as a highly successful surgeon and gynecologist. Even when past the meridian and in the full evening of life he gave little evidence of the years he carried save in the depth of his wisdom and his cool, calm, deliberate manner and the soundness of his judgment. His practice was always large, and his friends were legion.

Dr. John F. Whitbeck, the elder, was born in Herkimer county, New York, but after graduation from Fairfield Medical School and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, located at Lima, Livingston county, New York, where his son, John F. W. Whitbeck, was born. He only practiced at Lima a few years, then located in Rochester, New York, where he conducted a successful practice until his death in 1880, full of years and honors. His wife, Elizabeth (Ward) Whitbeck, was also born in New York State, and was the mother of five children.

Dr. John F. W. Whitbeck, son of Dr. John F. and Elizabeth (Ward) Whitbeck, was born at Lima, New York, November, 1844, his parents soon afterward moving to Rochester. He died at his home, No. 800 East avenue, July 3, 1916. He was educated in the public schools, the University of Rochester and the University of Pennsylvania, gaining his A. B. from the University of Rochester, class of 1867, his M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1870. He then spent three years abroad, studying in the hospitals and universities of Berlin, Vienna, Breslau, Heidelberg and London, pursuing special courses in surgery and gynecology, his instructors being men highly renowned in those special branches of the profession.

In 1873 Dr. Whitbeck returned to Rochester and began the practice of his profession. Father and son were closely associated for the following seven years, then the elder Doctor Whitbeck journeyed to that land "from which no traveler ever returns," leaving his son the inspiration of his valuable life, the benefit of his example and the legacy of an honored name. The "good doctor" steadfastly followed his professional career in the years which followed and turned not aside to engage in other pursuits, nor was he lured by the enticements of political life. He pursued his healing art to the great benefit of a large clientele, and most honorably bore the name transmitted to him through several generations of American ancestors, paternal and maternal. He served for many years and was president of the surgical staff of Rochester City Hospital; in 1893 was appointed a member of the State Board of Health by Governor Roswell P. Flower; established and conducted a private hospital, 1892-1904, freely gave to the service of the poor, without the hope of fee or reward. His life was one of usefulness and blessing, his labor severe, but his reward abundant in the consciousness of duty well performed.

Dr. Whitbeck was a member of the American Association, New York State Medical Society, an ex-president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Monroe County Medical Society, Rochester Academy of Medicine, ex-president and honorary member of the Rochester Pathological Society, and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He contributed many papers to the proceedings of these societies and had for many years been a frequent and valued writer on his specialties for the medical journals. At the time of his death he was president of the board of managers of Iola Sanatorium, an institution which lay very near his heart. Said Dr. Montgomery E. Leary, superintendent of the sanatorium, "Whatever was done at Iola was not the spirit of the Sanatorium, but the spirit of Dr. Whitbeck. I know of no one who can fill his place." Socially inclined but so devoted to his profession as to preclude his taking more than passing interest, he was a member of the Genesee Valley and Rochester Country clubs, and of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Dr. Whitbeck married Fannie A. Van

Husan, of Detroit, Michigan, and had two sons: Dr. Brainerd H., a graduate of Harvard College, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, now practicing his profession in that city; Caleb Van Husan, a graduate of Harvard, a newspaper editor and publisher, died March 2, 1914. Dr. Whitbeck erected a beautiful house on East avenue, Rochester, and there a charming hospitality had ever been dispensed by a most gracious host and hostess, the latter surviving her honored husband.

Dr. Whitbeck sleeps in Mount Hope Cemetery near his eminent father and other members of his family. At the final services there were representatives present from the University of Pennsylvania, the city government, the medical societies, the various institutions he served and from the social organizations to which he had belonged. The pall bearers, active and honorary, were the leading physicians of the city, the active bearers professional brethren who had long known, loved and honored him.

JENNINGS, George E.,

Banker.

At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Jennings in 1853 entered the employ of the old Union Bank of Rochester and from that year until his death in 1884 was closely associated with banking in Rochester, his native city. His irreproachable character and Christian graces secured for him the confidence of the public, and in all he was a plain dependable man with that indefatigable personal magnetism which drew men to him. His high personal qualities which gained him public confidence, the esteem and warm affection of a host of friends were combined with a business ability and sagacity of a high order. Kind-hearted to a fault, he yet demanded the strictest attention to duty from his subordinates, who were devoted to him, in fact one of the elements of his success was his ability to surround himself with assistants and associates who were able, loyal and devoted. As a business man he was one of the foremost of his time, cautious, conservative and careful, yet possessing a will to decide and the courage to venture when opportunity led the way. Until the time of his death he was actively engaged in private banking and was a factor in the successful management of other enterprises. His reputation for integrity and fair mindedness was of the highest and he left a record without a stain.

George E. Jennings was born in Rochester, New York, February 19, 1834, son of Peter W. Jennings, a leather merchant, member of the firm of Jennings & Keeler, of Rochester. George E. Jennings passed his entire life in his native city and his death occurred on April 8, 1884. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York. He began business life at the age of nineteen as clerk in the old Union Bank. He displayed great aptitude for banking and at the time the Union Bank passed out of existence was its cashier, having been successively bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier and cashier. In 1867 the Union Bank went out of business, the charter and such assets as it possessed being purchased by Aaron Erickson and George E. Jennings and they conducted the private banking house of Erickson & Jennings. For a time George E. Mumford was admitted as a partner and the firm was then known as Erickson, Jennings & Mumford. Mr. Mumford retired in 1879. Then the house continued as Erickson & Jennings until the death of the senior partner when Gilman H. Perkins was admitted to the business and it was continued under the name and title of Erickson, Jennings & Com-

Norman B. Ream

pany. Mr. Jennings continued in business for many years, was a director of the Rochester Savings Bank, was interested in other corporations of the city and was uniformly successful in all his undertakings. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and of the Rochester Club, twice serving as president of the club.

Mr. Jennings married, October 14, 1858, Nancy B. Granger, of a prominent Troy, New York, family, who survives her husband, residing at No. 1005 East avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were the parents of two sons: Edward R. Jennings, now engaged in the real estate business with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester, and Emmet H. Jennings, of Avon, New York.

REAM, Norman Bruce,

Man of Affairs.

The preparation of a review of the lives of men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to their country, and especially to certain localities, would be incomplete if mention were not made of the late Norman Bruce Ream, one of America's greatest financiers, and his connection with the great Empire State. Mr. Ream was one of the men who essentially belonged to the active class, wherever his residence might have been located, and few achieved greater results or enjoyed a higher standing. His was a personality that lives in the memory of his friends as that of the highest type of loyal citizen and progressive business man. From the humble beginning of a farmer boy, progressing through the grades of country school teacher to still higher fields of endeavor, becoming finally one of the country's recognized authorities on all matters financial, all by sheer force of intellect and innate busines ability, combined with unusual pluck and perseverance, without which the greatest of talent might remain undeveloped, he attained prominence and its consequent affluence.

Norman Bruce Ream was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1844, a son of Levi and Highly (King) Ream. His family is of historical lineage and in this country dates back to the colonial epoch, in which important period of our country's history his ancestors played an important part, both in business and civic affairs. His paternal great-grandfather, John Ream, fought as a private in the War for Independence of the colonies, and his descendants have shown themselves of no less importance by being identified with the upbuilding and development of the country in the succeeding years. The earliest emigrants of the name were of German extraction, arriving in this country at an early day, and were here engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Ream himself was brought up on a farm, where he acquired the very useful habits of industry and thrift, the discipline and environment being a valuable one to him, as well as to anyone, no matter what their subsequent station in life, for the formative period of one's existence. His early opportunities in the educational line were those of the common school, followed by a course in the Normal Institute. But a scholar, as well as a poet, being "born and not made," he naturally improved those opportunities, and so well that at the age of fourteen years we find him serving in the capacity of teacher, a true evidence that he had succeeded so far beyond his fellows. His particular bent, however, was more in a business line, and with the aid of the photographic branch of business endeavor he was enabled to procure the means for his course in the Normal Institute at Somerset. In spite of the effort it had cost him, and his evident love of

study, his sense of patriotism was stronger, and like the true American that he was he put aside his text books, after a brief attendance at the school, and on September 1, 1861, he enlisted in answer to the call of President Lincoln for troops to suppress the Rebellion, and as his ancestor had fought in the cause of Freedom, he also added his quota of patriotism to make that Freedom universal throughout this land. He assisted in organizing, and became a member of Company H, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as private, although tendered a commission. It seems that no matter what was his endeavor the same spirit of thoroughness was exhibited in all his enterprises, and in military affairs it was recognized by promotion to first lieutenant for gallantry on the battlefield He was wounded at Whitmarsh Island, Georgia, February 24, 1864, and again at Wearbottom Church, Virginia, on June 17, following, this time so badly that he was incapacitated for further military duty and resigned in August, 1864.

Desiring to make his business education more complete, on his return from the war, Mr. Ream attended a commercial college at Pittsburgh, and followed this with a position of clerk in Harnedsville, where he remained until September, 1866. Like so many others he became ambitious to try his fortune in the West, and found his next employment at Princeton, Illinois, where he secured a position as clerk in the general store of C. A. Stoner. His first independent business venture was when, early in 1867, C. H. Mosshart and he purchased Mr. Stoner's interests and continued to run the store under the firm name of Ream & Mosshart until November of that year when the concern was annihilated by fire, along with thirty-five of Princeton's business houses. His next move was considerably farther into the West, for in 1868 he removed to Osceola, Iowa, and engaged in the grain, live stock and farm implement business, which also suffered disaster through the failure of crops. Mr. Ream, having given credit to the farmers, and being unable to realize on his assets, was forced out of business in 1870. Notwithstanding these reverses there was never at any moment a shadow of doubt cast on his integrity or honesty, and this fact at this critical period of his career was of inestimable value. In 1871 he went to Chicago and formed a partnership with Mr. Coffman, under the firm name of Coffman & Ream, and carried on a live stock commission business. Having an extensive acquaintance with stock-raisers, he succeeded in having their consignments made to him and it was not long before he had regained his former position, and to his great honor be it recorded that he applied the first money earned toward settling the indebtedness of $15,000 caused by his failure This he continued to do until he had paid the entire principal and interest, the latter at the unusually generous rate of ten per cent.

From the beginning of his Chicago enterprise Mr. Ream was singularly fortunate, or rather should we say—his honesty and ability met with a deserved reward, and he laid the foundation of his later and more complete success. In 1875 he retired from active participation with the firm of Coffman & Ream, but continued a connection with the company until 1878. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1875, entering with George C. Ball & Company, of which his name was the "Company." In 1877 he withdrew from that firm also, and carried on an independent commission business under the style of N. B. Ream & Company. In 1880 R. W. Clark purchased an interest in his business, but the firm name remained unchanged until 1884, when Mr. Ream withdrew from active business connections.

The firm then became R. W. Clark & Company, with Mr. Ream as special partner, and he was likewise connected with the commission house of H. H. Carr & Company. Upon becoming a member of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ream's very first venture was crowned with success, and marked him as a man of keen perception and excellent judgment. He conducted some of the largest operations on the board, and so successful was his career that he was numbered among the most extensive operators, and ranked financially among the millionaires He served as vice-president of the Call-Board, but his numerous business interests prevented him from accepting other positions of a like nature. In 1883 he assisted in the reorganization of the Western Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, of which he was vice-president until he disposed of his interests. In 1888 Mr. Ream retired from the board and invested his means in various enterprises, the management of which engrossed his attention thereafter. As organizer, stockholder and director he was connected with numerous enterprises which have been great factors in the development of the business of the country.

Later Mr. Ream became a resident of the City of New York and from that time until his death he was identified to a greater or lesser degree in various enterprises connected with the Metropolis, in all of them proving his worth and desirability as a citizen. He was the owner of considerable real estate, which he improved and developed, a proceeding which is not one of personal aggrandizement alone but adds materially to municipal advancement as well. He was not a speculator, but his work was rather that of a constructor and creator, and one of vast industrial force, an operation that proves of great benefit to all classes of a community He was one of the most unassuming of men but withal of mighty force in the realm of industry, a veritable commander-in-chief. In this brief review it would be impossible to do justice to his many and varied accomplishments in the financial and industrial realm, for his career touched the immense field of the business world at so many points that a recital would be wearying, but he touched nothing in any line of endeavor that was not the better for his having been connected with it, and his special field of effort was one of magnitude and importance.

Mr. Ream married, at Madison, New York, February 17, 1876, Caroline T. Putnam, a woman of charming personality and many fine traits of character, greatly beloved by all with whom she was ever thrown in contact. She was a daughter of the late Dr. John Putnam, of Madison, New York, and a descendant of Henry Putnam, a near relative of General Putnam, of Revolutionary War fame. Mr and Mrs. Ream were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Marion B., wife of Redmond D. Stephens, of Chicago; Frances M., wife of John L. Kemmerer, of Short Hills, New Jersey; Norman P. and Robert C., of New York; Edward K., of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Louis M., of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Mr. Ream was prominent in social circles in New York, as he had been in Chicago. He was a member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic and Commercial clubs, and in their day of the Calumet and Washington Park clubs. In New York he belonged to the Metropolitan and Union clubs. He was also affiliated with the time honored Masonic fraternity, was a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Stock Exchange in both cities. Before he took up his residence in New York he was the

advisor and associate of many of the eminent figures in the financial world of the middle west, and here in the Metropolis he was on still greater and closer terms of intimacy with the mighty factors in the realm of finance in that for fifteen years he was a close and personal friend of J. Pierpont Morgan, as well as James J. Hill and Elbert H. Gary. His death came as a loss to countless numbers of friends and acquaintances, and brought a sense of desolation not alone to the immediate family, to whom the loss was of course heaviest, but caused a profound feeling of sorrow to many the world over, removing as it did one of America's most brilliant financiers, and a highly respected citizen, one who was beloved as well as admired for his eminent qualities.

Mr. Ream had a summer home at Thompson, Connecticut, but maintained an office in New York, and made this city his winter residence, although he had varied interests outside the municipality. In business life, to sum up the many excellent qualities he possessed would be well nigh impossible, but suffice it to say he was alert, reliable and sagacious, as well as successful; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, while in private life he was genial, wholesouled, and a delightful host, and, needless to say, a welcome guest. In fact under all circumstances he measured up to the highest standards of manhood, a well rounded character, and a useful and valuable factor in the world's work for advancement and progress. He died in February, 1915, peacefully and honorably, and more, generously had he met and discharged all life's duties, and honored and beloved he passed away, sincerely mourned, but leaving a memory that will long be cherished for the good he had done as well as the great deeds he accomplished.

PHELPS, George Roswell,

Agriculturist.

Energy, self-confidence and a strict adherence to the moral law and those principles of human conduct that play so vital a part in the moulding of society, were the traits which lay at the base of the character of George Roswell Phelps, late of Gloversville, New York, acting as the mainspring of his life, shaping and guiding its whole development. His business success, as must all true success, depended first upon his highly moral character and then upon the special knowledge of his subject, a later and acquired power. In all that he did for himself Mr. Phelps kept the interests of those about him ever in sight and made no step, however conducive to his own advantage it might seem, if in his candid judgment it appeared inimical to theirs. It was in line with this—it should not be called policy, for it was too spontaneous for that —but in line with this instinct that all his relations with his fellows were carried out. He would not allow, for instance, his extremely exacting occupation to interfere with what he considered to be due his family any more than he erred in the opposite direction and allowed domestic ties to interfere with the discharge of his obligations to the outside world. Indeed, the only person whose inclinations and comfort he consistently sacrificed to the rest of the world was himself, for he rose early and retired late to fulfill his engagements with others and minister to their wants. His death at his home in Gloversville, May 19, 1903, was a loss to the entire community. George Roswell Phelps was typical of that fine class of rural manhood which is characteristic of New York State and upon which, as upon a sure foundation, its wealth and prosperity rests. It was for

him and such as he to illustrate so clearly that all might discern that agriculture is not an occupation to be relegated to men without a due share of ambition and enterprise, or even those who are content to remain without pecuniary reward, but that rather is it full of manifold unsuspected opportunities for any bright young man who, with a strong love of nature, withdraws from the more complex urban life and gives up his time and attention to this, the primitive, basic industry. For this life, indeed, certain positive virtues are necessary in order that success shall crown effort and these Mr. Phelps possessed in large measure. But to such as do possess them nature will make a bounteous return, even as it did in his case. It is to the presence of such men, progressive, wide awake and full of enterprise, that communities owe their prosperity.

Mr. Phelps was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, June 2, 1830, a son of Chester and Sally A. (Powell) Phelps, old and highly honored residents of that region. The Phelps family had lived for many years in Fulton county, the first of the name to appear there being Oliver Phelps, the grandfather of George Roswell Phelps, who came to New York State from Hartford county, Connecticut, where he was born sometime after the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled first in Montgomery county and later in Fulton, in both of which he continued to follow the occupation of farming to which he had been bred and trained The original Phelps farm became later the town site of the prosperous community of Johnstown. Chester Phelps, son of Oliver and Abigail (Brown) Phelps, and father of George Roswell Phelps, was born June 15, 1792, and died March 13, 1870. To him descended the farm his father had purchased and which was at that time rapidly increasing in value as the community was developing and it was found to be the most available location for the town. He became a man of considerable substance and added largely to his property, buying a number of farms adjacent or in the near neighborhood of his original possession and carrying on farming operations on a very extensive scale Besides the general farming, he also devoted special attention to fruit raising and dairy farming and was successful in all of these branches, being known as one of the largest agriculturists in the region. As Johnstown continued to grow much of the original property was disposed of, but, nevertheless, a considerable portion of town property remained in the hands of the Phelps family, Phelps street being at one time owned and occupied by thirteen families of the name. Chester Phelps was married to Sally A. Powell, born March 4, 1796, in Johnstown, and died September 11, 1857. To them were born nine children as follows: Charles A., born August 22, 1817, died September 28, 1847; Gilbert, born February 9, 1819, died November 16, 1900, married Anna C. Van Nostrand, of Johnstown, who bore him one daughter, Margaret; Lucius A., born March 20, 1821, died February 16, 1837; Eliza Ann, born February 24, 1823, died October 12, 1908, married Hart A. Massey, of Kingston, Ontario, to whom she bore six children: Charles, George, Chester, Lillian, Walter Hart and Fred Victor; Sylvia Adelia, born February 24, 1825, died November 3, 1901, married Horace W. Porter, of Johnstown, and they had one child, Mervin A.; William Henry, born October 8, 1827, died January 24, 1899, married Louisa Deming, of Perth, New York, by whom he had four children: Charles Edwin, Clara, Albert and Nettie; George Roswell, of whom further; Chester Powell, born December 16, 1832, married Alice Brown, of Johns-

town, by whom he had two children: David and Arthur; Sarah Jane, born July 6, 1835, died April 29, 1890, married Lehman Edwards, of Johnstown, and they had no children.

The early life of George Roswell Phelps was passed in the old Phelps homestead where he was born, in his native town of Johnstown. He received his education in the public schools there, and was brought up in the occupation so long followed by his father until he became an expert farmer. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the old place and in its operation, which he conducted with great success for the remainder of his life. In the year 1899 he purchased a residence in the city of Gloversville, and there made his permanent home, travelling back and forth each day between his dwelling and his farm. Mr. Phelps was particularly interested in the question of fruit culture and made a specialty in that line on his farm, which he rapidly converted into one of the show places of the district. Small fruits and berries were the chief product and these he raised in very large quantities. He was wholly devoted to his work and the greatest success crowned his efforts, and he was regarded as an authority on agricultural matters throughout the neighborhood.

Besides his very successful farming, Mr. Phelps had large business interests in Gloversville and here as elsewhere his affairs prospered. He was always strongly interested in the welfare of the community and gave a great deal of his time and energies to that cause. His political affiliations were with the Prohibition party, and this cause was one of those which made the deepest appeal to him. He was very outspoken in the matter and did much to advance the interests of the party in the city. He was a life-long Methodist and for many years a member of the church of that denomination at Gloversville, holding the office of steward for a considerable period. Mrs. Phelps is a member of the same church and has been connected for many years with the Sabbath school work as well as many other departments of the church activity, being a Sunday school teacher for forty-five years.

Mr. Phelps was married on March 17, 1858, to Josephine Matilda Whitney, born April 18, 1838, a daughter of Asa Hervey and Almira Matilda (Wait) Whitney. To Mr. and Mrs. Phelps were born six children, whose births occurred in Johnstown, as follows: 1. Inez Marian, born July 15, 1859, died June 10, 1887. 2. William Edwin, born November 12, 1860; married (first) December 27, 1882, Emily Ann Banks, by whom he had two children, Jessie Marian and Harry Chester; married (second) April 6, 1898, Jane Munns, by whom he had one child, Raymond Chester. 3. Warren Whitney, born August 23, 1863; married, August 30, 1884, Abbie Lansing, by whom he had one child, Florence Catherine. 4. Emma Belle, born December 28, 1865; married, February 15, 1884, Elmer J. Staley, by whom she has had one child, Harold Phelps. 5. Lillian Almira, born January 11, 1870; married, April 7, 1899, John M. Smith. 6. Alma Leona, born October 26, 1877; married, September, 1910, Clifton Elliot Sanborn, and they have one son, Clifton Elliot.

POTTS, George Cumming,

Man of Affairs.

The prominence men bearing the name Potts have attained in the business world is not confined to one, two or three generations, but from the coming of David Potts from Wales the name has been one of the most familiar ones in Pennsylvania coal and iron annals. There it is forever preserved in the nomenclature of the

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towns of the anthracite region, Pottstown and Pottsville ranking high in commercial importance. While this branch of the family has attained high rank in New York City and State, both George Cumming Potts and his father, George Alexander Henry Potts, were born in New Jersey, as were all preceding generations.

The family name was Pott in ancient times; in 1278 it appears among parliamentary writ: "Robertus atte Potte, of county Surrey," as serving in military duty. At that period it was not infrequently written Potte. Regarding the arms of the Potts family, the earliest record in the Herald's College of Arms granted to one of the name bears date 1583; given to John Potts, an eminent barrister of Lincoln's Inn. It is described: Azure, two bars or, over all a band of the second, that is, on a shield of blue are two bands of gold, making in all five horizontal bands of equal width, with the blue showing at top and bottom, and from upper left to lower right a band of same width of gold. Crest: On a mount vert, an ounce sejant ppr. collared and chained.

(I) The line of descent of the Potts family here to be set forth was instituted by David Potts, who was born about 1670, in Montgomeryshire, Wales. He was a Friend, and settled in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1730. It is thought he came when a youth, the first notice of his residence in America being 7 mo. 24, 1692, when signing as a bondsman for Elizabeth Bennett, as executor of Edmund, her late husband, and his signature may be seen on file in the register's office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. As a Friend he first belonged to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. He purchased in 1695 a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, near Germantown; subsequently selling fifty acres, settling on the balance, and there resided the remainder of his life. The deed for this first purchase in the Potts family reads as follows: "The Commiss'rs by Patent dated 26th 9 mo., 1685, Granted 500 acres to Rob't Longshore, Purchaser in Bristol Township, in the County of Philad'a, joyning in Germantown, Irenia Land, and Will'm Wilkins, of which deed dated 1st 4 mo., 1686, he sold to Samuel Bennett 200 acres, who by Deed dated 2. 4. 1695, sold 150 thereof to David Potts, who sold to Wm. Harman 50 acres now in Possession of Peter Clever." And further: "The said David Potts requests a Warr't of Resurvey on the said 150 acres according to the True bounds of the Tract and to Cutt off 50 a's to said Harman or Clever. Ordered that a Warr't be accordingly granted for the said 50 acres to be cutt off as by agreement made between them and a Patent on the Return if required, they paying the Overplus, if any." In 1716 he had a grant of one hundred acres of land in the Manor of Springfield, for which he was to pay £80. When the Friends established a Meeting in Germantown, he was transferred to it, and under date of October 11, 1711, he bought land there, the sellers being trustees of the Germantown Meeting there, and he was entrusted with important matters relating thereto. He was a man of good standing in the community where he resided for so long a time, and represented Philadelphia county in the Provincial Assembly for 1728-29-30. His death occurred November 16, 1730. He made his will, November 13, 1730, which was probated November 26, 1730, and is on file in the register's office at Philadelphia, in Will Book E, page 142. In it he wrote: "I Give & Bequeath to my son, John, the sum of Twenty Shillings money af'd he having likewise received his por-

tion in my life time w'ch s'd money is to be paid to him in two years after my Decease."

David Potts married Alice Croasdale, who was born 8 mo. 3, 1673, and whose parents came as passengers with William Penn in the ship "Welcome," Robert Greenway, master, in 1682. Although the records of the Meeting are far from perfect, many matters relating to this couple are ascertainable. She was the youngest daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Hathernwaite) Croasdale. They declared their intention of marriage with each other before the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 10 mo. 29, 1693 (December, 1693); passed the Meeting the second time on 11 mo. 26, 1693-94 (January, 1694), and were granted a certificate to marry under the care of Middletown Monthly Meeting in Bucks county. The following is a copy of the entry in the minutes of the latter Meeting: "David Potts and Alice Croasdale have requested to solemnize their marriage within this Meeting, because her relations mostly dwell here, and they belonging to Philadelphia have brought a Certificate from that Monthly Meeting that testifies they have proceeded there orderly, and nothing is found against them, and also requested that they may accomplish their marriage here, which they have granted them; so this Meeting is satisfied and grants their requests." A subsequent record shows that they were married in an orderly manner on 1 mo. 22, 1693. This date, according to the modern system of reckoning, would correspond to March 22, 1694. The following is a copy of the marriage certificate as it is recorded by the Monthly Meeting: "Whereas, David Potts and Alice Croasdale, both of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, having declared their intentions of taking each other in marriage, before several public meetings of the People of God called Quakers, in Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, in America, according to the good order used amongst them, whose proceedings therein, after deliberate consideration thereof, were approved by the said meetings; they appearing clear of all others."

(II) John Potts, son of David and Alice (Croasdale) Potts, was born 8 mo. 8, 1696, and died in September, 1766. He learned the trade of a millwright. When grown up he settled in Upper Dublin township, later on included within the limits of Montgomery county, where he purchased a tract of land from Isaac and John Phipps, about 1748, the deed for which is recorded in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, showing title back to the original grant by William Penn, in 1681; still owned (1900) by his descendants. It is located about two miles east of Fort Washington village. His will, made September 28, 1766, in many respects is quaint and reads in part as follows:

Be it remembered that I, John Potts of the Township of Upper Dublin, in the County of Philad'a and province of Pensilvania, Mill Wright, being now far advanced in Years, but yet of Sound and Disposing Mind and Memory, for which mercy and favour May I ever prais the great author of my being, and at times feeling the Simtoms of Mortality through the Decay of nature, but relying on the merits of my Redeemer, hope for a happy change from this life to that which is to come of Eternal Peace, and rest in Daily Expectation of such a Change. And in as much as God in his Mercy has blessed me with some worldly estate, do think Proper to make this my last will and testament in the manner following, that is to say, first of all I will that all my Just Debts and funeral Expenses be well and truly paid and Discharged.

Item, I will Devise and Bequeath unto my Dear and Loving wife Elizabeth all my Real and Personal Estate whatsoever during her natural life, giving her full Privilege to will or dispose of as much household goods as she shali see proper in her life time to either her Chil-

dren or grand Children and after her decease. I will devise and Bequeath unto my son John the Plantation & Tract of land I now live on containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, be it more or less with all the Buildings and appurtenances thereon or any wise thereunto belonging unto him his heirs and Assigns forever and the remainder of my Personal estate except what is hereafter Excepted he paying the several legacies hereafter mentioned that is to say,—I will and Bequeath unto my son Thomas my Chamber Clock and fifty Pound Lawful money of Pensilvania to be delivered and paid unto him by my Executors hereafter named within one year after my wife's Decease.

John Potts married, in July, 1726, Elizabeth McVaugh (or McVeagh), daughter of Edmond and Alice (Dickinson) McVeagh. She was born in 1699 and died 1 mo. 5, 1791.

(III) Thomas Potts, son of John and Elizabeth (McVeagh) Potts, was born in 1729, died July 29, 1776. He was a millwright, and resided in Moreland township for some time. Walter Moore and his wife, Sarah, on June 22, 1753, conveyed to him, as millwright of the Manor of Moreland, one-half of a certain corn mill and two parcels of land there. Later on he removed to Sussex county, New Jersey, settling in Chelsea Forge, where he possessed much property, became high sheriff of Sussex county in 1772, and a member of Provincial Assembly in 1775 and 1776. Thomas Potts was a member of the Continental Congress which convened in Philadelphia in 1776; he was in all respects a patriot, but being a member of the Society of Friends he refused to sign the Declaration of Independence, not wishing to cooperate in an act that meant war and bloodshed for the colonies. Thomas Potts married, January 16, 1753, Elizabeth Lukens, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Tyson) Lukens, who, when a widow, married Dr. John Rockhill, a widower (born March 22, 1726, died April 7, 1798), whose descendants (by their previous marriages) intermarried.

The Lukens family was one of the most notable of the early Pennsylvania families, and was of Holland descent. Joseph and John Lukens were brothers-in-law of Thomas Potts. The first mentioned was a lifelong resident of the Lukens estate, at Sandy Run, a man of wealth, held in high esteem for many good qualities. The latter was appointed to the responsible position of surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, under the king. Upon the agitation of the momentous question which prepared the way for American independence, he espoused the cause of the patriots and so closely was he identified with the leaders in the Revolutionary movement that it was in one of the apartments of his residence, in Philadelphia, that the Declaration of Independence was drawn up by Thomas Jefferson. His granddaughter, the celebrated beauty, Sally McKean, became the wife of the Marquis D'Yrugo, the first minister from Spain to the United States under the constitution. Elizabeth, the eldest child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lukens) Potts, married Robert Barnhill, and among their children was a daughter Margaret, who married Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, and had a son Theodore Roosevelt, who was the father of Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States.

(IV) Hugh Henry Potts, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lukens) Potts, was born in 1773, and died in 1842. One gains an excellent idea regarding him from a description in a letter written to Thomas Maxwell Potts, the skilled and intelligent genealogist of the Potts family, by the late William John Potts. It reads: "This summer I have renewed my acquaintance with Mr. George H. Potts, of the City of New York. He is, as you are aware, first cousin to my father, and is now seventy-

four years old,— a tall, distinguished and elegant looking man of at least six feet high, not inclined to stoutness, which characterizes two of his sons. Among Mr. George H. Potts' traditions of his father, uncles and grandfather, were several which are confirmed in part by my aunt, (Hannah) Elizabeth Potts and my uncle, Charles Clay Potts, both aged above seventy years. Hugh Potts, as he was commonly called, though his full name was Alexander Hugh, father of the said George, and brother to my grandfather, was a remarkably handsome man. One of the Robesons who had known him in his youth, possibly an old sweetheart of his, said he was the handsomest man she ever knew. The said Mary Robeson died in Philadelphia, aged about seventy years, ten or more years ago. Hugh Potts was six feet one inch high; weighed 220 pounds, and was a most powerful man. On one occasion he lifted with one hand fourteen 56-pound weights to above the knee. He held on his outstretched hand one Ramsay, sheriff of Hunterdon county, in a standing position, he being steadied by a man on each side; took him entirely across the room. He also carried said Ramsay, standing on his (Mr. Potts') knee, the back part of it turned up, across the room. Mrs. Rockhill, sister of Hugh Potts, was also of large frame. She was six feet in height. Thomas Potts, high sheriff of Sussex county, New Jersey, father of Hugh Potts, on one occasion had to arrest Edward Marshall, the hero of the famous Indian walk, who lived on an island in the Delaware, out of his jurisdiction, and was beside no mean adversary. My great-grandfather, Thomas Potts, a large and powerful man, took a boat and crossing over to the island where Marshall lived, bound him hand and foot, and when he landed his prisoner on the Jersey shore, served his warrant on him."

Hugh Henry Potts married Elizabeth Hughes, about the year 1800, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Captain John Hughes, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, who enlisted as a sergeant in the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, January 29, 1776, and served in various capacities to the close of the war. His position of brigade quartermaster during the years 1778 and 1779 brought him in close personal companionship with General George Washington. Hugh Henry Potts also inclined to a military career and near the close of the War of 1812 was appointed to a captaincy in the United States army.

(V) George Alexander Henry Potts, son of Hugh Henry and Elizabeth (Hughes) Potts, was born September 22, 1811, died in New York City, on April 28, 1888. He was born on his father's estate on the Delaware river in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Bereft of his mother by death in 1813, he found a home in Pittstown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in the family of his father's sister, Mrs. Judge Rockhill. In 1829 he removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and at once engaged in mining operations, and from 1834 to 1845 was the most extensive individual coal operator in the region. He erected the first engine for mining coal below the water level ever set up in Pennsylvania; he also built the first boat which was employed to convey coal from the Schuylkill region direct to New York City. In 1853 George A. H. Potts removed to New York City and became the head of the New York branch of the wholesale coal and iron firm of Lewis Audenried & Company. On the death of Mr. Audenried in 1874 this firm was dissolved, Mr. Potts retiring, and the business has since been continued by his sons, Frederic A. Potts and William Rockhill Potts, and still later by his grandson, Frederic A. Potts. George A. H. Potts was one of the origi-

nal incorporators of the National Park Bank, and its president from September, 1879, to the time of his death in 1888. In person he was above the medium height and of striking personal appearance.

On September 19, 1832, he married (first) Emily Dilworth Cumming, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of George M. Cumming, who was born March 15, 1813, and died in 1857. On July 2, 1863, he married (second) Helen Blendina Hard. She was born at Albion, New York, October 17, 1837, and was the daughter of Judge Gideon Hard. George A. H. Potts resided on Madison avenue, New York City, and had a summer home and farm at Somerville, New Jersey.

(VI) George Cumming Potts, eldest son of George Alexander Henry and Emily Dilworth (Cumming) Potts, was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1834, died at his home in Culver Road, Rochester, New York, Sunday, May 7, 1916. George C. Potts, after obtaining a good education, was taught the detail of coal production and mine operation at his father's mines, was engaged in coal mining at Locustdale, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, operating the Potts Colliery, in 1852, but later withdrew to become a member of the stock brokerage firm, R. Ellis & Company, of Philadelphia. He spent many years in business prior to becoming general northern coal salesagent for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, his territory Northern New York and Canada. In 1893 he moved to Rochester as representative of that company and until 1912 was engaged in the duties pertaining to the responsible position he held. In 1912 he retired, the best known coal and iron agent in the northern tier of States. He was a man of strong mind and body, had been connected with coal business almost from boyhood and inherited a capacity for business operation from his distinguished father, who had also guided his first ventures. His acquaintance was widely scattered and he was a well known figure on the Philadelphia and New York Exchanges, he being a member of both. He was bold in his operations, yet always kept within the bounds of his judgment and accurate knowledge. He was rated a wise and honorable man of business, one whose word it was always safe to rely upon.

Mr. Potts was a Democrat in politics, but took little active part in public affairs. In Rochester he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Genesee Valley, the Rochester and the Rochester Whist clubs. His Philadelphia club was the Philadelphia, his New York City club, the Union. Before locating in Rochester, he had been an active member of the Lighthouse Club of Currituck, North Carolina. He was ever fond of sport, and particularly partial to horses and hunting, taking active part in such out-of-doors recreation even after the years warned him to desist. He was in his eighty-second year when he died and until within six months of his last illness could have been considered a man hale and hearty.

Mr. Potts married (first) in 1852, Mary Dallas, daughter of Judge Dallas, who died the same year. He married (second) December 4, 1863, Mary Laurette Eustis, born at Milton, Massachusetts, January 14, 1845, died at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1868, daughter of Alexander Brook and Aurore (Greland) Eustis. He married (third) Nancy (Wheaton) Phillips, who survives him. She is a daughter of David R. and Mary (Galusha) Wheaton, of Western New York, the former named born 1817, a pioneer in that section of the State, and the latter named in Exeter, Otsego county,

New York, 1830. Children all born to Mr. Potts and his second wife, Mary Laurette (Eustis) Potts: Maude Eustis, married at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1890, Augustus C. Paine, Jr., and resides in New York City; George Eustis, born April 15, 1866, married at Marquette, Michigan, September 14, 1898, Sarah White Call, and resides at Short Hills, New Jersey; Hugh Eustis, born October 14, 1867, married Grace Paine, and resides in Willsborough, New York; Laurette Eustis, born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1868, married at Germantown, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1905, L. Frederick Pease, and resides in New York City.

WARD, Henry Augustus,

Scientist, Traveler, Explorer.

There have been great scientists, great travelers, and great explorers, each a specialist, but rare indeed is it to find such a character as Professor Ward, scientist, traveler and explorer, yet in no sense a specialist. His quest was for all that was wonderful in natural science; his field, the world. With all his attainments he was a man of singular modesty and simplicity of character, yet in every seat of scientific learning in his own and other lands his name is honored and will live when the names of more self assertive scientists shall have long been forgotten. The great Museum of Natural Science in Sibley Hall, University of Rochester, a priceless heritage, perhaps best represents his highest work, while Ward's Natural Science Establishment, which he founded in Rochester, is still the Mecca of scientists in search of rare and valuable specimens illustrating the various branches of natural science. His collection of meteorites, known as the Ward-Coonley Collection, is now a part of the Field Museum of Chicago, and is the largest private collection in the world. To it he devoted about nine years of his life. Professor Ward often said, "This collection will be my monument." One of his recent trips was to Teheran, Persia, to secure a piece of the Veramin meteorite owned by the Shah and jealously guarded in his palace. He was successful and a specimen is on exhibition with the collection in New York.

Professor L. P. Gratacap, of the American Museum of Natural History, in his article in the "Popular Science Monthly" entitled "The Largest American Collection of Meteorites," says: "No one in the United States has exhibited greater perseverance or more boundless, almost reckless, enthusiasm in the work of collecting meteorites than Professor Henry A. Ward. His audacity and zeal have gone hand in hand with a very keen scientific sense of the meaning of meteorites and an admirable acquaintance with the literature and the results that have developed in their study. He has himself been an explorer in this field and it would be safe to predict that he would to-day be the first arrival at the scene should a meteorite fall." Professor Carl Klein, State Counselor and Director of the Royal Mineral Collection at Berlin, referred to the Ward-Coonley Collection as "one of the finest and richest meteorite collections in the entire world."

As a traveler in search of the rare and wonderful in nature he established a record unsurpassed, carrying the name and fame of Rochester literally into the far corners of the earth. He was known to all of the older scientists of the world, and for many years the highways of the earth converged at Rochester. He made at least thirty-five trips to Europe, circumnavigated the globe, and visited every continent and almost every country the sun shines upon, as well as all the impor-

tant islands of all the seas. He spoke many languages a famous Frenchman saying, "He is an American who speaks French like a Parisian." His command of German was equally good, and he spoke Spanish fluently.

This knowledge of the languages of the world was not obtained through a desire for linguistic attainment but through necessity, for he literally ransacked the earth in his quest for specimens and often he was the only member of his party who could converse with the natives. He knew South America as well as he did the highways of his native city. His first collecting tour was made in 1854, prior to receiving his degree from Harvard University, and was made at the expense of the elder General Wadsworth, of New York, who sent him to Europe as tutor to his son, Charles Wadsworth, now deceased. The young men traveled all over Continental Europe, then crossed to Egypt, visited Alexandria and Cairo and ascended the Nile to the second cataract, a notable journey in those days. While this journey was undertaken solely for the benefit to be gained through foreign travel it was at this time that Professor Ward collected his first specimens. It was also at General Wadsworth's expense that the "Wadsworth Collection" of rocks, minerals and fossils, donated by General Wadsworth to the Buffalo Natural History Society and yet on exhibition, was made by Professor Ward when a young man.

His next journey of note was made while he was still a student at the School of Mines in Paris, France. This journey carried him to Joppa, Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, and other points of scientific interest in Palestine, Arabia, Nubia, and Egypt; up the Nile to the fifth cataract; across the desert to Abyssinia, Somaliland, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Portugese East Africa, Zululand, Natal, Cape Colony; then one thousand miles northeasterly from Cape Town through the interior to Griqualand, visiting the diamond fields; thence again to Cape Town. He next proceeded up the West Coast to the mouth of the Niger, where he left the ship and ascended the river four hundred miles, that being the record trip into the interior of Africa for an American. On his return to the coast he continued his northward journey, visiting Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegambia, Senegal, and Morocco, returning to Marseilles, the point also of his departure. It was on this journey that he visited the island of Fernando Po, in the Bight of Biafra, off the Cameroons, West Africa, where he was stricken with yellow fever and narrowly escaped death. Professor Ward's travels in South America were very extensive, for he visited every country at least once, and was familiar with trails leading over the Andes. His last trip there was made at the age of sixty-nine years and was completed the year of his death, 1906. He crossed the continent several times from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, explored the Magdalena river for hundreds of miles from its mouth, and traveled for days over tortuous, dangerous mountain trails to Santa Rosa and Bogota. On his last trip, in order to reach home, he crossed the Atlantic from Rio de Janeiro to Senegal, Africa, thence to Lisbon and Bordeaux, there intending to meet Judge Albion W. Tourgee, who had been a student at the University of Rochester while Professor Ward was a member of the faculty and who was then United States Consul at Bordeaux. The morning after his arrival he called at the consulate and was informed that Judge Tourgee had died during the previous night.

Professor Ward visited Australia sev-

eral times, living in gold camps and camping on the border of the great interior desert. His last trip there was at the request of the younger Professor Agassiz, of Harvard University, to obtain a collection of Australian corals, the journey resulting in his securing the largest and finest collection of corals characteristic of a given locality, ever made. The ship chartered for the expedition made the passage inside the Great Barrier Reef that skirts Australia on the east from Torres Strait almost to Brisbane.

In North America he had visited every State and territory within the borders of the United States except Alaska, had crossed British America from the Pacific to Newfoundland, and had traveled thousands of miles in Mexico and Central American States. While traveling in Colombia, South America, in 1905, he was captured by the insurgent General Uribe, but was held prisoner only a short time.

In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant as naturalist to accompany the expedition he was sending to Santo Domingo, the purchase of that island of the West Indies being then contemplated and further information regarding its resources being desired. Professor Ward's duties were especially of a geological and zoological nature. The vessel carrying the expedition was wrecked, but all lives were saved and no material injury was sustained to thwart their mission.

A summary of the countries he explored and searched shows the earth circumnavigated and every country in Europe and every large city visited. In Asia, all countries of the Indian and Pacific littorals, as well as the large islands of those oceans, including Java, Borneo, New Zealand, Tasmania, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Hawaii, and Japan; Africa, coastal and interior; South, Central, and North America; all laid under contribution, for these journeys were not for pleasure but to secure specimens for Ward's Natural Science Establishment in Rochester, to be distributed among museums, college collections, and private collectors. The last eight or nine years of his life were spent in search for meteorites, but prior to that all specimens of value to natural history students were collected. Professor Ward was not a voluminous writer and it was almost impossible to prevail upon him to face an audience. He did, however, publish "Notice of the Megatherium Auveri" and "Descriptions of the Most Celebrated Fossils in the Royal Museums of Europe," and had in preparation at the time of his death a great work on meteorites, upon which he had worked with his secretary at his summer home at Wyoming, New York, for about three years. In his last years he consented to deliver lectures, very few in number, before the Rochester Academy of Science and the Buffalo Society of Natural History. Although Ward's Natural Science Establishment is a commercial enterprise, its business is carried on through an extensive corps of assistants at home and personally trained collectors whom he sent to all points of the world for materials for "Ward's Cabinets." Professor Ward, the founder, during the years of his management subordinated the commercial to the scientific. Hence, while the institution is in no sense a school, many men whose names are high upon the scientific roll of fame received their early practical training under him. Among those going out from under his instruction the more notable are: G. K. Gilbert, of the United States Geological Survey; Edwin E. Howell, the most skilled maker of relief maps in the world, who came to Rochester an untaught country boy; Dr. Wil-

liam T. Hornaday, director of the Bronx Park Zoological Garden, one of the largest in the world; Curator Frank C. Baker, of Chicago, a leading natural scientist; Charles A. Townsend, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the most successful collector of deep sea specimens known; A. B. Baker, assistant superintendent but practical head of the Natural Zoological Garden at Washington; Frederick A. Lucas, curator-in-chief of the museum of Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; George Turner, a native of Rochester, now chief taxidermist of the United States Natural Museum, Washington; Walter C. Barrows, professor of zoology in Michigan Agricultural College; Rufus H. Pettit, professor of entomology in the same institution; and Carl Akley, chief taxidermist of the American Museum of Natural Science, New York City.

The tribute Dr. Hornaday lays at the feet of his master and friend expresses the feelings of all. Dr. Hornaday came to Rochester in 1873 from an Iowa agricultural college. He did such excellent work that in 1874 he was sent to Florida in the interests of the establishment and was so successful that in 1876 he was sent by Professor Ward around the world on a collecting tour, a journey described in "Two Years in the Jungle" by Dr. Hornaday (New York, 1885). The esteem in which he held Professor Ward he thus expressed: "In my estimation he has done more towards the creation and expansion of the scientific museums of the world than any other twenty men I could name. The value of his work as a scientific educator can never be estimated in dollars and cents. He deliberately chose as his sphere of usefulness the gathering and distribution of specimens and collections for the promotion of scientific study. The work of his life has been to place in the hands of scientific students and investigators the objects they could not obtain for themselves."

In his philanthropy Professor Ward was particularly generous to institutions and collectors of small means, frequently adding to their orders useful specimens without charge, reducing his profit to nothing and in some cases not receiving enough even to cover the original cost. Many young men of this country and some in Europe owe their education and opportunities to him, nor was it necessary that they should be scientific students, as he was equally ready to help any ambitious young man to a business education. Money meant nothing to him; his work was everything. The zoological, geological, and mineralogical collection installed by him in the Lewis Brooks Museum of Natural Science at the University of Virginia in Richmond at a cost to Mr. Brooks of eighty-eight thousand dollars netted Professor Ward a profit of but one hundred dollars, and this did not pay for the time he spent in placing the collection in position in the museum.

Professor Ward met death by accident in Buffalo, after escaping the perils of explorer and traveler in wild and unfrequented regions during the greater part of a life of seventy years. He himself planned and placed his tomb in Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, several years prior to his death. It is an immense boulder of crystalline quartz with jasper inclusion brought from the north shore of Lake Superior, the only region in the entire world known to produce such a rock. A niche in the center contains the urn that holds his ashes.

Henry Augustus Ward was born in Rochester, March 9, 1834, died in Buffalo, July 4, 1906, son of Henry M. and Eliza

(Chapin) Ward. He attended Rochester schools for a time, but in early life spent several years on a farm in Wyoming county. He then became a student at Temple Hall Academy, Geneseo, New York, Marshal Oyama, the famous Japanese warrior, being a classmate. He next entered Williams College, where for about a year Charles E. Fitch, of Rochester, was a classmate. It was while a student at Williams that he walked twenty-eight miles to hear Professor Agassiz's lecture and was then introduced to him. This resulted in the abandonment of his college course and his going to Cambridge as Professor Agassiz's assistant. After a number of years of this congenial work which resulted in his lifelong friendship with his great master, he went on the tour with General Wadsworth. This was followed by five years at the Jardin des Plantes, the Sorbonne, and the School of Mines, shorter courses following at Munich in Bavaria, and Freiburg in Saxony. He then threw his books aside and made the African journey previously described. During his travels he studied the zoological and geological features of the country through which he passed, while at the same time he made a vast collection of minerals, geological specimens and fossils. During his student life in Paris he supported himself by the collection of fossils and other geological specimens found in Paris, which he either sold in London or exchanged for scientific material that he could convert into cash. The result of his African journey, that valuable collection now owned by the University of Rochester, was made with the assistance of his uncle, Levi Ward. This collection of mineral rocks and fossils was shipped to the United States and on its arrival he exhibited it in Washington Hall, at the corner of what is now West Main and Washington streets. The collection attracted widespread attention, being the largest and most complete of its kind ever made. It was the center of so much interest that it was purchased by popular subscription for the University of Rochester, where, greatly enlarged, it occupies an important place in Sibley Hall. Shortly after his return from Paris he was elected professor of natural science, filling that chair for five years, 1860 to 1865.

His knowledge of minerals, his experience abroad, and the dearth of mining engineers brought Professor Ward flattering proposals from several mining companies. He accepted one of these, from the Midas Gold Mining Company, of Midasburg, Montana, that company being largely owned by Rochester capitalists. In 1865 he severed his connection with the university and became superintendent of the Midas Company. He procured for his mine the first stamp mill used in treating free milling gold ore ever used in the Rocky Mountains. This mill, which crushed the ore to a fineness allowing the greatest economy in hauling from the mine, was brought from Sacramento, California, over the mountains to Midasburg, through a hostile wilderness, ten months being consumed in the journey. From Midasburg Professor Ward went to Southern California as superintendent of a gold mine owned largely by his friend, Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the reaping machine. After a year there the call of science won him and he returned to Rochester to complete the collection made by himself and owned by the University of Rochester. The serious gaps in that collection, especially in the fossil department, were comparatively easy to fill, there being excellent examples of the large extinct animals to be found in the museums of Europe. To fill these

gaps required the making of accurate moulds to the number of several thousand and to that work he addressed himself. When the moulds were ready to be shipped to Rochester three frame buildings were erected on the campus to receive them and there the casts now to be seen in the museum halls of the University of Rochester and many other similar institutions were made, the work attracting the attention of colleges and universities all over the United States, many requests for duplicates being received. This was the inaugural work of "Ward's Natural Science Establishment," that is one of Rochester's notable enterprises, with a member of the Ward family still its executive head. The establishment grew with the years until every branch of natural science is represented. In its early years Professor Ward was its directing head and until his death was a large stockholder though not actively identified with its management. He ransacked the earth for specimens, as told heretofore, his natural history work under the elder Agassiz, his geological work under D'Aubigny and De Beaumont, his private explorations and travels, all qualifying him for leadership in such an enterprise. His interest in meteorites developed during the last decade of his life and he became as famous in that field as in others longer cultivated. His business in Buffalo on the day of his death was partly to talk over with his friend, Dr. Roswell Park, an expedition which he proposed to lead into Africa, although then in his seventy-second year and not then three months returned from a South American expedition.

Professor Ward's remarkable restorations or facsimiles range in size from a shell to an ichthyosaurus and a mastodon, and are remarkable in the minuteness and exactness of their detail. He formed and installed museums costing many thousands of dollars each for Allegheny College, Cornell, Syracuse, Vanderbilt, Yale and other universities, in all over one hundred institutions throughout the United States.

Professor Ward's scholarly degrees earned through work in the class room were those of Bachelor of Arts, Williams College, 1860, and Master of Arts, University of Rochester, 1862. The University of Rochester conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1896, and Doctor of Science, *Albertus Magnus*, in 1902, and he was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Society of Naturalists.

He married (first) in 1860, Phoebe A. Howell, of York, New York, whom he met while both were students at Geneseo. Alice, their daughter, died in 1901; Charles H., the eldest son, lives in Rochester; while Henry L., is director of the Milwaukee Public Museum. Both sons received their business and technical training in Ward's Natural Science Establishment. On March 18, 1897, Professor Ward married (second) Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley, of Chicago, where they afterwards resided in winter, making their summer home at Wyoming, New York. It was on his way to this country home, associated with his boyhood as well as with his later years, that on July 4, 1906, Professor Ward fell a victim to the reckless driving of an automobile.

DRAPER, Andrew S.,

Lawyer, Educator, Administrator.

Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper was not a genius, nor did he possess great originality, but he was an administrator of remarkable ability. In that respect he has not been equalled by anyone in this coun-

try who has had to do with public education. His mind was always open to suggestions from any source, and he was at all times ready to act upon such suggestions as to him seemed worthy and likely to succeed. He had none of that pride of opinion that is the weakness of small minds. When he decided that a thing should be done, the matter was permanently settled in his mind, and rebuff and temporary failure did not dishearten him. He had the ability to bide his time and seize the favorable moment for action when it arose.

His career shows clearly that men succeed or fail in life not primarily because of the opportunities that they may have had, but because of what they are. Dr. Draper was not what is generally considered an educated man; at least his schooling was somewhat meager. Although he was the successful president of a great university, he was not a college graduate, nor had he ever attended any college, if his course at the Albany Law School be excepted. Why then should he achieve the great success that he did? How did he fit himself for his work? He knew men. He was a masterful man. He saw clearly and clung to his purposes persistently. He prepared himself carefully for every event that he thought was likely to arise. He had not that fear of failure that so often prevents action. Added to these characteristics was what after all is a good training for life. He was born in the country. When a mere boy he began to be self-supporting.

Andrew Sloan Draper was the son of a farmer, Sylvester Bigelow Draper, and of Jane Sloan Draper, was born at Westford, Otsego county, New York, on June 21, 1848, and died at his home in Albany, April 27, 1913. He came from good stock. On his father's side he was descended in a direct line from James Draper, "The Puritan," who settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1646. Through his paternal great-grandmother he was descended Degory Priest, one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims. His mother was Scotch-Irish. Two of his great-grandfathers were officers in the early French wars; one of them was killed in King Philip's War. Two of his ancestors were soldiers in the Revolution.

His first occupation was that of a newsboy at Albany, New York, for which he received two dollars and fifty cents a week. His experience in teaching was meager. He began teaching in a private school in his native county at the age of eighteen, and at the age of twenty was principal of a small village school in the county of Otsego. For three or four years he taught in the Albany Academy and other institutions. He attended the Albany public schools, and graduated from the Albany Academy in 1866, and from the Albany Law School in 1871. He became a member of the law firm of Draper & Chester in 1871. He married Abbie Louise Bryan, of New Britain, Connecticut, May 8, 1872. He was a member of the Albany Board of Education, 1879-81 and 1890-92, and was a member of the Legislature in 1881. He was a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal College, and was made Judge of the United States Court of Alabama Claims.

Dr. Draper was a strong temperance man, and was at one time grand worthy chief templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the State of New York. He was frequently heard on the temperance question from the same platform as Horace Greeley, Neal Dow and John B. Gough. He was for years an active politician, and came to see a side of human nature that is not usually well known to those who are not in politics.

He was for several years the head of the Republican organization in Albany. One might say that this was no preparation for educational work, yet with him it proved to be the best possible preparation—it made him the master of men; it trained him to understand the public; it led him to appreciate the value of organization, without which no great work can be successfully carried on. Because of this training he became an untiring worker, and quick to see danger signals and to prepare to meet opposition.

Dr. Draper was elected State Superintendent of Schools in 1886, serving until 1892, his choice being almost universally opposed by school men on the ground that he was a politician. He was, and he remained one until the day of his death, but partisan politics never entered into the great department over which he presided. After two terms of service as State Superintendent of Public Instruction he was succeeded by a Democrat, but he had cast his lot permanently with educational workers. He was then elected superintendent of schools at Cleveland, Ohio, which office he held from 1892 to 1894. In the latter year he was chosen president of the University of Illinois. In both of these positions he made an enviable record. In 1898 he was elected first superintendent of schools in Greater New York, but declined. When the unification of the school systems of New York took place he was called back to his native State to administer educational affairs, and spent the remainder of his life at this work. He was elected by the Legislature in 1904, and in 1910 was re-elected for life by the Board of Regents. While engaged in educational work Dr. Draper spoke on many educational problems and in many States, and he wrote largely and effectively. Beyond question he was the ablest educational administrator of his time, and probably the ablest our country has produced. He held many official educational offices. He was president of the superintendents' section of the National Educational Association from 1889 to 1891, and presided at these meetings with rare skill and efficiency. He was president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1903-04. In 1898 he was made a member of the Board of United States Indian Commissioners, and was chairman at the time of his death. Dr. Draper loved his State intensely, as he loved his country, and he had the greatest faith in the character and the endurance of both. He was an optimist, and had small patience with a man who was disposed to look upon the dark side of things. He was interested in history, and was a member and a trustee of the New York State Historical Association, and read several papers at its meetings. He was also a member of the State Historical societies of Illinois and of Wisconsin, as well as of the Chicago Historical Society. He loved, respected and honored his State, and felt it was without an equal among the Commonwealths of our Union. In the course of a controversy with Mr. Martin, of Massachusetts, in regard to the matter of primacy in educational work, he made use of this expression: "New York made history, but Massachusetts wrote it."

It is a matter of interest to know that the magnificent educational building stands on the same site as that occupied by the humble boyhood home of Dr. Draper.

Dr. Draper was a speaker with no special graces, yet one who held and influenced his audiences because of his honesty, his earnestness, and his clearness of thought and expression. His educational work may be summarized as follows: He removed the public schools of the State from the influence of partisan politics. He provided uniform examinations for teach-

ers' licenses. He secured the recognition of the fact that the schools were State and not local institutions. He secured the enactment of laws designed to insure the appointment of efficient supervising officers for rural schools. He secured the passage of a law providing for three thousand State scholarships in the approved colleges of the State. It was chiefly through his influence and efforts that the Educational Department is housed in the finest building in the world devoted to that purpose. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Colgate (1889), Columbia (1903), and the University of Illinois (1905). He received an award at the Paris Exposition (1900) for a monograph on the "Organization and Administration of the American School System," and a gold medal and one of two grand prizes given at the St. Louis Exposition (1904) for collaborating two or more exhibits and for unusual services in educational administration.

The life of Dr. Draper should be an inspiration to all boys and young men who have ideals and ambitions. He was a poor boy. He had no special educational opportunities. He had good native ability, but was in no sense a genius. He made his way through persistent hard work. He earned his success. He was not vacillating. He stood for the right as he saw it, let the result be what it might. He detested dishonest, mean, cowardly men, and men who were always yielding to difficulties. On one occasion when talking to a school official who was making excuses for not doing his duty he said: "I have no faith in a man who is always seeing a lion in the way. I pin my faith to the man who, when he meets an obstacle will find a way over it, around it, through it or under it." This was Dr. Draper's own spirit, the spirit that contributed so largely to his success.

The magnificent educational building at Albany will be a lasting monument to Dr. Draper. The State scholarships that he was successful in securing will for all time secure to thousands of boys and girls a college education, and many of these could never have hoped for a liberal education but for these scholarships. Not only will thousands secure these scholarships, but many more thousands will accomplish much more in life than they otherwise would have done, because of these scholarships. They will cause a general uplift in the educational work of the State. In this act alone Dr. Draper has rendered the State he loved so dearly an invaluable service.

SHERMAN WILLIAMS.

CULVER, Oliver,

Pioneer of Brighton.

Coming from the town of Orwell, Vermont, a section rich in historical associations, Oliver Culver made local history in the town of Brighton, now a part of the city of Rochester. John Lusk, the pioneer settler, came to Brighton first in 1787 and then returned to his Massachusetts home, carrying wonderful stories of the resources of the Genesee valley. Through his influence and the favorable reports he took back to New England, several families followed his example when he returned and became a permanent settler in Brighton, among them Oliver Culver, who came in 1791.

He at once secured land and began clearing a farm, he and Solomon Hatch having a saw mill running on Allyn's creek as early as 1806. His farm was just east of Brighton village, and when in 1810 the population of the afterward created town of Brighton had reached two thousand eight hundred, he, in addition to his farm and saw mill, engaged

in business with Judge Tryon and transported many boatloads of goods to the infant settlements in the then "Far West." He operated perhaps the first distillery in the town, having one located near his tavern west of Brighton village, and one north of his residence.

When the Erie canal was completed through the eastern part of the county in 1822, Oliver Culver built and put in the canal at Brighton the first packet boat of that region, and the fourth to operate on the canal anywhere. When the old township of Smallwood was divided on March 25, 1814, and its territory organized into two distinct towns, Brighton and Pittsford, he was elected at the first town meeting held in Brighton in 1814, the first supervisor of the new town, serving two years. He was again elected in 1838, serving three years, and again elected in 1844. He continued his boat building for several years, with two others being the leaders in that industry, and during their earlier years (1812-1815) the little settlement was a busy locality, much lake navigation having its beginning there.

Oliver Culver was well born, and was one of the important men of the new settlement. He was a son of William Culver, who was a soldier of the Revolution, and was a brother of John Culver, whom he persuaded to come to Monroe county and purchase a tract of one hundred and fifty acres, now included within the corporate limits of Rochester, between Goodman and Barrington streets on East avenue. John Culver made a horseback journey to see his purchase in 1810, but soon returned to Vermont. In 1812 he again came to Rochester and permanently located on his farm.

McQUAID, Bernard J.,

Prelate, Educator, Philanthropist.

To have achieved fame in one direction is conceded to be an enviable condition by the majority of human beings, but in the late Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, first bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Rochester, New York, we had a man who attained eminence as minister, educator and philanthropist. In every one of these fields he was undoubtedly successful, and in every instance he labored for the best interests of humanity, with never a thought of self-aggrandizement. His courage and fearlessness, his personal self-sacrifice, his executive ability and foresight, are well-nigh unparalleled. It is difficult to estimate the value of such services as Bishop McQuaid rendered the cause of religion and humanity. It is not alone by what he did that results must be measured, but by the influence his admirable life has had upon others. Many of the younger clergy who were his associates sought his counsel, which never failed them, and his sympathetic and fatherly advice helped to spread the noble doctrine which his entire life exemplified. Tender and loving, his heart was filled with good will toward all humanity.

Bishop Bernard John McQuaid was born in New York City, December 15, 1823, and died at the Episcopal residence on Frank street, Rochester, New York, January 18, 1909. His last illness had been of a number of weeks' duration, and yet the announcement of his death was an unexpected shock to the thousands of people who had learned to love and appreciate him, and who had hoped against hope for his recovery. The early years of his life were spent in New Jersey, and it was at the home of his father that the Catholics of that State held their first religious service. At the age of fourteen years he was sent to Canada, and for some years was a student in a classical school at Chambly. Upon his return to New York he commenced the study of theology at St. John's College, Fordham, from which he was graduated in due

course of time. He was ordained to the priesthood in the old Mott Street Cathedral, New York City, January 16, 1848. He was at once assigned to the Parish of Madison, New Jersey, which covered many square miles, some of them closely settled. Energetic and conscientious, he made a point of visiting personally every family in his parish, and as many of these journeys were made on foot and the distances great, he was obliged to stay at the houses of his parishioners overnight, and thus gained an insight into the family life of those under his charge which he could have obtained in no other manner. It was through his efforts that the Roman Catholic churches at Morristown, Mendham and Springfield, New Jersey, now among the most prosperous in the State, were organized. The results he achieved were of so satisfactory a nature that, when the Diocese of Newark was created and James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., was made Roman Catholic bishop of New Jersey, young Father McQuaid was called to the rectorship of the cathedral, before six years had expired after his ordination. The energy of the man, his interest and ability, and his faith in education, are clearly shown by what he accomplished while attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark. He planned, and saw that his plans were properly carried out, a college for young men, a college for young women, a society for young men and an Order of Sisters. These are respectively: Seton Hall College, St. Elizabeth's College, the Young Men's Catholic Association of Newark and the Order of Sisters of St. Joseph. In 1866 Father McQuaid was made vicar-general of the Newark cathedral and performed the duties of this office in addition to those of president of and professor in Seton Hall College.

When the creation of the Diocese of Rochester was announced Father McQuaid was nominated the first bishop, and was consecrated to the episcopate in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, July 12, 1868, by Archbishop McCloskey, later the first American cardinal, assisted by Bishop Bayley, of Newark. He found the parochial schools and orphanages of his diocese in a very unsatisfactory state and at once sent for some of the sisters of the Order of St. Joseph, the educational order which he had established. It was his aim to have a parochial school in every parish, and he accomplished this. Feeling the need for still better equipment for the teachers, he founded the Nazareth Normal School, which holds a charter given by the University of the State of New York. He delivered many lectures at this institution on the question of the education of the masses from the Roman Catholic point of view, these articles being later collected and published in a volume entitled "Christian Free Schools." The importance of this work was recognized throughout church. In the letter of Pope Pius X. to Bishop McQuaid, dated June 25, 1908, the Holy Father said: "We know that while you diligently discharge the duties of a good pastor, you have always given special care to the education of the young and especially those intended for the priesthood. And this, assuredly, is a thing so great that there is nothing of more importance to the State." Bishop McQuaid desired to have about him a considerable number of priests who were natives of his diocese, men who had been trained in accordance with his own ideas of the priesthood, because he believed that having breathed from their birth the atmosphere in which they were working for the glory of God, they would be able to accomplish results impossible to priests reared in other environments. To this end, in September, 1870, within the

shadow of the cathedral, St. Andrew's Preparatory Seminary was opened. Bishop McQuaid's educational ambitions culminated in the founding of St. Bernard's Seminary in Rochester. This project had been on his mind when he first entered upon diocesan work. He commenced to husband his resources as early as 1875, and was so well prepared when he broached this project to the priests of the diocese that their enthusiastic support was at once secured. He personally superintended the construction of this institution from the laying of the cornerstone in March, 1891, to the dedication of the new Hall of Theology in August, 1908. It is a fitting monument to his memory.

The circle of personal friends and appreciative and admiring acquaintances of Bishop McQuaid was an exceptionally wide one. He was somewhat retiring in his disposition, but his uniformly agreeable manner, his keen appreciation of character and motive, his abiding and intense interest in the welfare of the people of the city in which he was prominent for so many years, endeared him to tens of thousands of his fellow citizens. Strict in his ecclesiasticism, he was yet charitable regarding the views of others, and his circle of friends and acquaintances was not bound by lines of creed, party or station in life. He was one of the few prominent men of whom it could be said that his acquaintances were invariably his friends. His charity, while not obtrusive, was broad and far-reaching, and it took the form of mentally and morally uplifting its objects, while not neglecting their immediate physical necessities. Whoever experienced the pleasure of meeting Bishop McQuaid at his home will never forget his unvarying courtesy. He was ever ready with useful advice, and guests never departed from his presence without the sense of having come within a strong, uplifting influence. It is not alone as a distinguished prelate, a faithful pastor and a broad-minded citizen, that Bishop McQuaid will long be remembered, for not only throughout the city, but in the remotest corner of the Diocese of Rochester, his memory will be cherished as that of a personal friend.

The last public occasion on which Bishop McQuaid was present was at the dedication of the Hall of Theology of St. Bernard's Seminary. His physical condition would not permit participation in the exercises until the close of the banquet, when he was brought into the banquet hall in a wheeled chair. On behalf of the priests of the diocese, Bishop Hickey presented a check to be used in founding a professorship at St. Bernard's. As Bishop McQuaid rose to respond, his voice failed for a moment, but he soon regained his self-possession, spoke for about fifteen minutes, and then suddenly collapsed and fell back in his chair unconscious. So critical was his condition that it was not until the late fall that it was possible to remove him to his home on Frank street, the Episcopal residence. He never recovered from this illness. The funeral of Bishop McQuaid attracted the largest crowd that had ever assembled in the city on such an occasion. The people commenced to gather early in the morning at the doors of the cathedral, although the services did not take place until ten o'clock. Archbishop Farley, of New York, celebrated the mass and chanted the prayers for the dead, assisted by Father McQuaid, of Philadelphia, a cousin of Bishop McQuaid, and Rev. M. J. Nolan, of St. Bernard's Seminary. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Phillips B. McDevitt, superintendent of the parochial schools of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

Bishop McQuaid's work in Rochester covered a period of more than forty years, and during those years he was identified with all of the great civic movements which have made for the betterment of the city. At an early date he became, in association with the late Dr. E. M. Moore, an advocate of a great park system for Rochester. At the time of his death he was an active member of the park board, with which he had been connected several years. In many other vital civic matters Bishop McQuaid's influence was constantly, although unostentatiously, exerted for the benefit of the people among whom he lived and labored for the greater part of a half century.

A special meeting of the park board was held for the purpose of acting on the death of Bishop McQuaid, who had been a member of the board twenty-one years. It was decided that the board attend the funeral in a body, and that it also visit the cathedral in a body while the remains were lying there in state. A tribute was paid to the memory of the bishop and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Right Reverend Bernard J. McQuaid, D. D., Bishop of Rochester, the Board of Park Commissioners has lost a member who, from the date of his appointment by Act of Legislature, in 1888, has steadily shown an active interest in the creation, maintenance and development of our Park System.

From the first he favored the purchase of all the lands that were acquired for park purposes, and boldly stood for what he deemed the best interests of the city when any citizens were greatly opposed to the creation of public parks. Without his powerful influence for the park project, the City of Rochester to-day might be without its great Park System. During all the twenty-one years that he held the office of park commissioner, he was a constant attendant at the meetings of the Board and took a strong interest in the consideration of all its policies. It would be difficult to estimate the immense value of the Bishop's services rendered in the interest of our system of parks. We are sure that his rare business ability and the great respect and admiration in which he was held, added greatly to the dignity and efficiency of the Park Commission.

Resolved, That a page of our records be set apart on which shall be recorded the above expressed sentiments, and that a copy of the same be sent to the Episcopal residence.

SCRANTOM, Hamlet,

First Permanent Settler of Rochester.

In the days when Rochester existed only in the optimistic mind of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, Hamlet Scrantom, who had come from Durham, Connecticut, and settled at Geneseo, and seemed a desirable citizen, was persuaded by Henry Skinner, also of Geneseo, to settle on the lot Mr. Skinner had purchased from Colonel Rochester. That lot, now the site of the Powers Block, the third lot sold by Colonel Rochester, to whom the title finally passed November 20, 1811, was sold to Mr. Skinner for two hundred dollars—a much higher price than the first two lots brought. This was due to the fact that it was on the "new State road," and on the corner of Buffalo street—as that part of the new road was called—(now Main street) and Carroll (now State street). In order to induce Mr. Scrantom to come to Rochester, Mr. Skinner offered to build him a house, an offer which was accepted. The house, more properly a log cabin, was well built and roofed with slabs from the Enos Stone saw mill on the east side of the river, and was sufficiently large to accommodate the Scrantom family. The building was completed in May, 1812, and was at once occupied by its intended tenants, Hamlet Scrantom thus becoming the first permanent settler and the house the first erected in Rochester, that name having been decided upon by the proprietors.

Hamlet Scrantom had a large family.

One of the sons of this first family, Edwin Scrantom, a prolific writer for the press in adult life, preserved through his writings much of the history of those early times. Another son, Hamlet D. Scrantom, was mayor of Rochester in 1860. Another member of the family, who came in 1812, became a prominent miller, and was the father of I. Gridley Scrantom, of Rochester, vice-president of the Hayden Company. Many of the name still reside in the city, to which came in its earliest days their honored grandsire and great-grandsire, Hamlet Scrantom, the first permanent settler of the city.

PECK, Everard,

Representative Citizen.

Everard Peck was born at Berlin, Connecticut, November 6, 1791, and died at Rochester, New York, February 9, 1854. Having gone to Hartford, Connecticut, at the age of seventeen, he learned there the book binder's trade, and, having completed his apprenticeship, went from there to Albany, New York, where he plied his vocation for a few years. Not succeeding as well as he had hoped, he came to Rochester in 1816, bringing with him the implements of his calling and a small stock of books. Many of the incidents of his life are given in the following extract from an article in one of the daily papers at the time of his death:

Seeing, through the discomforts and rudeness of the settlement, indications which promised a prosperous future, he set up the double business of book selling and book binding. Being prosperous in business he enlarged his facilities by opening a printing office and commencing, in 1818, the publication of the "Rochester Telegraph," a weekly journal. He afterward erected a paper mill, which he operated with great success until it was burned. Mr. Peck left the book business in 1831. After three or four years, in which he was out of health—so that, for recovery, he was obliged to spend one or two winters in Florida and Cuba—he engaged in the banking business and was connected successively with the Bank of Orleans, the Rochester City Bank and the Commercial Bank of Rochester, being the vice-president of the last named institution at the time of his death. Immediately on taking up his residence here Mr. Peck gave his warm support to the infant charitable and religious enterprises of the place, and from that time to this has been the devoted friend of all such institutions. To public office he did not aspire, but labors for the poor, the suffering and the orphan he never shunned. The successful establishment of the University of Rochester was in a large measure owing to his exertions in its behalf. The friends of the institution accorded to him merited praise, and they will ever respect his memory. Up to the time of his death he was a member of its board of trustees. He was one of the zealous promoters and founders of the Rochester Orphan Asylum. Our citizens have been accustomed to rely upon his judgment in all matters of moment pertaining to the common weal, and he always exhibited a sagacity and solicitude for the welfare of the people which entitled him to the public confidence.

He was thrice married—in 1820, to Chloe Porter, who died in 1830; in 1836, to Martha Farley, who died in 1851; in 1852, to Mrs. Alice Bacon Walker, who survives him.*

For more than two years past Mr. Peck has been suffering from a pulmonary complaint, and he spent the winter of 1852-53 in the Bermudas, but without obtaining relief from the disease. He has, since his return, been secluded in the sick room, gradually declining until he expired, surrounded by his wife and all his surviving children.

It may be not inappropriate to give as a reminiscence the following extract from an article in the "Albany Evening Journal" of February 21, 1854, by the pen of Thurlow Weed, then at the head of that paper, in which, after copying a long biographical sketch of Mr. Peck from the columns of the "New Haven Daily Palladium" of a few days before, Mr. Weed remarks:

This deserved tribute to the memory of "a just man made perfect" comes from one who knew the deceased well. The editor of the "Palladium" grew up under Mr. Peck's teach-

*Mrs. Alice B. Peck died December 2, 1881.

ings and was long a member of his household, a household whose memory is hallowed in many grateful hearts. In another paragraph the editor of the "Palladium" alludes to our own relations to Mr. Peck, but in a spirit of kindness which excludes all but the following from these columns:

Mr. Weed, of the "Albany Evening Journal," began his career in the "Rochester Telegraph" office. He was a young man wholly without means when he applied for employment. We remember Mr. Weed's application as though it were but yesterday. Mr. Peck at first declined his offer, but there was something in Mr. Weed's manner that touched a sympathetic chord in Mr. Peck's bosom and he called him back and gave him the post of assistant editor, where he soon made the "Telegraph" one of the most popular journals in western New York.

The heart upon which the memory of its early benefactor is engraven will glow with gratitude until its pulsations cease. We were, indeed, wholly without means and with a young family dependent upon our labor, when, thirty-two years ago we applied to Everard Peck for employment. He did not really want a journeyman, but his kindly nature prompted him to an effort in our behalf. It was agreed that in addition to the ordinary labor as a journeyman in the office we should assist Mr. Peck, who had the charge of his book store and paper mill, in editing the "Telegraph." But our friend did not content himself with giving employment. We enjoyed, with our family, the hospitality of his mansion until a humble tenement (tenements were scarce in Rochester in those days) could be rented. The compensation agreed upon was four hundred dollars per annum. That year glided pleasantly and peacefully away, teaching lessons to which memory recurs with pleasure and in forming ties that have linked us in after life to dear and cherished friends. At the close of the year Mr. Peck added one hundred dollars to our salary, with expressions of confidence and regard which enhanced the value of his gratuity. And ever after, through whatever of vicissitudes and change we have passed, that good man's counsels and friendship have helped to smooth and cheer our pathway.

PECK, William Farley,

Lawyer, Journalist.

With a virile intellect that made him a power in the community, and with a gentleness of spirit that made him appreciate the tiniest beauty in this wonderful world, the late William Farley Peck, of Rochester, New York, was a man, who, once known, could never be forgotten. Of Revolutionary descent on his father's side, and of Pilgrim ancestry on his mother's, he was reared amid the refining influences of a home of Christian culture, where were nurtured all those tendencies that later became strongly developed traits of manly character. He left the impress of his splendid nature upon all with whom he came in contact, and his influence was a vital force.

William Farley Peck, son of Everard and Martha (Farley) Peck, was born at Rochester, New York, February 4, 1840, and died December 6, 1908. His educational training was commenced in private schools of his native city, was continued at a boarding school in Connecticut, where he was prepared for entrance to college. He matriculated at the University of Rochester in 1857, but at the end of one year was transferred to Williams College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1861 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He commenced reading law in the office of Danforth & Terry, of Rochester, remained with this firm one year, then became a student in the State Law School, in Albany, and was graduated in 1863 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Not long afterward he was admitted to practice at the bar of Monroe county, New York. The legal profession did not, however, appeal to him very strongly, and he accordingly devoted his time and attention to the field of literature for which he had shown marked ability for many years. Journalistic work was the particular field to which he devoted himself, and for some time he was connected with "The Express," now "The Post Express," and in 1867 became the city editor of "The Democrat." He then became associated

with "The Chronicle," remaining telegraph editor of this journal during its entire existence—from November, 1868, to December, 1870. It then became merged into what was published as "The Democrat and Chronicle," and Mr. Peck's connection with this publication was severed. As editor of "The Sunday Tribune," a post upon which he soon entered, he maintained the popularity of that paper, of which he was a part proprietor for a portion of the time he was connected with it, until his retirement from direct journalistic work more than thirty years ago. At this time he engaged in writing of a desultory character—club papers, articles for the magazines, and more particularly for encyclopaedias and biographical dictionaries, and prepared a number of works concerning local history. The best known of these are as follows: "Semi-Centennial History of Rochester," 1884; "Landmarks of Monroe County," 1895; "A History of the Police Department of Rochester," 1903; and "History of Rochester and Monroe County," 1907. For a period of thirty-five years Mr. Peck was a consistent member and liberal supporter of the Unitarian church, and his connection with other institutions and organizations of a varied character is as follows: The Fortnightly, a literary club of which he was one of the organizers; board of directors of the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, of which he was the corresponding secretary from the time of its inception; board of managers of the Rochester Historical Society, of which he had always been the recording secretary; board of trustees of the Reynolds Library, of which he was the secretary; Society for the Organization of Charity, of which he was one of the vice-presidents; Genesee Valley Club, of which he was a charter member; Rochester Whist Club; Genesee Whist Club; Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York; Society of the Genesee, in New York City; and corresponding member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Mr. Peck was survived by his brother, Edward W. Peck, of No. 121 Troup street, and by three nieces: Mrs. Gurney T. Curtis, Mrs. Edward Harris, Jr., and Edith W. Peck. Expressions of sincere sorrow at the death of Mr. Peck were numerous, and varied in form and character, but the limits of this space will only permit the reproduction of one of them. This is as follows:

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Mechanics Institute, Monday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

The death of William Farley Peck removes from our Board one who has been with us from the organization of our Institute, and as corresponding secretary for the entire period of our existence, and as a trustee for the same period, he has cheerfully given us his best thought and constant effort, and we have had no more devoted friend. He was especially gifted in writing, and his thoughts, always lucidly expressed, in pure and correct English, in all his communications to, and for, our Board, were a source of keen pleasure and great constant value to us. The uncomplaining bravery with which he bore his misfortune, and the wealth of information, especially in regard to literature, which he possessed, his great knowledge of local history and his intelligent observation of current events, made him a most delightful companion, and endeared him to all who knew and came in contact with him. His published works are well known and have given him an excellent reputation as an intelligent and truthful historian. We shall miss his thoughtful counsel and his genial personality, and we feel deeply grateful for the life which has been passed with, and among, us, and for the intelligent work which has been so freely and generously given to the upbuilding of the Mechanics Institute, in token of which we direct that this minute be inscribed on our records, and a copy sent to his family and the daily press. The Directors of the Mechanics Institute will attend the funeral in a body.

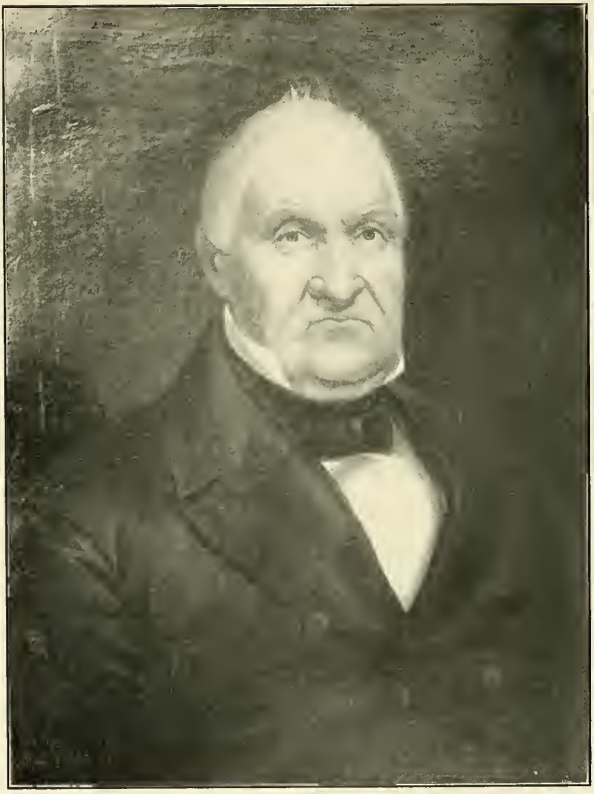
RICKETTS, Jonathan,

Manufacturer, Railroad and Bank Director.

Leaving his home in Yeovil, Somersetshire, England, in the same year as that in which Victoria the Good ascended to the English throne—in 1837—Jonathan Ricketts sailed for the United States, landed at New York, and immediately proceeded to Aurora, Erie county, New York, where for a year he obtained employment. In 1838 he removed to Rochester, New York, and a year later settled permanently in Johnstown, Fulton county, New York. In the community and business life of Johnstown, for a period extending over sixty years, Jonathan Ricketts became well known and highly regarded.

The name Ricketts is one frequently encountered in England, and many of that patronymic have held high office in British national affairs, but records are not available by which the connection of the Jonathan Ricketts branch with the main family can be established. American records trace no farther back than to Thomas Ricketts, father of Jonathan Ricketts, who was of the ancient town of Yeovil, Somersetshire, England, where he reared his family of seven children: George, Jonathan, David, Edmund, Harriet, Eliza and Amelia.

Jonathan Ricketts, second child of Thomas and Melinda Ricketts, was born at Yeovil, Somersetshire, England, February 11, 1819. That Jonathan Ricketts had within him that quality of courageous enterprise and dogged perseverence by which America has forged for herself so securely and rapidly a leading place among the nations of the world is evident in the bare record of his early years and his ultimate success. He was only eighteen years of age when he left a comfortable, even if humble, home and ventured alone into what, to him, was a strange country. He landed in New York poor in all save courage and a determination to win a place for himself in the new world. When he arrived at Johnstown, he was still in his minority. Two years he passed in the glove factories of Johnstown and then, although only twenty-two years of age, he ventured with confidence into the independent manufacture of gloves at Johnstown, under the firm name of Jonathan Ricketts, and quickly established his right to a place among the nation's manufacturers. He was a responsible manufacturer at a time of life when most young men are more concerned in pursuits of folly rather than in serious business. Jonathan Ricketts was a man of sound judgment and logical reasoning; consequently he built steadily and firmly, rather than rapidly and precariously; and from his first entrance into independent business never received a serious check, the volume of business steadily increasing year by year. His factory continued in successful operation for fifty years, until 1889, when he was persuaded to retire. During that period he, in addition to the accumulation of more than a sufficiency of monetary wealth, gathered a wealth of respect among those with whom he had associated. His initiative and adaptability produced many changes of importance in the glove-making industry. It is claimed that he was the first manufacturer in the county—which at that time was an important glove-making centre—to dress sheep skins within the county, and employ them in the manufacture of gloves. Hitherto, manufacturers had been dependent for their supply upon foreign tanners, who controlled the market, and the initiative of Jonathan Ricketts in this respect resulted in a considerable advantage to himself, and to those of the home manufacturers who later emulated him.



Jonathan Child

Jonathan Child

mayor of the city. He was inaugurated June 10, 1834, but did hold the office for the full term of a year and a half which had been made a provision of the charter in order that the executive and the common council should not enter upon office at the same time. During the first year there had been differences of opinion between Mayor Child and the council on the subject of licenses, the mayor being a consistent temperance man, but he had waived his objections and allowed the council to grant licenses to which he was opposed.

In June, 1835, a new council was elected and it soon became evident that even greater laxity was to prevail in the issuing of licenses. Mayor Child quickly decided upon his course of action. In a message to the council, after reciting the fact that the new board had issued numerous licenses, he concluded by saying: "It becomes incumbent on me in my official character to sanction and sign these papers. Under these circumstances it seems to me equally the claim of moral duty and self-respect, of a consistent regard for my former associates, of just deference to the present board and of submission to the supposed will of the people, that I should no longer retain the responsible situation with which I have been honored. I therefore now most respectfully resign into your hands the office of mayor of Rochester." His resignation was accepted and General Jacob Gould, who was elected to succeed him, proved more complaisant. In this incident the nature of the man shines forth. He would not surrender principle for personal gain; and throughout a long life he never deviated from a strict observance of that rule of conduct.

Mayor Jonathan Child was one of the strong business men of his day, the associate of Judges Samuel Lee Selden and Roger Lee Selden, and at the time Professor Morse was beseeching capital to invest in his telegraphic invention he joined with the Seldens and a few others in organizing a company to construct a telegraph line forty miles in length between Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pennsylvania. This company, formed in 1845, to whose capital stock he subscribed, the Atlantic, Lake & Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company, was the forerunner of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and with the Seldens he could claim to have been among the pioneers of telegraphy in the world. Mr. Child was also among the pioneers in the application of steam as a motive power, a system first employed in this country by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad early in 1831. Its application to any road running out of Rochester was in April 4, 1837, when a mixed train of freight and passenger cars, in charge of L. B. Van Dyke as conductor, was run out on the Tonawanda railroad. This road was chartered in 1832 for fifty years, with a capital of $500,000, with Daniel Evans as the first president and Jonathan Child as the first vice-president. He was interested in other early railroad enterprises, his sound judgment and upright character being sought for in that day of new enterprises.

He was equally interested in educational matters, and when in 1835 the Rochester Female Academy on South Fitzhugh street was organized, he subscribed liberally to the stock and was a member of its first board of trustees. Jonathan Child is one of the men to whom Rochester is indebted for her present proud commercial position, and the world owes him the debt it owes to all men of public spirit who risked their fortunes in the establishment of those then unknown and untried innovations—the telegraph and the railroad.

HOOKER, Charles M.,

Prominent Horticulturist and Nurseryman.

In 1820 Horace Hooker, father of Charles M. Hooker, the well known nurseryman, came to Rochester, New York, from Windsor, Connecticut. He settled first on St. Paul street and there engaged in the nursery business, which was removed to Brighton in 1856. He was succeeded by his son, Charles M. Hooker, who in turn admitted his sons in the management of the Rochester Fruit Farm and Nurseries. Three generations of the family have successfully conducted the nursery business in Brighton, the present farm of one hundred and thirty acres on Clover street, Brighton, having been purchased by Charles M. Hooker in 1877 from his former partners. For over fifty years Charles M. Hooker was a member of the Western New York Horticultural Society, and represented the society in national convention, being instrumental in securing State legislation which has been efficacious in many ways, especially in fighting insect life which preys upon the business of the farmer, nurseryman, fruit grower and florist. He was one of the oldest of Rochester's nurserymen, having been in business since 1853, when he reached the age of twenty-one years.

Mr. Hooker was a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, whose colony founded the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and whose statue adorns the State capitol in that city. The first of the family in his direct line to come to Western New York was his father, Horace Hooker, in 1820. He came by stage and team from Windsor, Connecticut, and on his arrival in Rochester found little to indicate the prosperous city which was to arise on the site. But he was gifted with prophetic vision, for he believed in the future of the town and invested largely in lands on St. Paul street and in the Carthage district just north of the city. He engaged in milling at Rochester and Ogdensburg, also owned storehouses at the head of Genesee river navigation, and for a number of years all the goods exported to Canada passed through his warehouses. He was senior partner of the firm of Hooker, Farley & Company until 1861, then retired with his son, Horace B. Hooker, and later resumed the nursery business in the town of Chili, Monroe county. He died at the home of his son, Henry E. Hooker, on East avenue, Rochester, November 3, 1865. He married Helen, daughter of Erastus Wolcott, of Windsor, Connecticut, of the distinguished Connecticut family which numbered a signer of the Declaration of Independence among its members. Horace and Helen (Wolcott) Hooker were the parents of eight children: Henry E.; Julia Wolcott, wife of Josiah W. Bissell; James Wolcott; Fannie; Horace B.; Charles M., of further mention; and two who died in infancy.

Charles M. Hooker was born at the family home on St. Paul street, Rochester, New York, November 9, 1832, and spent his life in the city of his birth, Brighton now being a part of the city. He was educated in the public schools, finishing at high school. He early began the business which he never abandoned until his death, working first for the firm of Bissell & Hooker on East avenue, later known as Bissell, Hooker & Sloan. In 1853 he became a partner of the firm of Hooker, Farley & Company, then on North St. Paul street, his father then being senior member of the firm, and his brothers, Horace B., now deceased, and Henry E., also partners. In 1856 the firm purchased the Roswell Hart farm on Clover street, Brighton, and removed the business there. In 1861 Horace and Horace B. Hooker retired, the firm continuing under the old name for a time, but in 1867

became H. E. Hooker & Brother, H. E. Hooker purchasing the interest of Joseph Farley. In 1887 Charles M. Hooker retired from the firm of H. E. Hooker & Brother and purchased the property on Clover street, Brighton, continuing the nursery and fruit growing business under the name of C. M. Hooker & Sons. Fruit growing is an important part of the business of the Rochester Fruit Farm and Nurseries, the nursery stock handled being partly grown on the farm and partly grown for the farm under rigid contract. A retail department of large proportions is also conducted at No. 57 Trust Building, Rochester, under the firm name Hooker Brothers (Horace, Charles G. and Lewis). While the father had surrendered the heavier burdens to his sons his was a potent voice, and he was in the management of the business until his death.

A long time member of the Western New York Horticultural Society, he was an efficient representative of the nursery and horticultural interests in securing the passage of laws which were to their great benefit. He was a delegate from the Horticultural Society at the convention in Washington, D. C., called to formulate plans for combating the destructive San Jose scale and other destructive pests which afflict the growers of nursery stock, fruit growers and horticulturists. He labored diligently and effectively for the passage of the present New York State laws concerning San Jose scale and other insect enemies. He was also an honored member of the New York State Fruit Growers Association and of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought public office, his business being his chief interest and ambition. An octogenarian at the time of his death, he reviewed a well spent, exceedingly useful life, and his heart was gladdened by three sons to carry forward the work under the name their father had transmitted to them without blemish, as he had received it from his honored father.

Mr. Hooker married, November 13, 1861, in Penfield, New York, Kate, daughter of Daniel E. Lewis, an early settler of Penfield, from Lynn, Massachusetts. She died July 16, 1907. She was connected with the Penfields after whom the town is named, and was a descendant of General Henry Fellows, an officer of the Revolution, serving on General Washington's staff. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker were the parents of Horace, Charles G. and Lewis Hooker, of C. M. Hooker & Sons, and Hooker Brothers; and of daughters, Mary, Kate and Edith. For over fifty years the farm on Clover street has been the family home, and there is no better known locality to fruit growers, horticulturists and nurserymen than the Rochester Fruit Farm and Nurseries. Charles M. Hooker died August 18, 1913.

GATES, Charles Gilbert,

Financier, Promoter.

Charles Gilbert Gates, son of John Warne and Dellora R. (Baker) Gates, was born at Turner Junction, now known as West Chicago, Illinois, on May 21, 1876. His early education was received at Smith Academy, St. Louis, and later he attended Harvard School, Chicago, and Lake Forest College. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Consolidated Steel & Wire Company. In 1897 he became a partner in the firm of Baldwin, Gurney & Company, stock commission brokers of Chicago, and in 1902 formed with John F. Harris the brokerage firm of Harris, Gates & Company with headquarters in New York and branch offices in the principal cities

Charles G. Gates

throughout the country. This firm was dissolved in 1904 to be reorganized as Charles G. Gates & Company, which continued until 1907. In these five years the Gates house was one of the most active factors in the security and commodity markets and it has been estimated that during this period ten per cent. of the business of the New York Stock Exchange originated with this organization. Charles G. Gates was usually intrusted with the details of his father's activities and developed able methods of stock exchange operation that can be fully appreciated only by those who were intimately acquainted with the Gates house. In June, 1907, the brokerage business was dissolved and Mr. Gates gave his attention to industrial affairs. Mr. Gates was actively interested in the various enterprises with which his father was connected and took part in many new business ventures in Southeast Texas, including the development of the city of Port Arthur, all of which proved to be of lasting benefit to that section of the country.

As the son of a world famous financier, associated with immense possessions, accustomed from youth to transactions of tremendous magnitude, Mr. Gates followed in his father's footsteps, developing forcefulness, ability, shrewdness and allied qualities. His ability was akin to that of his father, but fairly he won success in a great measure through his own efforts. Between father and son there was unusual sympathy; they were comrades and partners as well. Among his business associates he was known for his remarkably retentive memory and rapidity of action, both mental and physical. The president of one of the largest railroads in the country said in reply to a statement that Mr. Gates had a quick and brilliant mind: "I should say it was; as quick as a chain of lightning." In his office Mr. Gates was known as an indefatigable worker. When his business affairs did not require his presence, he travelled extensively and was a great lover of all outdoor sports, his favorite diversion being big game hunting.

He was generous and kind and took his greatest pleasure in helping those in need. His numerous kindly deeds will cause him to be most gratefully remembered by many. One of his characteristics that will ever be remembered by his associates was a peculiar high order of honesty. Both in his business and in the daily happenings of a busy and active career he was distinctly frank and outspoken. He abhorred all manner of sham, pretense and hypocracy and governed his actions accordingly.

Charles G. Gates was twice married. His first wife was Mary W. Edgar, of St. Louis, Missouri, whom he married in 1898. In 1911 he married Florence Hopwood, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. His untimely death occurred at Cody, Wyoming, on October 28, 1913, at the age of thirty-seven years, from a stroke of apoplexy while on his return from a hunting expedition in the Thoroughfare mountains, near Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. Gates had been a member of the principal exchanges throughout the country, including the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. At the time of his death Mr. Gates was president and director of Moose Mountain, Limited, and of the Port Arthur Rice Milling Company; he was a director and member of the executive committee of The Texas Company and United States Realty and Improvement Company; he was a director in the Plaza Operating Company; the First National Bank of Port Arthur, Texas; Home Trust Company of Port Arthur, Texas; Port Arthur Realty Com-

pany; Heisig & Norvell, Incorporated; Griffing Brothers Company; and East Texas Electric Company. Among the clubs of which he was a member were the New York Athletic Club, Automobile Club of America, Atlantic Yacht Club, Westchester Country Club, Columbia Yacht Club, Chicago Athletic Club and the Calumet Club of Chicago.

HOTCHKISS, Hiram Gilbert,

Merchant, Manufacturer.

In 1839, Mr. Hotchkiss manufactured a quantity of pure oil of peppermint at Phelps, Ontario county, New York, which he shipped to the New York City dealers in essential oils. They had no use for the pure oil, the adulterated oil having possession of the market. Mr. Hotchkiss then sent the entire shipment to London, England, and Rotterdam, Holland, these markets quickly absorbing it and demanding more. That was in 1839 and the beginning of the large business built up by Hiram G. Hotchkiss, which made the name of "Hotchkiss" a standard of purity wherever essential oils were used. For many years he supplied the markets, domestic and foreign, with pure peppermint and other oils, the business he founded still being conducted by his sons, Calvin and Hiram, who are the controlling mediums in ruling the pure essential oil market so far as their particular lines of manufacture extend. World's exposition committees have placed the seal of approval upon "Hotchkiss" oils, and in those held in England, Germany, America, France and Austria, since 1851, they were awarded first prize medals. On his way to the Paris Exposition of 1878, Mr. Hotchkiss stopped in London, and while there received the congratulations of prominent London wholesale dealers on the excellence of his oils. Each case of oil he packed contained a pamphlet reciting the story of the honors awarded the "Hotchkiss" brand of oils, and before he died he had the pleasure of knowing that his own country recognized his merit and that of his oils by an award of the highest merit at the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. During his trips abroad, especially to Germany, he became convinced of the importance of transplanting the sugar beet to the United States and made strong efforts to do so, but neither the farmers nor the refiners were ready for it then, and the honor of introducing that important industry to the farmers of the United States goes largely to another.

Mr. Hotchkiss was of English ancestry, his father, Ephilet Hotchkiss, moving to Phelps, Ontario county, New York, in 1811. He was a pioneer merchant, built up a large business, which at his death in 1828 was continued by his sons. His store was largely patronized by the Oneida and Mohawk Indians with whom he had many personal fights at the Oneida Castle store, but they were his friends generally and he was a very successful Indian trader. He married Chloe Gilbert who bore him several children including two sons, Hiram G. and Leman B.

Hiram Gilbert Hotchkiss was born at Oneida Castle, Oneida county, New York, June 19, 1810, died at Lyons, New York, October 27, 1897. His parents moved to Phelps, Ontario county, in 1811, and in his father's store there he obtained his business training as well as some public school education in a log schoolhouse, but it was sufficient for a foundation and as the years progressed he read and studied, becoming a well informed man. His father was also a partner with James F. Bartle, Morton & Company, who were pioneer merchants of the town of Arcadia, and the village of Newark. The sons

H. G. Hotchkiss

of Ephilet Hotchkiss also working in that store. His father died when Hiram G. Hotchkiss was eighteen years of age, and he, with his brother, Leman B., continued the general store at Phelps until 1837 when he engaged heavily in milling operations, shipping his flour to New York City. In 1839 he took advantage of the not large quantity of peppermint grown in the neighborhood of Phelps, extracted the oil, and shipped to New York City dealers with the result previously outlined. The success of the oil in the foreign market encouraged him to continue and he ran his small plant at times until 1843, finding a ready market abroad. In 1843, finding the lowlands around Lyons, Wayne county, admirably adapted to the culture of the peppermint plant, he purchased a large tract there and began cultivating it on a large scale. In 1844 he moved his extracting plant to Lyons and gradually built up a large export business, the domestic market responding later after the name "Hotchkiss" became the last word in the perfection of manufacture of essential oils, and a household word with the consumers. He prospered abundantly and at the time of his death he was a large owner of farm lands and village real estate.

Mr. Hotchkiss took little part in politics and although his sympathies and vote were usually Democratic, he was a warm personal friend of the eminent Republican statesman, William H. Seward. He belonged to no fraternity, club or society, but was the soul of hospitality, delighting in filling his home with guests, and made it the social center of Lyons. His home was a mansion in the village, containing twenty-seven rooms, and he was never happier than when it was taxed to its fullest capacity. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian, very helpful and generous to the church and to all good causes. He made trips abroad in the interest of his business and was well informed on all matters of national and international importance. He made many friends at home and abroad and was particularly proud that he had won so high a reputation as a manufacturer of oil free from even a suspicion of adulteration.

Mr. Hotchkiss married, January 3, 1833, at Lyons, New York, Mary, daughter of Dr. Robert and Polly (Jones) Ashley, her father being one of the first physicians to settle in Lyons. Mrs. Hotchkiss died leaving the following children: Ellen, married Colonel A. D. Adams; Mary, married Thomas F. Attix; Emma, married the Rev. Charles H. Platt, of New York City; Lesette, married Henry Parshall, of Lyons; Anne, married Charles K. Dickinson, of Detroit; Leman, now deceased; Adrianna, married the Rev. W. H. Williams, of Lyons; Calvin and Hiram Gilbert, their father's successors; Alice, married William G. David.

BUCKNER, Franklin Fernando, D. D.,

Well Known Divine.

An exceptionally eloquent preacher, a devoted pastor, and an exemplary citizen, Rev. Franklin F. Buckner for the last four years of his life pastor of the Universalist Church of Newark, New York, exerted a strong influence upon that community. He fought vigorously the forces of evil, and although he made many enemies among them no man in the village exerted a more powerful influence for good. His idea of religion extended far beyond his parish into the community-at-large, and wherever he found a man or a woman or a condition needing an uplift, and he was able to help, he was always ready, eager, strong and confident. He was not only a theological student and a preacher, but a great lover of literature, and was familiar with every volume in his library, one of the finest in

the county. He took a deep interest in national politics and was well informed on all great public questions. He was interested in community work, in the charges he filled, and at Bristol, Middleport and Newark, New York, instituted community lecture courses, also at Bristol organizing a free library. He wrote of himself not long before his death: "On August 3, 1913, I completed twenty-five years of unbroken ministry, during which period only three Sundays have been lost by any manner of illness. To-day I enjoy as good health and soundness of body as at any time previous to date. I have lived quietly, studiously, industriously, effectively, without creating any profound impression or gaining much fame beyond the respect and good will of my fellows. Late in 1908 I published a volume of poems entitled 'A Wreath of Song,' which has been so well spoken of as to lead me to hope for other adventures in a literary way." These words bespeak the modesty of the man, and give little idea of the influence he exerted for good. At the time of his death he had another book of poems almost ready for publication. He was a son of Josiah and Lorana (Henry) Buckner, his father a farmer.

Franklin Fernando Buckner was born on a farm two miles northeast of Mason, Illinois, May 20, 1866, died at his home in Newark, New York, August 4, 1916, after an illness of but two weeks. He attended the district public school, one-half mile away, until he was thirteen years of age, his parents then moving from the farm upon which he was born to Effingham, Illinois, where he attended school for the three following years. In 1884 he taught a brief term of school in Moccasin township, and in September, 1886, he entered the Lombard Divinity School of Galesburg, Illinois. He completed his studies at that institution in June, 1889, became a minister of the Universalist church, and began his ministry at Le Roy, Ohio. In connection with his pastorate of that church he served one year at Huntington and one year at Attica, Ohio. He was ordained in the Le Roy church, January 25, 1890, and a little more than a year later was married in the same church. In March, 1893, he moved from the church at Le Roy to the pastorate of the church at Urbana, Illinois, and in March, 1895, to Macomb, Illinois, serving the church at Urbana until April, 1899. From April to July, 1899, he supplied the pulpit of Bradley Memorial Church at Peoria, Illinois, and in August, 1899, was settled over the church at Bristol, New York, serving that congregation until September, 1903. The next seven years he was pastor of the church at Middleport, New York, also preaching at Ridgway Sunday afternoons during three years of that period. He left Middleport in September, 1910, was in Medina, New York, until March, 1912, then became pastor of the church at Newark, so continuing until his death.

He married in Le Roy, Ohio, May 14, 1891, Lillian May, daughter of Erastus and Eliza Simmons, of Le Roy. They were the parents of four children: Marian Lorana, married Dr. James Sanford, of Newark, New York, and has two daughters, Anne Elizabeth, born August 9, 1913, and Damaris Buckner, born February 27, 1916; Orella Simmons, a graduate of the University of Illinois, class of 1916; Dorothea Aurora, a graduate of Newark High School; and Henry Edward, educated in the same school.

NORTON, Luther M.,

Lawyer and Jurist.

Although a native son of Livingston county, New York, Judge Norton's entire professional life was passed in Wayne

county, where he was held in the highest esteem by his brethren of the county bar, and by the public-at-large. He was a lawyer of ability, and his service as county judge demonstrated that he possessed the high qualities of the jurist. He was of calm, unruffled demeanor, fair and impartial in his decisions, serving only the cause of justice as revealed by the evidence presented to him. He was learned in the law, but did not rely upon his own construction of its technicalities, never deciding an intricate point without close study of previous published decisions and all law bearing upon the controverted point. From 1855 until his death he was a member of the Wayne county bar, and a resident of Newark.

Luther M. Norton was born at Groveland, Livingston county, New York, February 26, 1832, died at his home in Newark, Wayne county, New York, October 25, 1908. He obtained his education in the public schools and Genesee-Wyoming Seminary at Alexander, New York, and after graduation began teaching, a profession which he sucessfully followed for eight years. During those years he studied law and was a regularly registered student in a Mount Morris law office. In December, 1855, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year moved to Newark, New York, there spending his entire after life. For one year he was a partner with Judge George H. Middleton, and rapidly rose in public favor as a general practitioner. He was a Republican in politics, and took an active interest in public affairs, gaining a county-wide acquaintance and winning a host of friends. He was made a justice of sessions, and in November, 1869, was elected county judge, serving one term of five years, the office of surrogate at that time being coupled with that of county judge in Wayne county. In November, 1891, he was again elected county judge, the term having been extended to six years.

As a lawyer Judge Norton practiced in all State and Federal courts of his district, and ever conducted a large practice. He was one of the organizers of the Wayne County Bar Association, November 10, 1890, and a member of its first executive committee. He was a powerful advocate for the cause he espoused, strong in his presentation, submitted the clearest and most logical briefs, and was an orator of eloquence and force. Few of his decisions as judge but which stood the test if appealed to a higher court, and none ever questioned the purity of his motives nor the fairness of his decisions. He was a life-long member of the Baptist church, interested in all good works, his private character beyond reproach, his public spirit ever displayed in all that tended to elevate the moral tone or improve the temporal condition of his village.

Judge Norton married, in 1853, Sarah M. Stilson, of Mt. Morris, Livingston county, New York, daughter of Edwin and Hulda (Lake) Stilson. Judge and Mrs. Norton were the parents of two daughters and a son: Flora A., now Mrs. F. E. Brown, of Newark, New York; Grace I., a graduate of Elmira Female College, a teacher; Willis I., married Maud Hicks, of Phelps, New York.

WINSPEAR, Charles W.,

Public Official.

The life history of Charles W. Winspear, for seventeen years superintendent of the New York State Custodial Asylum at Newark, is the record of a self-made man who by ability and exertion made his way upward and succeeded in his career by reason of individual merit, guided by sound judgment and common sense. He came to Newark in 1893 when he was appointed to the responsible position of

superintendent of the New York State Custodial Asylum. The institution received for seventeen years the benefit of his magnificent intellect, unerring judgment and his unwavering fidelity. It became the leading State institution of its kind with the lowest per capita cost and the highest record for efficiency of management. Its plans of development under which it has made its great growth was to a large extent the product of his master mind. Its successful private water works system was exclusively an achievement of his and accomplished against many difficulties, and the plans of its buildings and its general improvements were developed under his direction.

Leaving the institution, which he had served so faithfully, Mr. Winspear selected a site of land of several acres in extent on West Maple avenue in Newark and developed its natural resources by hemming in Military Brook between high banks and making a beautiful spring water lake, on the banks of which he built his pleasant home, where he passed in merited enjoyment the recent years of his life, surrounded by his family and enjoying the comforts of a delightful domestic life. He was a man of unusual poise and dignity and approached every subject with calmness and impartiality. He was gracious and courtly in manner, considerate of others, particularly those of his own household, respected and honored by all who knew him.

Charles W. Winspear was born at Elma, Erie county, New York, July 6, 1854, died at his beautiful home in Newark, New York, August 8, 1916, son of William and Hannah (Richardson) Winspear, his father born in England, a lawyer by profession and a farmer. Charles W. Winspear spent his early life on the farm, attended the public schools of the district and remained his father's assistant until the age of twenty-three years. On January 1, 1877, he was appointed clerk in the Erie County Almshouse and Insane Asylum, serving in that position one year. He then was promoted to the position of deputy keeper, a post he faithfully filled for sixteen years. During the last ten years of his term he also served as special agent of the State board of charities in the city of Buffalo, and became well skilled and proficient in the line he had chosen as his life work.

During his long term he had become well known for his interest in this phase of State philanthropy and a vacancy occurring, he was appointed on July 1, 1893, superintendent of the New York State Custodial Asylum at Newark, an institution devoted to the care of feeble minded women. This choice of a superintendent by the board of trustees was a most fortunate one for the institution and for seventeen years he devoted himself exclusively to the care of those unfortunate wards of the State committed to his wise government. He resigned his position as superintendent October 1, 1909.

Mr. Winspear was a most capable business man, an interesting worker, applying himself to every task with concentration, energy and force. After resigning his position, he spent much time in Buffalo, where he was a partner in the real estate firm of Winspear & Northrup, there conducting a large and successful business, two streets in Buffalo being developed entirely through the efforts of the firm. He also manifested his public spirited interest in Newark, his adopted home, investing his resources in various village enterprises, was a director and vice-president of the First National Bank, president of the board of trade and an active working member of that organization.

He was fond of sports of the out-of-doors, a member of the Audubon Shoot-

ing Club of Buffalo, and an ardent fisherman. The artificial pond on his estate stocked with game fish was to him a source of much pleasure and not infrequently he devoted an hour to luring a trout to his fly and hook. He was very successful in his business enterprises and was frequently sought in counsel in matters important to the village. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of Washington Lodge, No. 240, Free and Accepted Masons, of Buffalo, later becoming a member of the Newark lodge, also belonging to the Acacia Club of that city. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, serving as trustee and elder for many years.

Mr. Winspear married, in Buffalo, New York, June 18, 1893, Gertrude E., daughter of George F. and Harriet Winspear, of Lancaster, Erie county, New York. Mrs. Winspear survives her husband with three children: Alta Grace, born September 28, 1897; Ethel G., June 14, 1899; Harriet, September 18, 1906.

Judge McLouth, of Palmyra, writes the following appreciation of the character and achievements of Charles W. Winspear:

Much has been said, and properly so, of Mr. Winspear, yet as much left unsaid. When at the instance of the Managers of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women he came to Newark he resigned the position he had long and under different political administrations held, of Deputy Superintendent of the Poor of Erie county, which was one of great responsibility. To some extent it had fitted him for the new duties he was to undertake, yet there was largely more. He had as an officer of the State a more difficult position, which involved the care and management of larger property as well as many persons, and either case was not more varied than the other. His work was as largely humane as it was constructive, and it required that he should constantly look ahead. He saw largely increasing needs of a growing population. Perhaps his value to the State and its defective wards was nowhere more largely manifest. No need was more so than the procuring of an ample supply of pure water. There were some difficulties in obtaining sufficient from the village water works, as then existing, both as to quantity and quality, and the State was not swift to respond to demands made upon it. After much deliberation Mr. Winspear believed that in the springs near Marbletown the sufficient supply might be found, and that gravity would bring it to the doors. With untiring energy, but no noise, he secured the options of the springs and rights of way, and then submitted to the Managers his project. He had not much support. The conservatism of the board thought it visionary, or, if not, hardly practical. But they had learned to defer so largely to his judgment that they and the State acquiesced. It was a great and permanent success. It led to another as important—the removal of the power house from the center of the group of buildings to the foot and rear of the hill—and so the danger of fire was almost totally minimized. The water was and has been all of the time abundant and satisfactory, insomuch that when the village supply threatened deficiency its auxiliary was obtained from the hill with less friction and more composure than its supply to the hill had formerly been furnished.

A little later Mr. Winspear proposed to place on the extreme elevation of the hill a storage tank of suitable dimensions and store there a supply of water for emergency. That was not much believed in, but it was allowed, and he succeeded beyond expectations. The question of proper sewage disposition was always largely considered by him, and he was as successful as was possible, until the present combination was worked out, and in large degree he was responsible for that.

The largest achievement of Mr. Winspear, and by far the most valuable, was found in the carrying out of the purposes of the Institution. Mental deficiencies were and are largely misunderstood. Susceptible improvements are much underrated. And to this his thought never ceased to be directed, with the result that, with time, patience, thoughtfulness and such changes as from time to time became apparent, very marked improvement in reading, writing, figures, music, dancing, dress and general appearance appeared, so that he made his Institution known in this and all countries where similar efforts have been directed.

The location and construction of buildings; the supply to each of proper heat, water and light; the classification of inmates; the refusal

to build and the depopulation of floors above the second; the embellishment of grounds; the success of greenhouses; the building of roads; the systematizing of the office and help; and the organization of the entire administrative work and force, was the marvel of the man. He was of infinite detail and larger patience, and, with the latter, he bore the platitudes of success as calmly as he did undeserved, malicious, wicked and absolutely groundless assaults. The latter is not an unusual accompaniment of success.

WILSON, Jacob,

Journalist and Litterateur.

From January, 1869, until 1906, Mr. Wilson was proprietor, editor and publisher of the "Newark Courier," one of the most popular country weeklies in New York, bringing to his work the culture of college, foreign travel and long experience as an educator. The "Courier," established in 1838 as the "Wayne Standard," an organ of the old Whig party, had a varied and checkered existence under different names and publishers until its purchase by Mr. Wilson, who a little later changed its politics to Democratic, and being constantly on the alert for improvements and being himself an accomplished writer, he gave the paper an interest it had never possesed. His work in journalism was such as to class him with the great county editors of the State and brought him prominently into the public eye. He was unfortunately located politically, as his congressional district, composed of Wayne, Cayuga and Seneca counties, was normally from 6,000 to 7,000 Republican. He, however, made the attempt in 1874 and although pitted against the popular General MacDougall as his opponent and confronted with the huge majority which the district usually gave, he came within a few hundred votes of an election to Congress, although he gave little attention to the campaign waged in his favor. Aside from his journalism he was a well known litterateur, the author of educational works and books of general thought in which he discussed religious and economic questions, works commended by the leading men of the country and entitling him to high rank and literary fame.

Jacob Wilson, or as he wrote his name, J. Wilson, was born in St. Johnsville, Montgomery county, New York, May 12, 1831, died in Newark, New York, March 16, 1914. At the age of twenty years he was graduated from Union College, now University, read law and in 1852, as soon as legally eligible, was admitted to the bar. He practiced but little, however, but turned to teaching as a profession and for nearly twenty years was an educator, attaining high rank as principal of some of the best academies in the State. When the Civil War broke out he warmly espoused the Union cause, gave up his profession, recruited a company of one hundred and seven men at his own expense and served as their captain during part of 1861 and 1862. He continued in educational work of a high class until January, 1872, then purchased the "Newark Courier" and devoted himself to journalism and literature until his death. He was a pronounced Democrat, and on October 23, 1874, received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic convention for Congress from the Twenty-Sixth Congressional District. The district was hopelessly Republican and he took little personal part in the campaign, but so great was his popularity and so favorably had he made the "Courier" known throughout the district that he narrowly escaped election. In 1880 he was on the New York Democratic electoral ticket, but he was not an aspirant for political honors at any time, much preferring the independent position he held as editor of a prosperous newspaper. In 1868 and again in 1888 he toured Europe, and later made two other trips, his cultured mind

reveling in the artistic beauties and wonders of the Old World.

Mr. Wilson began his literary work while engaged as an educator and in 1858 published "Errors of Grammar," followed in 1864 by "Phrases," "A Treatise on the History and Structure of the Different Languages of the World." In 1870 his "Practical Grammar of the English Language" appeared, and in 1874 "The Bible as Seen by the Light of the Nineteenth Century" was published, a work which created intense interest and much discussion. "Practical Life and Study of Man" was published in 1882, "Radical Wrongs" in 1892. These works won him literary fame and brought him into personal contact with the best men of the literary world. They showed the depth of his research and the strength of his intellectual power, those relating to educational work having become standard. He was the most scholarly writer Newark ever had. His skill lay in his clear thinking and writing, his work attracting the attention of men of letters in Germany, where he was perhaps as well known as in his own country. He was not a popular writer; he was a philosopher and his name will go down in honor.

AVERILL, Edward Samuel,

Journalist.

At the time of his death in 1910 Mr. Averill was the oldest newspaper man in New York State in point of years of service, his connection with Wayne county journalism having begun in August, 1856, with the purchase of the "Palmyra American" which he restored to its former name the "Palmyra Courier." From that year until his death, fifty-four years later, he continued in the editorial management of the "Courier," making it one of the largest and ablest journals in Western New York. The "Courier" was founded in 1838 by Frederick Morley, who continued its publication until 1852 when it passed to the ownership of J. C. Benedict, and in January, 1853, to B. C. Beebe, who renamed it the "Palmyra Democrat," and a little later the "Palmyra American." In August, 1856, Mr. Averill purchased the paper, renamed it the "Palmyra Courier," and dedicated it to the newly formed Republican party, a party whose faithful and valuable ally it has been until the present date, now being owned and edited by Ralph E. and Harry L. Averill, sons of Edward S. Averill.

The history of the "Courier," under the Averill management, was one of progress in every department. When the senior Averill obtained control local happenings received but scant attention in the press of the county, a condition he at once set out to correct, enlarging the paper to make room for a department of local news. The innovation was greatly appreciated and was rewarded by a greatly enlarged subscription list which encouraged the editor to again enlarge. In April, 1857, the "Courier" appeared in an entire new dress and greatly improved. In 1858 it was again enlarged and again in 1865. The paper became a tower of strength to the Republican party in Western New York, and became a source of honor and profit to the man who, in his youth, devoted himself and his paper to the support of a then young and untried party. As the years progressed the "Courier" kept pace with the march of progress in printing and publishing and retained its place as a power in the party. Himself a man of clean mind and soul he kept the "Courier" equally clean and its columns free from a suspicion of subservience to evil influences. He was devoted to his paper, cared little for money making, but was ambitious that it should be a welcome and esteemed visitor to

every home. All who knew him held him in the highest esteem and although he lived for over half a century in the fierce light of publicity no taint of dishonor ever attached itself to his name. He was an able editorial writer and made that page of the "Courier" one from which the State press often quoted. He honored the profession he embraced and the present policy of the paper under the sons he trained in journalism is as he would have had it.

Edward Samuel Averill, son of Erastus and Hannah Averill, was born in Albany, New York, in 1835, died in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, September 5, 1910. He was educated in the public schools of Medina, New York, learned the printer's trade in Medina when very young and for a time was connected with "The Spirit of the Times," a paper published in Batavia, New York. Prior to reaching his twentieth year he had been editorially connected with that paper and with Albany and Geneva papers. He located in Palmyra in 1855 as editor of the "Palmyra Democrat and American." On coming of legal age in 1856 he purchased the paper from B. C. Beebe, renamed it the "Palmyra Courier" and henceforth was its owner, publisher and presiding genius.

The "Courier" represented the personal politics of its editor and was always a reflection of his own opinions, and although always a stalwart follower of party doctrines was never a subservient organ. His fidelity was rewarded not only in public confidence, but in substantial recognition so far as he would allow. From 1863 until 1868 he was the collector of canal tolls at Palmyra, and in 1871 and 1872 he was postmaster of the village. He was a warm friend of public education, and for several years was an efficient member of the Palmyra Board of Education. In 1868 he was chosen corresponding secretary of the Palmyra Union Agricultural Society, an office he held for thirty years. He was very liberal and broad minded in his religious views and while not a regular attendant himself his family were Episcopalians.

Mr. Averill married, in 1859, at Geneva, New York, Mary, daughter of Maurice and Mary (Mason) Caulkins. They were the parents of three sons and a daughter: Ralph E., who succeeded his father as editor and publisher of the "Courier" in association with his brother Harry L.; Annie, residing in Palmyra; Robert, an attorney of Rochester, New York; Harry L., associated with his brother Ralph E. as joint editors and publishers of the "Courier."

ROCHESTER, John Henry,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

The mention of the name of John Henry Rochester recalls the presence of a man who is not remembered solely for his great business ability, public service and consistent enterprise, but of one who also lives in the hearts of his many sincere friends as a genial, warm-hearted, social and hospitable man, gracious as a host, charming as a guest, who esteemed the companionship and regard of friends more highly than business success. Courteous and courtly, a Chesterfield in deportment, he was of the old school, never forgetful of even the smallest detail that marks the true gentleman. Seventy-four years marked his span of life and from the age of eighteen he was continually engaged in the banking business, being at the time of his death the oldest banker in active service in the city of Rochester. He was the organizer of the Mechanics' Savings Bank and for nearly thirty years its secretary and treasurer. His sympathetic heart responded freely to the call of charity and philanthropy. His public

Jno. H. Rochester.

official service was mainly as park commissioner, his membership of the board extending over a period of many years, terminating only with his death. He was keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, had well defined political convictions; was an earnest Republican, with a deep interest in public affairs, manly independence, abhorrent of all political abuses, but never seeking nor accepting political office. He traveled extensively at home and abroad, was extremely well read, with refined taste in literature and was a well known patron of the fine arts. His social nature and love of the companionship of friends led him into clubs, societies and fraternities, in fact he was interested in all that affected the civic, business, social or religious life of his city. All of his mature life he was a devoted churchman and when death erased his name from the roll of St. Luke's parish, was its oldest communicant in point of years of membership. In his long-time home, his widow, with whom he spent nearly half a century of wedded bliss, survives him aged eighty-two years, charming in her personality, mentally keen and bright as of yore, a true type of the Southern gentlewoman, remarkable in the victory she has won over her weight of years.

The lineage of the Rochester family is traced to the year 1582, and to the County of Essex, England. The American ancestor, Nicholas Rochester, came in 1689, settling in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on an estate in Cople parish, upon which his grandson, Nathaniel Rochester, founder of the city of Rochester, was born February 21, 1752. With Nathaniel Rochester, whose life story is also told in this work, the family residence in Rochester, first called Fallstown, began.

Thomas Hart Rochester, son of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, settled in Western New York with his father and with his brother-in-law, William Montgomery, built the "Old Red Mill" at the Middle Falls. In 1834 he superintended the construction of the Tonowanda Railroad; was the first cashier of the Commercial Bank and president of the Rochester City Bank; was a member of the board of trustees of the Rochester Orphan Asylum in 1838; was mayor of Rochester in 1839; was a member of the board of trustees of Rochester City Hospital in 1847 and was one of the most highly esteemed men of his day. He married Elizabeth Cuming, daughter of a one-time governor of one of the English West Indies. She bore him children, all of whom have now passed away: Thomas Fortescue, M. D.; Nathaniel, died in California while in quest of gold in 1849; John Henry; Caroline Louise, who never married; Montgomery; Phoebe Elizabeth, who died in 1859.

John Henry Rochester, third son of Thomas Hart and Elizabeth (Cuming) Rochester, was born in Rochester, April 20, 1828, died in his native city after an illness of two years, October 23, 1902. He was educated in the select schools of Rochester, and at the age of eighteen entered the banking business, a line of activity with which he was connected for fifty-six years. His first position was as clerk in the Rochester City Bank, of which his honored father was president, there obtaining an intimate knowledge of banking methods and of the laws governing finance. In 1849 he caught the "gold fever" and with his brother Nathaniel joined a party bound for California, Nathaniel being one of the party who never returned, dying in California the same year. After returning from his gold quest John H. Rochester formed a partnership with his brother Montgomery and established the private banking house of J. H. Rochester & Brother. After several years as a private banker

he retired from association with his brother to become cashier of the Flower City Bank, a position he held for three years. During the years 1852 to 1855 Mr. Rochester was a resident of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and during that period occurred his marriage.

He organized the Mechanics' Savings Bank, a successful financial institution of which he was secretary and treasurer for nearly thirty years. His fifty-six years as a banker brought him rich experience, rare wisdom and ripened judgment, his rank as a financier being with the ablest. His business capacity was of the highest order and in his display of public spirit and enterprise his was an example worthy of emulation. He held his honor and promise sacred and was most punctilious in his observance of the strictest code governing business men. His friends were "legion," attracted not more by the sterling business qualities of the banker than by the winning personality of the man. Courtesy and consideration marked his daily intercourse with the world and there was neither blot nor stain upon his business or private character.

Mr. Rochester was one of the first members appointed on the city board of park commissioners and for many years he so served, leaving a record of efficiency and faithfulness unsurpassed. He was vice-president of the board at the time of his death in 1902 and during his whole term of membership rarely missed a board meeting. For twenty-seven years he served St. Luke's parish as treasurer of the church and of the Church Home; was treasurer of the Red Cross Society and of the Yellow Fever Fund; organized the local chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and was its president; was president of the Rochester Historical Society for two years; was prominent in the commemoration of the semi-centennial of the city's birth; was charter member of Rochester Lodge, No. 660, Free and Accepted Masons, and for many years its treasurer; belonged for many years to the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Club, the Rochester Whist Club, and in all these organizations was prominent in their activities. So a long and useful life was passed and the flowers that bloom at his grave are not more fragrant than his memory.

In 1853, Mr. Rochester married Elizabeth L., daughter of Dr. George Moore, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, a lady of rare charm and gentleness, who survives him. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rochester: Dr. Thomas Moore Rochester, born November 12, 1854, died leaving five children—Haydon, Thomas A., John C., Edward F. and Katherine; Paul Affordby Rochester, born August 21, 1857, now general traffic manager of the Catskill Evening Lines, with offices in New York City.

VAN CAMP, William,

Journalist.

In September, 1841, the name Van Camp became associated with journalism in Wayne county, New York, William Van Camp then becoming owner of the paper established in May, 1822, by Hiram T. Day, under the name of "The Lyons Advertiser." The paper had passed through various experiences during those first nineteen years, had many owners and policies, but at the time of Mr. Van Camp's purchase was a six column paper known as "The Western Argus." One year sufficed the new owner, and in 1842 he transferred it to Charles Poucher, who sold it in 1849 to S. W. Russell, he changing the name to the "Lyons Gazette." In 1852 William Van Camp again entered the journalistic field, purchased the paper he had sold in 1842 and from that date Van Camp has been a name honored in

Western New York journalism. The paper was run as the "Lyons Gazette" until June, 1856, when Mr. Van Camp purchased from Pomeroy Tucker, of Palmyra, a new printing establishment from which had been issued five numbers of "The Wayne Democratic Press." He brought the paper to Lyons, consolidated it with the "Gazette," but retained the name of the new purchase "The Wayne Democratic Press." With the consolidation an era of prosperity began which has never been checked and the "Press" has long been recognized as a leading organ of the Democracy of Western New York. Until 1884 the veteran journalist dictated the policy of the paper, and his able pen furnished the editorial page with many articles, inspiring, logical and convincing. Then when that hand was forever motionless and the active brain forever at rest, the capable sons whom he had trained, William and Harry T. Van Camp, conducted the "Press" from 1884 to 1890, then William Van Camp became sole owner and until his death, November 24, 1911, continued the "Press," adding to its physical equipment all modern improvements possible in a country printing office, building up a large circulation yearly and extending its influence. With William (2) Van Camp's death the ownership again reverted to Harry T. Van Camp, the present editor and publisher. Thus for seventy-five years, minus the ten years the senior Van Camp was out of the publishing business, Van Camps have been potent in Wayne county journalism, and for sixty years their paper "The Wayne Democratic Press" has been a leader of Democratic thought in Western New York. But is it not as party agents alone that William Van Camp, senior and junior, shine in journalism, they persistently worked for a greater Lyons and a greater Wayne county, and through the columns of the "Press" rendered yeoman service in many movements, moral and temporal, furthering that end. The paper has grown as Wayne county has grown and no single influence has been more strenuously exerted for the benefit of Wayne county as a whole than that of the "Press."

The members of the Van Camp family in this branch date in America from 1750. William Van Camp was born in Madison county, New York, in 1820, but in early life went with his parents, William and Sarah Van Camp, to Seneca county, New York, where his father operated a farm. The family were of Dutch ancestry, and in religious faith members of the Society of Friends, William Van Camp being reared in the austere tenets of that sect. He obtained a good English education, and early in life learned the printer's trade in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York. While working at the printing trade he also acted as clerk in his employer's book store, his evenings being devoted to that work. He became an expert compositor, and at the age of twenty-one years had sufficient means and confidence in himself to purchase the "Western Argus," which must have proved a disappointing venture for he sold it a year later. He continued working at his trade during the next ten years, and in 1852 again became a newspaper owner by purchasing his old paper, but enlarged and known as the "Lyons Gazette." He continued owner, editor and publisher of the consolidated papers as previously told until his death thirty-two years later in Michigan, March 24, 1884, and left to his sons that valuable newspaper property "The Wayne Democratic Press" of which his son William (2) was editor and publisher from 1890 to 1911, being succeeded by Harry T. Van Camp. The "Press" was not made a Democratic paper through any idea of expediency or gain, but reflected the personal politics

of its owner and publisher who was stalwart in his Democracy. During the trying period of the Civil War the "Press" was the only Democratic newspaper in Wayne county, but Mr. Van Camp remained steadfast and made the county recognize the fact that in spite of his quiet retiring nature he had the courage of his convictions. All men respected him and when the rancor and hate engendered by war had died away in men's hearts the most cordial relations were established between those whose political views so widely diverged. His courage was admirably blended with tact and there never was a time his influence was not felt in county affairs, and he was held in high esteem. He was devoted to his paper, and had few outside interests or affiliations, his home circle drawing him in hours off duty.

He was an early member of Humanity Lodge, No. 406, Free and Accepted Masons, was a supporter of the Episcopal church, but broad minded and liberal in his religious views. He was a useful man to his community and was ever to be depended on to further all good causes and to give personal service. Long years have elapsed since he retired from earthly scenes, but his influence lives and the "Press" now edited by his son is but the "Press" founded by the father, enlarged, improved and adapted to modern conditions.

Mr. Van Camp married, in Lyons, New York, in 1854, Mary Wood Terry, daughter of Captain Horace G. and Emily Terry, of Sodus Bay, New York, her father a captain of lake vessels. Mr. and Mrs. Van Camp had three children: William, born September 18, 1856, died November 24, 1911, a journalist and long time editor of "The Wayne Democratic Press," succeeding his father; Harry T., born December 20, 1859, journalist, now editor of the paper with which the family has so long been identified; Mary W., born August 3, 1862, married, in 1889, Edson W. Hamm, an eminent lawyer of Lyons.

VEEDER, Major Albert, M. D.,

Scientist, Physician.

The leading scientist of Wayne county, New York, and an eminent physician, Dr. Veeder lived a busy life, one not devoted to worldly gain but rather to the betterment of humanity, a life void of reproach, a life filled with good work. His contributions to medical science were many and valuable, but his activities were not confined alone to medical research but along other branches of science in which he became equally proficient and his ability duly recognized. In the branches of science to which he devoted himself, he stood as one of the leaders and by some of his co-workers his opinions were frequently sought. His life was not the result of fortunate circumstances but was rather due to the intrinsic merit of the man himself. He chose deliberately to make the most of his gifts and he spared no effort by which these gifts could be developed to the highest point of efficiency. He was apparently unambitious for earthly honors but was content with the consciousness of work well done, for which he merits the respect and love of his co-laborers and fellow workmen.

Dr. Veeder was a descendant of Simon Volkertse Veeder, born in 1624, who is first mentioned in 1644, belonging to the ship "Prince Maurice" plying between Holland and New Amsterdam, New York. In 1652 he bought land in New Amsterdam, selling it in 1654 for thirty beaver skins; moved to Beverwych (Albany); and in 1662 located at Schenectady, New York, where he owned lands. His son, Gerrit Veeder, owned the land about "Veeder's Mills," and had a lease

from the church granting him the mill privileges and water power in 1718. From Gerrit Veeder sprang Dr. Major Albert Veeder, his branch of the family settling in Ohio. Dr. Veeder was a son of Captain Gerrit W. and Martha Anna (Williams) Veeder, his father master of deep sea and lake vessels; his mother of English descent.

Major Albert Veeder was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, November 2, 1848, died at his home at Lyons, New York, November 16, 1915. His boyhood days were spent in Ashtabula, his education beginning in the public school. In early life he returned to the home of his ancestors, Schenectady, New York, there entered Union College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1870, A. M., 1871, having prepared for the collegiate course in the preparatory department of the same college, finishing that course in 1866. From 1871 he was for several years principal of Ives's Seminary, at Antwerp, New York; then during the years of 1878-79 was a student at Leipzig University, Germany. In 1879 he returned to the United States, began the study of medicine and in 1883 was graduated M. D. from Buffalo Medical College, Buffalo, New York. In 1883 he located in Lyons, New York, and there continued in active practice until his death, thirty-two years later.

Dr. Veeder became a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, July 10, 1883, and until his death was an active member and frequent contributor of valuable papers. He was president of the society from July 14, 1903, until December 10, 1913; was its treasurer and from the latter date until his death both secretary and treasurer. In the agreeable controversy between the American Medical Association and the New York State Medical Society, which resulted in the formation of the New York State Medical Association, and which controversy affected the Wayne County Medical Society, he took no part, but the final result of that controversy was in accordance with his view and sympathy. The controversy he ignored, but the pursuit of medical knowledge he continued regardless of schism.

The records show that he contributed a most valuable paper, probably his first written paper to the society, October 14, 1884, entitled "Practical Points as to Prophylaxis," contributed at a time when the "drug cure" of disease was prominent and prophylaxis largely in the future, the morning light of which was just beginning to appear. This paper was prophetic of what he should and did accomplish in after years and for which he became well known both at home and abroad.

Dr. Veeder began and continued his investigations as must be done in all research work along true scientific lines, not in establishing a pre-conclusion and the distorting and omitting of data that such a pre-conclusion might be proven, but rather collecting, arranging and classifying data and from such classification arriving at a conclusion, be that conclusion what it may. For his conclusions he stood steadfast, without regarding the opinions of others, opinions expressed without proof, but he was ever ready to present to others his evidence on which his conclusions were based, presenting such evidence in the spirit of fairness and in their defense, though steadfast, he was a non-combatant; he waited for time to adjust differences and nowhere was this spirit more manifest than in his home town.

Of Dr. Veeder's contributions to medical literature, which are numerous, it is only possible at this time to mention a few of the more prominent and advanced ones which have been published, viz: "Chorea;" "Drinking Water and its Puri-

fication;" "Atmospheric Changes Relative to the Diseases of Central New York;" "Practical Use of the Microscope;" "Questions in Regard to the Diphtheria Bacillus;" "Diphtheria, its Disinfection Within and Without the Body;" "Roentgen Radiations;" "Flies as Spreaders of Sickness in Camps;" "The Relative Importance of Flies and Water Supply in Spreading Disease;" "The Spread of Typhoid and Dysenteric Diseases by Flies." Paper entitled "Flies as Spreaders of Sickness in Camps" is the first article ever published showing or demonstrating clearly the agency of flies in the spread of disease. This paper was published in the "Medical Record" in 1898, and in it he stated his belief that flies were carriers of typhoid germs. Other papers relative to public health should be mentioned, viz: "Public Water Supply for Small Towns," "Typhoid Fever from Sources Other than Water Supply," "The Human Being as a Typhoid Carrier," "Why the Open Air Treatment of Consumption Succeeds," "Garbage Reduction by Steam," "Dangers of Hypnotism," "Faculties of the Mind Not Understood and Not Used, with Special Reference to the Curability of Epilepsy," "Defective Development and Disease, with Special Reference to the Curability of Consumption and Cancer."

These are not all of Dr. Veeder's contributions to medical science but enough has been cited to demonstrate the trend of his thoughts and the depth of his research. In other branches of science he also delved deep and among his published papers may well be named, viz: "Ice Jams and What They Accomplished." "Geology of the Erie Canal," "Geology of Wayne County," "Magne-Crystallic Action and the Aurora," "Solar Electro-Magnetic Induction," "Solar Electrical Energy Not Transmitted by Radiation," "The Relation Between Solar and Terrestrial Phenomena," "Forces Concerned in the Development of Storms," "Thunder Storms," "Why Barns are More Destroyed by Lightning than Houses," "The Zodiacal Light," etc. He also worked in connection with Peary, the Arctic explorer, in regard to the meteorological phenomenon known as the "Aurora Borealis."

Dr. Veeder acted as health officer for Lyons, New York, for over a quarter of a century, during which term of service some intricate problems relative to sanitation were solved. His services along this line were valuable to the health service of the State and as such were duly recognized. He held membership in several distinguished organizations and in their transactions he assumed an active part. He became a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Public Health Association; American Microscopical Society, of which organization he was at one time vice-president; London Society of Arts; International Conference of Charities and Corrections; New York State Medical Society; Rochester Academy of Science, and other organizations of note. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belonged in addition to his professional and scientific societies to the Wayne County Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and to the Holland Society of New York.

Dr. Veeder married, in Schenectady, New York, in 1871, Mary Eleanor, daughter of Peleg and Eleanor Wood. They were the parents of four children: 1. Sarah Eleanor, born June 10, 1872; a graduate of Syracuse University, 1896, in painting course; twice studied art in Paris; taught in the Frances Shimer School for Girls; was in charge of the art department of the Ohio Wesleyan

University, and is now teacher of drawing in the Lyons High School. 2. Martha Anna, born September 22, 1873; graduate of Cornell University, 1895; taught at Huguenot College, South Africa, for five years, now an instructor in the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio. 3. Albert Foster, born January 28, 1875; Ph. G., Columbia; Rochester State Hospital. 4. Willard Hall, born February 17, 1879; graduated M. D. from Buffalo University, class of 1903; now senior assistant physician at the Rochester State Hospital.

KEENER, Stephen Nicholas,

Architect, Builder.

A native son of New York, Mr. Keener did a great deal toward the architectural adornment of his State, and all over Western New York stand buildings planned and in many cases erected by him, for to his profession of architect he added contracting and building. Although a man of seventy-four, he continued active until the last, death coming to him suddenly through the medium of an apoplectic stroke. He was a son of John Keener, born in Germany, a wheelwright, who located at Lowville, New York.

Stephen N. Keener was born in Lowville, Lewis county, New York, January 31, 1841, died at his home in Newark, Wayne county, New York, December 23, 1915. He was educated in the public schools, and before he had attained his twenty-first year had served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, and was an expert workman. He came of age in January, 1862, and the following June settled in Newark, that village ever afterward being his home. On July 25, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, served until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge. He saw hard service, but escaped wounds, although he was captured and served a term of confinement in Southern prisons.

After the war Mr. Keener returned to Newark, and resumed business, becoming the leading architect of his section of the State, and conducting a large personal contracting and building business, as well as superintending the construction of many buildings for which he had furnished plans and specifications. He continued active in business until his death, being well known in Western New York as a reliable builder and skilled architect. He was for over a quarter of a century a trustee of the Cemetery Association, and served the village as trustee for two terms, as president of the village one term and as a member of the school board for many. He was an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Newark for more than twenty-five years. He was a prominent Grand Army man and served on the staff of the State commander and as chaplain of Vosburg Post, of Newark. He was highly regarded in his community and was deserving of the universal esteem in which he was held. He was a man of quiet domestic tastes, devoted to his home, not seeking public office, but when called upon faithfully performing every duty connected with the offices he held.

Mr. Keener married, in Lyons, New York, January 21, 1868, Catherine E. Espenscheid, daughter of John Espenscheid, born in Germany, February 17, 1813. He came to the United States when a boy, located at Sodus, New York, afterward in Clyde, finally in Lyons, New York. He married Helen Derich, also born in Germany, who bore him six children: John M., Catherine E., Philip J.,

Mary E., William H. and Helen E. John Espenscheid died October 5, 1888, survived by his wife, who died in 1897. Mrs. Keener died in 1904. She had no children.

RAINES, George,

Lawyer, Legislator.

For forty-one years George Raines was a member of the Monroe county bar, practicing in Rochester. At the age of twenty-four he was elected district attorney for Monroe county, and in that office he made his remarkable personality felt. As the years passed he grew in strength as a lawyer, finally closing his career with a reputation second to no criminal lawyer of the State of New York. As prosecutor or for defendant he appeared in over forty murder trials in which the indictment specified a crime the punishment for which is death. Of those he prosecuted none escaped, and of those he defended none suffered the extreme penalty. The only exception to the first statement was the case of the three Sodus murderers who were sentenced to life imprisonment, the growing sentiment against the infliction of the death penalty alone saving them from the electric chair. Besides a large private practice Mr. Raines was deeply interested in public affairs, sat as State Senator, elected as a Democrat in a Republican district, in the New York Legislature and was high in the councils of the Democratic party. As an orator he had few equals and was often chosen to deliver important addresses. He was the orator of the day at the semi-centennial celebration of the city of Rochester, at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Court House, and by joint resolution of the New York Legislature was designated and invited to deliver before that body on May 23, 1887, a memorial upon the life and public services of Samuel J. Tilden. That memorial was delivered before an audience remarkable for the many men it contained who were high in public life. The orator outdid himself and the occasion was one long to be remembered.

Mr. Raines was of English lineage the ancient family seat in Yorkshire. The homestead, Ryton Grange, entailed for many generations, is held by representatives of the family to-day. John Raines, grandfather of George Raines, was a ship owner, and in 1817 gathered the remnant of his fortune which, invested in the shipping industry, had been sadly depleted by the Napoleonic wars and sought a new field of investment. He resided for a time at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and about the year 1830 moved to a farm near Canandaigua, New York, his property near that of Colonel Thaddeus Remington who settled there in 1798, coming from Vermont. John Raines had a son, Rev. John Raines, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary Remington and they were the parents of George Raines, to whose memory this tribute of respect is dedicated.

George Raines was born November 10, 1846, at Pultneyville, Wayne county, New York, died at his residence on East avenue, Rochester, New York, November 27, 1908. His education, begun in public schools, was continued in similar schools wherever his father was stationed under the rule of the itinerancy governing the location of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1856-1858 he attended public schools Nos. 14 and 10 in Rochester, and until 1862 was a student at Elmira Free Academy. In that year he entered Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, but a few weeks later his father was again assigned to a Rochester church the family moving to that city. There he entered the Uni-

versity of Rochester, won high honors, taking the first prizes in Latin and Greek, won the prize for the senior essay and also several in oratory, was a graduate of the class of 1866, receiving the customary Bachelor's degree.

He at once began the study of law under the instruction of John and Quincy Van Voorhis, and in December, 1867, was admitted to the Monroe county bar, having just passed his twenty-first birthday. He began his legal career as clerk in the law office of H. C. Ives, his salary five dollars weekly. That arrangement continued for one year when a partnership was offered the young man by his employer. Ives & Raines practiced until 1871, when Mr. Raines was elected district attorney of Monroe county. In that office he demonstrated his quality as a lawyer, his courage and the depth of his devotion to his oath of office. The Stephen Coleman case, one of receiving stolen property, aroused a great deal of interest at the time. Coleman was strongly defended but Mr. Raines secured his conviction. Then followed his successful attack upon the political ring dominating Rochester, a crusade in which he was strongly supported by the "Democrat and Chronicle," J. A. Hockstra then being the city editor. Mr. Raines was successful in breaking the power of the "Ring," writing out a resignation which the chief of police signed. In 1874 he was again elected district attorney and during that term tried the Clark, Ghaul, Stellman and Fairbanks murder cases, securing conviction in all. The most famous of these was that of John Clark, the gun fighting burglar who was defended by Howe & Hummel, the then great law firm of New York City.

After the expiration of his term Mr. Raines returned to private office practice and in his professional capacity was connected with many famous criminal cases. These included the Pontius-Hoster trials in Seneca county, the Boyce-Hamm, Heyland and Hulsey murder cases in Monroe county and the Williams murder trial in Wayne county. In 1881 he became associated with his three brothers in practice under the firm name of Raines Brothers. In 1883 he secured the acquittal of Higham in Watertown, a case celebrated in Northern New York law annals. His practice became very extensive and at different times he appeared in most of the celebrated criminal cases of his day and section. He was designated by Governor Flower to conduct the trial of Bat Shea and John McGough for murder, growing out of the election riots in Troy, New York, securing a conviction. He tried the George A. Smith and Leland D. Kent homicide cases and many others.

His practice was not confined to criminal cases, quite the contrary, he acted as counsel for many large corporations and had a large clientele whose civil law business he conducted. He was noted for his wonderful memory, the careful preparation of his cases and a thorough knowledge of the rules of evidence. His last appearance in court was in the George Ellwanger will case, which he won for the contestants, his fee being placed by the surrogate at $25,000. He was a great lawyer and was so rated by his brethren of the bench and bar. Court records of various counties testify to the importance of his clientele and to many victories he won. He reached the front rank in his profession and was accorded high civic distinction.

Mr. Raines began life a Republican and as such was first elected district attorney. He, however, joined in the Liberal movement which culminated in the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency and thereafter acted with the Democracy, his last election as district attorney in

1874 being as a Democrat, in a Republican county. In 1878 he was the candidate of the Democracy for State Senator, from the district then composed of Monroe county alone. He was elected and served with honor, but in 1881, when again a candidate at the personal request of Samuel J. Tilden, Orleans county having been added to the district, he was defeated by a very small plurality. He carried his home county and ran far ahead of his ticket, but Orleans county reversed Monroe and decided the contest in favor of the Republican candidate. In 1880 he was a delegate from New York State to the Democratic National Convention, served in similar capacity in 1888, and in 1904 was elected as delegate-at-large. He presided as chairman of seven State Democratic conventions and was an acknowledged leader of his party. Yet he was not a bitter partisan, numbered his friends in both parties, and all respected him.

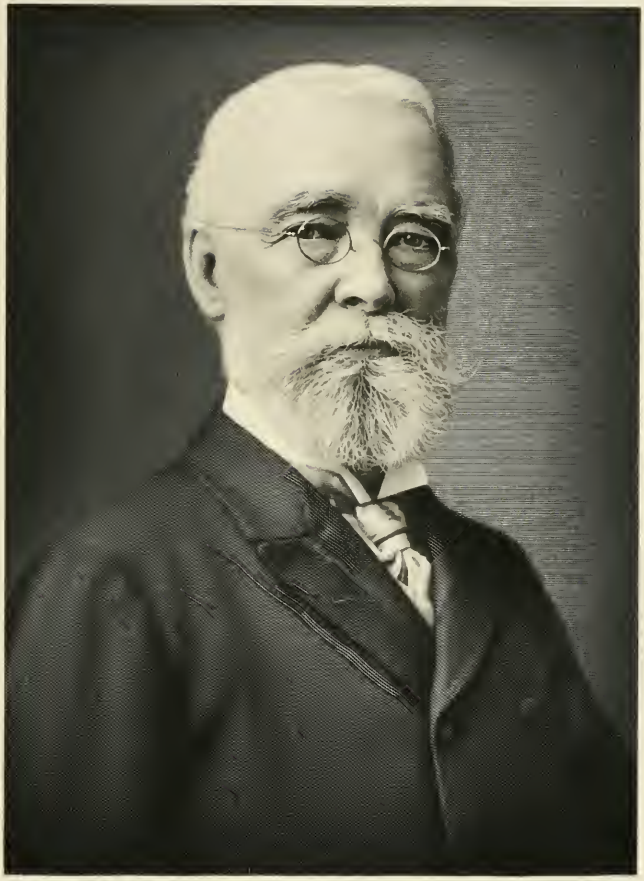
He was a strong supporter of Governor Samuel J. Tilden, a leader of the supporters of the reform policy of Governor Robinson, and of Governor and President Cleveland. Many honors were conferred upon him in connection with events of public importance and as orator of the occasion he was in great demand. He was a most eloquent speaker and could sway a large gathering with his impassioned words, and was a strong advocate for any cause he espoused. He was a trustee of Rochester State Hospital from 1891 to 1907 and a commissioner of Niagara Falls State Reservation from 1893 to 1907. He served for seven years, 1875-82, on the staff of Major-General Henry Brinkner, New York National Guard, as judge advocate with the rank of colonel. He was a member of the various bar associations, and when the fact of his death became known, although there were no courts of record in session, a special meeting of the Rochester Bar Association was called and glowing resolutions of respect and eulogy were passed. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and interested in many charities.

KENT, John H.,

Photographic Artist.

Eighty-three years was the span of John H. Kent's earthly career and few men wrought more diligently or accomplished more abundantly than he. He was among the first photographers, if not the first, in either Europe or America to appreciate the artistic value of the camera and the first to avail himself of its wonderful capacity. He was a man of most lovable character, his friends were without number, and until a few days prior to his death his kindly face and erect form were a familiar sight upon the streets of Rochester, notwithstanding the weight of his years.

John H. Kent was born in Plattsburg, New York, March 4, 1827, son of John Kent, a prominent citizen of that place. He died at his home on South Washington street, Rochester, November 25, 1910. He inherited from old New England ancestors a keen mind and intellectual and executive force. His first known ancestor in this country in the paternal line was Thomas Kent, who came from England, and received, in 1643, from the town of Gloucester, Massachusetts, a title to land which he had early occupied. His house and land were in the West Parish of Gloucester, where he died April 1, 1658. His wife's name is not recorded, but her death is noted October 16, 1671. Their second son was Samuel Kent, who was in Brookfield, Massachusetts, soon after 1667, but returned to Gloucester, where he was made a freeman, May 11, 1681. He married, January 17, 1654, Frances Woodall, who died August 10,



J. N. Kent

KENT

1683. They were the parents of John Kent, born 1664, who was in Suffield, Connecticut, as early as 1680, and died there, April 11, 1721. He married, May 9, 1686, in Suffield, Abigail, daughter of William and Mary (Roe) Dudley, born May 24, 1657. Their eldest son, John Kent, was born January 26, 1688, in Suffield, where he made his home, was captain of the militia, and represented the town from 1724 to 1732. He married, May 27, 1709, Mary Smith. Cephas Kent, third son of John and Mary (Smith) Kent, was born April 13, 1725, in Suffield, and removed, in 1773, to Dorset, Vermont, where he kept an inn, and died December 5, 1809. He was first selectman of the town, served on the committee of safety during the Revolution, was the town's first representative to the State Legislature in 1778, and a deacon of the church. A convention for the purpose of forming a State organization was held at his house in Dorset, September 25, 1776, and as a result the organization was formed January 15, 1777. He married, May 20, 1747, in Suffield, Hannah Spencer, born July 11, 1728, in that town, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Trumbull) Spencer, died November 5, 1821, in Dorset. The eldest son of this marriage, John Kent, born October 31, 1749, in Suffield, married Lucy Sikes, and their eldest son, John Kent, settled in Plattsburg, New York, where he had recorded, December 25, 1799, a deed of one hundred acres in lot No. 42 of the old patent of Plattsburg. Later he became a Methodist exhorter, and removed to Ellenburg, Clinton county, New York. He had two sons, Benjamin Beach and John. The last named, John Kent, married Lodoski Howe, resided in Plattsburg, and they were the parents of John H. Kent, of Rochester, New York, lately deceased.

John H. Kent early developed artistic talent, studied under capable teachers, and while yet a young man became instructor in oil painting at Brockport Normal School. In 1868, shortly after his marriage, he moved to Rochester and there began his long and successful career as a photographic artist. He ventured successfully into new fields and obtained results deemed marvelous. His exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in 1876 was a revelation to photographers and won him fame; his exhibits were the largest as well as the finest ever produced by direct contact printing and were a puzzle as well as a revelation to photographic artists the world over and ushered in a new era in art. He won five awards at that exposition, but that was but a small victory compared with the international fame he won as a wonder working photographic artist. He was no mechanical maker of pictures but a master of the art of pose, color, light and shadow. He was recognized as the leading photographic artist of the country, a reputation he enjoyed as long as he continued his studio work. He later turned from picture making to picture taking machines, and associated with George Eastman in developing the modern camera, known as the Kodak. He was closely connected with the great industry built up by Mr. Eastman in Rochester, was one of the incorporators of the Eastman Kodak Company, and until his retirement was a director and vice-president of the company. In 1884 he was elected president of the Photographers' Association of America, and in 1903 was elected a life member of the order. Few men were so well known in Rochester as Mr. Kent, none were more universally or more highly esteemed. He was a member of the Society of the Genesee, and an honorary member of the Rochester Art Club and the Mechanics' Institute. He gave largely to public and private charities, but so quietly and un-

ostentatiously that few of the beneficiaries knew from whom their help came. He was an attendant of the Plymouth Congregational Church at the time of Rev. Myron Adam's pastorate, and in his private life was actuated by purest motives.

Mr. Kent married, January 16, 1865, Julia Ainsworth, of Canandaigua, New York, who died September 16, 1916. One daughter, Ada Howe Kent, is the sole surviving member of the family. She is a notable artist in water colors, her work taking first rank in many important exhibits. She is also very active along social and philanthropic lines, being a charter member of the Century Club, one of the managers of the Industrial School of Rochester, and is also a member of the board of the Young Women's Christian Association, to which she has given the valuable property at No. 57 South Washington street.

ERICKSON, Aaron,

Man of Enterprise.

All honor to the builders, not necessarily those whose work is the erection of buildings of brick, wood and stone, their work is also estimable, but to the great constructive minds that erect the extensive business enterprises of a community, a labor fully as arduous, just as enduring and vastly more far reaching in its effect. Among the names which stand out with prominence on the pages of Rochester's history is that of Aaron Erickson, who contributed in so large a degree to the upbuilding of the city of his adoption. He located in Rochester in pioneer times and his life record extends over a period of seventy-four years—a long period devoted to successful accomplishment and fraught with good deeds, for which he received a gracious meed of honor and respect.

Aaron Erickson was born February 25, 1806, in Freehold, New Jersey, a place made famous by its proximity to the historic battlefield of Monmouth. The Erickson family was one of the oldest and most prominent in the State; his father served with the American army during the war for independence, and though his birth occurred after that momentous conflict the participators therein were the early friends of his youth and must have influenced him in some degree by giving him direct knowledge of the times through eye witnesses, more forcible than any written page could ever be. He was the youngest of ten children and passed a comfortable childhood and youth in the home of his parents. However, when he had reached the age of seventeen years he felt that to test his strength and develop whatever latent powers nature had endowed him with it would be necessary to venture for himself, and consequently the year 1823 witnessed him as a resident of Rochester, at that time a small town. His first attempt at business life was as a worker at the machinist's trade in the manufacture of axes and similar commodities, making his home with C. H. Bicknell. From the start he evinced those basic qualities of success and prosperity, industry, close application and determination, and even in this first undertaking he could through all his later life point with pride to his accomplishment of the work attempted, among which was the fact that he made with his own hands the iron yoke from which swung the bell in the old St. Luke's Church.

A few years after his coming to Rochester Mr. Erickson deemed a change of occupation to his betterment and began the manufacture of potash at Frankfort, an article then in great demand. He made a decided success of this venture and rapidly increasing patronage soon

Aaron Erickson

put him in control of what for the time must be considered a very extensive business. He still felt, however, that there were wider fields to conquer, with broader opportunities and greater scope for his business perspicuity and industry, his predominating qualities. He therefore became a dealer in wool and morocco on Water street in Rochester, having as a partner in the enterprise Ezra M. Parsons. This business rapidly developed and on a thoroughly substantial basis, until the firm became the largest buyers of wool in this section, warranting, as Mr. Erickson wisely prophesied, the establishment of a branch, and in 1850 he founded the famous wool house of Erickson, Livermore & Company, at Boston, which soon became the leading enterprise of this character in this country, doing a mammoth business.

Every step in his career was a forward one and brought him a wider outlook, and every opportunity was quickly taken advantage of, this being one of the strongest elements in his business success. Some three years after embarking in the wool business he organized and opened the Union Bank, capitalized for five hundred thousand dollars. He was president from the beginning and the institution enjoyed a prosperous existence under that name until the spring of 1865, when it became the National Union Bank. A year later, however, Mr. Erickson purchased the bank and established in its stead a private banking house under the firm name of Erickson & Jennings. Upon the admission of George E. Mumford to a partnership the firm name became Erickson, Jennings & Mumford, and under this style the business continued for twelve years. Mr. Mumford withdrew in May, 1879, and was succeeded by A. Erickson Perkins, a grandson of Mr. Erickson, which partnership continued until the death of the founder on January 27, 1880. Mr. Erickson's strict integrity, business conservatism and excellent judgment were always so uniformly recognized that he enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree. For many years he was a director in the Park Bank of New York City, and was a member of the board at the time of his death.

Mr. Erickson was married, in 1827, to Hannah Bockoven, of Lyons, New York, and soon after erected a dwelling on Clinton street, which remained his home for many years. Mr. Erickson left no son to carry on his work, his last surviving son, Aaron Erickson, having passed away at Revere, Massachusetts, in August, 1871. There were eight children in the family but only three daughters survived the father: Mrs. W. S. Nichols, of Staten Island; Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins, of Rochester; and Mrs. W. D. Powell, of New York. In 1842 he built his home on East avenue, and during his lifetime saw this thoroughfare transformed into one of the most beautiful in the city. His home was ever the seat of a most gracious hospitality, and the name of Erickson figured prominently in the social circles of Rochester for over half a century.

Mr. Erickson had a keen realization of the obligations and responsibilities of wealth, and therefore as his success increased so did his charities and benefactions expand. Not that he believed in the indiscriminate liberality which does not help but rather fosters vagrancy and idleness, on the contrary he made careful distribution of his gifts and where real need was apparent the aid was most spontaneously given, the poor and unfortunate being his direct beneficiaries. A man may be admired but is not loved for his attainments; but he is beloved for the good he does, and it was the kindly spirit, the ready sympathy and extreme helpfulness of Aaron Erickson that so enshrined him in the hearts of his fellow-

men and caused his memory to still be fresh in their hearts although a quarter of a century has come and gone since he was an active factor in the world. He found especial pleasure in assisting young men to make a start in business life. His employes were well aware that faithfulness and capability meant promotion as opportunity offered, and when their business relations were severed he was always ready to speak a good word of commendation and encouragement that should speed them on their way to take a forward step in business life.

He was particularly friendly to charitable organizations, which received his active assistance. He was president of the board of directors of the City Hospital for years and occupied that position at the time of his demise. He not only gave freely to the different benevolent organizations of Rochester but also to many other institutions situated elsewhere. His deeds of charity, unknown save to himself and the recipient, were innumerable. Few other men have found as much pleasure in unostentatious giving, and in the reward that comes solely from helping a fellow traveler along the journey of life.

He did not neglect his duties of citizenship, and in return for the protection of government and the mutual benefit of municipal interests, he gave coöperation of a generous nature to all movements and plans tending to promote local advancement and national progress. He was never an officeseeker for the personal emoluments gained thereby, yet he filled some local offices, as a matter of principle, regarding it as his duty towards his fellow citizens. He served one term as alderman from the old Fifth Ward, and also represented the Seventh Ward at various times as both alderman and supervisor. He was one of the commission, with the late Amon Bronson, in 1860, to erect bridges at Clarissa and Andrew streets over the Genesee river, and these municipal improvements stand as a monument to the manner in which the work was accomplished, being an excellent example of the thoroughness in which he carried out the trusts imposed upon him. He never relinquished his interest in his home city and in those things which are a cause for civic virtue and pride. Though in his later years he lived retired to a considerable extent from active participation in business, still his nature was such that want of occupation could have no attraction for him; and his later years were largely spent in the development of those strong intellectual tastes which were ever with him a marked characteristic. In fact at all times during his entire life he was a student of the issues of the day, the great sociological problems, the governmental questions and of the sciences, especially in the adaptation of the latter to the practical benefit of mankind. He was an earnest student of horticulture, pomology, floriculture and the natural sciences, and took great delight in the society of men of intellect, with whom he was regarded as a peer and often a superior. He had greatly enriched his mind by travel and extensive reading. In 1869 he visited Palestine and ascended the Nile. He also visited many other European countries and spent the last summer of his life abroad. It must be acceded, in an analyzation of his character to ascertain the motive springs of conduct, that in all things he accomplished he was prompted by the true spirit of Christianity. He was an Episcopalian in his religious preference, having first been a member of St. Paul's Church and when that building was destroyed by fire in 1846 he joined St. Luke's Church, with which he was identified to the end of his life. However, his was not a religion expressed by

Elisha M. Perkins

dogmas and creeds, but rather one which found expression in the faithful performance of every duty, winning over the wrong by the force of right and overcoming the false by the true. He was truly one of nature's noblemen, standing staunch and true whate'er befell, and leaving a memory that is a blessing as well as an inspiration to all who had the good fortune to have known him.

PERKINS, Gilman Hill,

Business Man.

To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to positions of honor and respect in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of their places of residence, and who have affected for good such institutions as were embraced within the sphere of their usefulness, build monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or granite shaft. To this class of men we have the unquestioned right to say belonged the late Gilman Hill Perkins, of Rochester, New York, one of the early business men of the city, whose name for many years was well and favorably known throughout the community, and although he is now numbered among those who are sleeping in "God's acre," his influence is still potent for good, for he was a broad-minded, obliging, kindly, whole-souled man, who used his influence in every manner possible to advance the prosperity and general good of Rochester. A public-spirited citizen, he was ready at all times to use his means and influence for the promotion of such public improvements as were conducive to the comfort and happiness of his fellow-men, and there was probably not another man in the community so long honored by his residence who was held in higher esteem by the population, regardless of sects, politics or professions. He was especially distinguished by his honesty, firmness of character, piety and intelligence. He was one of the most unostentatious of men, open-hearted and candid in manner, always retaining in his demeanor the simplicity and candor of the old-time gentleman, and his records stands as an enduring monument, although his labors have ended and his name is become but a memory.

Gilman Hill Perkins was born in Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, March 4, 1827, and died at his home in Rochester, New York, November 16, 1898. He was but four years of age when his mother died, and early in 1832 he was sent to Bethlehem, Connecticut, to make his home with his grandmother. In 1834 his father remarried, and he again went to live with him. His education had been commenced in the schools of Connecticut, and was continued in the district school in Geneseo for a period of three years. From 1837 to 1842 he was a pupil in the Temple Hill Academy, but left school finally at the age of fourteen years, when he entered upon his business career. Prior to leaving school, however, he had already commenced to partially earn his own living. During the vacation periods he was employed in the office of the county clerk, comparing mortgages and deeds for Samuel P. Allen, who subsequently became a resident of Rochester. Mr. Allen was the editor of the "Geneseo Republican," and for almost a year young Perkins folded this paper every Saturday afternoon, this being prior to the time when folders were attached to newspaper presses, and for this work he received twenty-five cents per week. The natural

energy and ambition of the lad was apparent at the very outset of his career. When he finally left school and was able to devote his entire time to business affairs, he did so with the zeal which had been one of his chief characteristics always. He lost no time in looking about for a suitable position, and found one in the book store of John Turner, where he was employed six months at a compensation of twelve shillings per week. A few weeks after entering upon the duties of this position, Mr. Turner died, and although Gilman H. Perkins was but fifteen years of age at this time he showed such marked executive ability that he assumed the management of the store and was given entire charge for half a year. He longed, however, for a wider sphere in which there would be more opportunity for advancement than the position in the book store offered, and he determined to go to Rochester, where he arrived at eight o'clock in the morning of March 19, 1844, having left Geneseo as the only passenger on a stage coach at nine o'clock the previous evening. His worldly possessions consisted of three dollars in money and two suits of clothes, and with these he felt amply provided to conquer the world. Compared with present conditions, Rochester was a small, unimportant town, but Mr. Perkins, with keen foresight, recognized the possibilities of the town and saw here the opportunities he was seeking.

He looked about carefully for a business which showed growing possibilities, and found employment in the wholesale grocery house of E. F. Smith & Company, where he remained three years. He had worked with such unremitting zeal that the close confinement of his indoor work made serious inroads upon his health, and he considered it better to leave the concern for a time and take up an employment which would necessitate his being outdoors at least a part of each day. He found a position of this kind at the "Old Red Mill," owned by Harry B. Williams, where the labor he was called upon to perform was of a much lighter character, a part of his duties being the driving about the country to purchase wheat. In the short course of one year his health had improved to such an extent that he resumed his employment with E. F. Smith & Company, becoming a clerk there, and ascending, step by step, until he became a member of the firm, January 1, 1852, his business ability being amply recognized and appreciated by the other members. Later the name of the firm read Smith & Perkins, and still later the firm was incorporated, the style being Smith, Perkins & Company, and for many years prior to his death Mr. Perkins had been president of this corporation. In this office his executive ability was felt in the continued progress and growth of the concern. While progressive in his methods, and ready to take prompt advantage of every opportunity that presented itself, yet the proceedings of Mr. Perkins was tempered with a certain amount of conservatism which always enabled him to steer clear of danger. The grocery business, however, was not the only business interest with which Mr. Perkins was prominently identified. He was connected with many leading enterprises of the city, a partial list being as follows: Became trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank in 1879, and was the incumbent of this office at the time of his death; officer and director of the Rochester Union Bank from 1858, and president at the time of his death; trustee of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company from 1888; when the Security Trust Company was organized in 1891, he became one of its trustees; was a director of the Genesee Valley Railroad

Company, and of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company.

Mr. Perkins married, July 17, 1856, Caroline Erickson, a daughter of Aaron Erickson. Four sons and four daughters blessed this union, of whom there are now living: Erickson, Gilman N.; Carolyn, who married Thornton Jeffress; Berenice, who married H. V. W. Wickes; and Gertrude, who married John Craig Powers.

During the first seven or eight years of the residence of Mr. Perkins in Rochester, he attended the First Presbyterian Church and was a member of the choir during a part of this time. He then, in 1852, in association with John Rochester, William Pitkin, Edward Smith and Frederick Whittlesey, took one of the old box pews at one end of the choir of St. Luke's, and retained this seat until his marriage. He served as vestryman of St. Luke's from 1858 to 1869, with the exception of 1864-65; in 1869 he was chosen a warden of the church, and held this office until his death; was trustee of the Episcopate Fund of the Diocese of Western New York from 1870; a member of the standing committee; and manager of the Church Home from 1869. Charitable and benevolent work, whether connected directly with the church or not, was ever sure of his hearty and active support. He served as a member of the board of trustees, and was at one time president, of the State Industrial School; was a trustee of the Rochester City Hospital; treasurer of the Deaf Mute Institution from the time of its organization; and a trustee of the Reynolds Library. He was a leading spirit in furthering the interests of a number of projects for the public welfare; was a member of the Hemlock Water Works Commission, which furnished the city with its first pure water supply; and in 1892 was chosen a presidential elector on the Republican ticket. His social membership was with the Genesee Valley Club, of which he was one of the founders and at one time its president.

ROCHESTER, Colonel Montgomery,

Man of Affairs, Veteran of Civil War.

The late Colonel Montgomery Rochester, distinguished member of the famous Rochester family which settled and gave its name to the city now known as Rochester, New York, was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Nicholas Rochester, the first of the name in America up to the year 1689. The family, an old and honorable one in England, had its principal seat in the county of Essex, was of the gentry class and entitled by royal patent to bear arms. It is proved by the Herald's Visitations of 1558, that the family was in Essex at that time, when the coat-of-arms was confirmed and allowed to the family. The arms are: Or, a fesse between three crescents sable.

(I) Nicholas Rochester, progenitor of the family in America, was born in Kent county, England, about 1640, and was married there, previous to his emigration to America. He left England and came to the colony of Virginia in 1689. On December 26, of the same year he purchased one hundred acres of land (which shows him to have been a man of at least moderate means) in Westmoreland county, from John Jenkins, planter, who by patent from Governor Richard Bennett, had obtained one thousand acres of land "in consideration of importing twenty persons into the Colony." Little more is known of Nicholas Rochester than that the following order concerning him, made on May 25, 1719, by the county court of Westmoreland, then in session: "Nicholas Rochester, an ancient person is upon

his mocon acquitt from future payment of liens in this county." Nicholas Rochester died soon after this date.

(II) William Rochester, son of the progenitor, Nicholas Rochester, was born in England, and came to America with his father in 1689, settling in Westmoreland county, where he grew to manhood on the plantation which his father purchased from John Jenkins. Upon reaching his majority he purchased the lands adjoining those of his father. On these lands he built a homestead which is one of the oldest in the country, stands in good condition, and bears in the chimney corner the legend, "W. R. 1746," cut in a broad brick near the coping stone. This plantation, comprising four hundred acres, was located partly in Richmond and partly in Westmoreland county. William Rochester married Frances, widow of William McKinney. He died between the 23rd and 30th of October, 1750. His children were: John, mentioned below; William.

(III) John Rochester, son of William and Frances (McKinney) Rochester, was born about 1708, and died in November, 1754. He married Hester or Esther Thrift, daughter of William Thrift, of Richmond county, Virginia. After his death, she married Thomas Critcher, and with her entire family moved about 1763 to Granville county, North Carolina. The children of John and Hester (Thrift) Rochester were: William, John, Ann, Phillis, Nathaniel, mentioned below; Esther.

(IV) Nathaniel Rochester, son of John and Hester (Thrift) Rochester, was born in Cople parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 21, 1752, on the place which came into the possession of the Rochester family in 1689. He was taken by his stepfather to Granville county, North Carolina, where he became a prominent merchant and public man, serving in high political and official positions and taking a leading part in public affairs. During the Revolutionary War he served in the American army with the rank of major, lieutenant-colonel and deputy commissioner general of military stores. He was a member of the first provincial convention, and a member of the State Legislature. In 1783, in association with Colonel Thomas Hart, father-in-law of Henry Clay, he began the manufacture of flour, rope and nails. In 1808 he was the first president of the Hagerstown Bank, and successfully filled the offices of member of the Assembly, postmaster, judge of the county court and presidential elector. In 1800 he first visited the "Genesee Country," where he had previously purchased six hundred and forty acres of land, and the same year made large purchases of land in Livingston county, New York, near Dansville. In 1802, with Colonel Fitz-Hugh and Major Carroll, he purchased the "one hundred or Allen Mill Tract" on what is now the city of Rochester, then called Fallstown. In May, 1810, having closed up his business in Maryland, he became a resident of Western New York, settling at Dansville, where he remained five years, during which time he erected a large paper mill, and made many improvements. In 1815, having disposed of his interests in Dansville, he removed to a large and well-improved farm in Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York. After staying there for three years, during which time he constantly visited the Falls of the Genesee and his property there, laying it out in lots, in April, 1818, he took up his residence there, the town in the interim having been named after him, Rochester. In 1816 he was presidential elector. He was the first clerk of the county of Monroe, and its first representative in the State Legislature in 1821-22. In 1824 he was one of the organizers

of the Bank of Rochester, and was unanimously chosen its first president, a position which he soon resigned on account of impaired health and the infirmities of age. He was a lifelong member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and one of the founders of St. Luke's Church of Rochester. He died May 17, 1831, the first citizen of the town of Rochester, a man generally beloved and revered for the integrity of his principles and the magnetism of his personality. Nathaniel Rochester married Sophia Beatty, great-granddaughter of John Beatty, immigrant ancestor of the Beatty family in America. She was the daughter of William and Dorotha (Grosh) Beatty. Colonel Nathaniel Rochester and his wife Sophia (Beatty) Rochester were the parents of twelve children.

(V) Thomas Hart Rochester, son of Colonel Nathaniel and Sophia (Beatty) Rochester, was born September 23, 1797, in Hagerstown, Maryland. He came North with his father and settled in Rochester. He married Phoebe Elizabeth Cuming, September 26, 1822. Among their children were the late Colonel Montgomery Rochester, mentioned below; Dr. Thomas Fortescue Rochester, at the time of his decease the most prominent physician and surgeon of Buffalo, New York, and the greatest medical authority in Western New York; Nathaniel, died in California in 1849; John Henry; Caroline Louise; Phoebe Elizabeth, who died in 1859.

(VI) Colonel Montgomery Rochester, son of Thomas Hart and Phoebe Elizabeth (Cuming) Rochester, was born in the family homestead in Rochester, New York, August 24, 1832. He received his education in the public schools of Rochester, and was engaged in business in that city at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. He served throughout the entire war, bringing honor and distinction on himself for bravery and daring in the service. He held the rank of colonel under General Sherman. His commission as quartermaster-general, bearing the signature of President Abraham Lincoln, with the sword which he used during the war, is in possession of the family. He was mustered out of the service on May 1, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel. He had held the rank of assistant adjutant-general of United States Volunteers.

Colonel Rochester was throughout his entire life a man of deep literary and artistic tastes. After the war he was elected treasurer of the Art Museum of Cincinnati, and devoted a large part of his life to his work in this capacity, purely for the love of it. He was a quiet, scholarly man, of dignified demeanor, possessed of a wonderful fund of dry humor. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and numerous other literary, military, fraternal, art, and civic societies. Colonel Rochester was always active in church work, and was a member of St. Luke's Church in Rochester, and St. Peter's in Albany, in which city he resided. He married, January 15, 1857, Mary Hewson Pruyn, daughter of Casparus Francis Pruyn, and a member of one of the oldest families in the State of New York. Mrs. Rochester survives her husband and resides at No. 435 State street, Albany, New York. The child of this marriage was: Montgomery Hewson Rochester. Colonel Montgomery Rochester died in Albany, New York, February 2, 1909.

(The Pruyn Line).

(I) Johannes Pruyn, progenitor of the Pruyn family in America, was a Hollander. He had two sons, Francis and Jacob. Jacob Pruyn was enrolled among the "Small Burghers" of New Amsterdam, April 18, 1657; and purchased a

house and lot "outside of the Gate of this city," February 19, 1659, from Sybout Classen.

(II) Francis Pruyn, son of Johannes Pruyn, was in Albany, New York, as early as 1665, with his wife, where he was a tailor. It is recorded that in 1668, representing Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck, he conveyed a piece of property in the Colony of Rensselaerswyck (later Albany) to one Jan Labatie, and later in the same year bought for himself a lot at the northwest corner of Maiden lane and James street, in that city. On February 19, 1686-87, he bought from Johannes Clute and wife, Bata, a lot on Broadway, Albany, about the third south from Steuben street, running through to James street, for which he paid the sum of twenty-two beavers. His son, Johannes, afterward occupied the same house built thereon. Being a Papist, in January, 1669, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to King William, but expressed himself willing to swear fidelity. However, his son, Johannes Pruyn, subscribed. His wife, Alida, joined the Reformed Protestant Dutch church in 1683. She died September 20, 1704, and he died May 6, 1712.

(III) Samuel Pruyn, son of Francis and Alida Pruyn, was born December 2, 1677, and buried January 27, 1752. In 1703 he was one of those "who furnished labor and materials for the Dominie's house." In 1720 his name appears on the list of freeholders in the old third ward of Albany. He lived, between 1703 and 1727, at the northeast corner of Maiden lane and James street, Albany. He married, January 15, 1704, Maria Bogart, born June 14, 1681, the daughter of Jacob Cornelise and Jeanette (Quackenbush) Bogart.

(IV) Francis Samuelse Pruyn, son of Samuel and Maria (Bogart) Pruyn, was born in Albany, and baptized there on March 15, 1705. He died August 27, 1767. He was a prominent man in Albany and held the following public offices: Firemaster, 1731-32; assistant alderman, 1745-46; alderman from the second ward, Albany, 1761-62. He was twice married. On the death of his first wife, Anna, he married Alida van Yveren, daughter of Warner and Anna (Pruyn) van Yveren.

(V) Casparus Pruyn, son of Francis Samuelse and Alida (van Yveren) Pruyn, was born May 10, 1734. His name appears as lieutenant on the roll of the First Albany County Regiment; in 1785 he was an assessor of the second ward of the city. He was for some years an elder of the Reformed Dutch church. The following memorandum refers to his aid of the United States government: "This is to certify that Casparus Pruyn has due to him from the United States the sum of Seventy-one pounds four shillings specie, for work done for the use of the Indians, by the request of the Commissioners of Indian affairs, in 1779-1780. P. Van Rennsselaer." He married, December 19, 1762, Catherine Groesbeck, born May 8, 1737, died February 17, 1788, the daughter of David and Maria (Van Poel) Groesbeck. Casparus Pruyn died October 7, 1817.

(VI) Francis Casparus Prupn, son of Casparus and Catherine (Groesbeck) Pruyn, was born at Albany, New York, July 19, 1769, and died June 14, 1847. He married, August 30, 1791, Cornelia Dunbar, born January 11, 1770, and died July 12, 1844, the daughter of Levinus and Margaret (Hansen) Dunbar.

(VII) Casparus Francis Pruyn, son of Francis Casparus and Cornelia (Dunbar) Pruyn, was born May 26, 1792. At the age of thirteen years he entered the office of the Van Rensselaer estate, of which vast property his uncle, Robert Dunbar, was the agent. In 1835 Mr. Dunbar re-

signed and Casparus F. Pruyn was appointed the agent for the manor, which position he filled very satisfactorily. Upon the death of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Patroon, on January 26, 1839, the estate was divided, the portion on the east shore of the Hudson river going to William Paterson Van Rensselaer. To be in the vicinity of this property, of which he still continued to be the agent, he removed to the other side of the river to Bath, Rensselaer county. He held the position of agent for "East Manor," as it became known, until he resigned in 1844. He died two years later, February 11, 1846. Mr. Pruyn married, April 19, 1814, Ann Hewson, born January 27, 1794, died February 12, 1841, the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Fryer) Hewson, of Albany.

(VIII) Mary Hewson Pruyn, daughter of Casparus Francis and Ann (Hewson) Pruyn, was born April 13, 1834, in Albany, New York. She married, January 15, 1857, Montgomery Rochester, son of Thomas Hart and Phoebe Elizabeth (Cuming) Rochester.

TRACY, Benjamin Franklin,

Lawyer, Soldier, Statesman, Diplomat.

To few men has it been given to bear the master part in so many lines of endeavor for the advancement of the race as fell to the lot of General Benjamin F. Tracy, and few were able at the age of eighty-five years, as was he, to continue in active participation in the affairs of life. Cradled in Central New York, he was reared under conditions calculated to bring out the best that was in him. From a multitude of worthy ancestors he inherited those qualities of courage, fortitude and adherence to principle which have made the New Englander and his descendants the leaders in directing the affairs of a mighty nation. It is interesting to give a few moment's attention to the character of the men who preceded him in a long line of strong and efficient ancestors.

The name of Tracy was taken by a Norman family from Traci-Boccage, in the Arrondisement of Caen, France, called in the documents of the eleventh century, Traceium. At the time of the Conquest, members of this family went to England and were subsequently Lords of Barnstaple, in Devonshire, where several parishes bear the word Tracy as a portion of their name. Beginning with Ecgbert, first Saxon King of England, who reigned from 800 to 839, the history of this family has been brought down to the twenty-seventh generation, represented in this country by Stephen Tracy, the Pilgrim ancestor, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the ship "Ann," in 1623. He was the father of John Tracy, born at Plymouth, 1633, died at Windham, Connecticut, 1718. His wife Mary was a daughter of Governor Thomas Prince, of the Plymouth Colony. Their son, John Tracy, was born about 1663, in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and was the father of John Tracy, a resident of Providence, Rhode Island. John (4) Tracy, son of John of Providence, lived in Scituate, Rhode Island, and was the father of Thomas Tracy, the pioneer of Western New York. He lived for some time in North Adams, Massachusetts, and traveled thence with his wife and infant son to the headwaters of the Susquehanna River, in Otsego county, New York, where he built a raft, and on it conveyed his family down the stream in the year 1790. He landed at the mouth of what has since been known as Tracy creek, in the present Broome county, New York, then a part of Tioga county. He was the father of two sons, of whom the junior,

Benjamin Tracy, born 1795, in Tioga county, resided at Owego, where he was a highly respected citizen, and died January 31, 1882, in his eighty-eighth year. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was an industrious pioneer in clearing the forests along the Susquehanna, and in the cultivation of crops. He had four sons, of whom the third is the subject of this biography.

General Benjamin Franklin Tracy was born April 26, 1830, at Owego, and began attendance at the district school at the early age of five years, and continued through both summer and winter terms until the age of thirteen years, after which his summers were occupied by such farm labor as he was competent to perform. At the age of sixteen years his last winter term of the district school was completed, and during the following winter he taught a school in the suburb of Owego, with success. Because of his own youth, he was advised against undertaking this work, since the school was one of the largest and most unruly in the town. For his efficient service in this school he received an emolument of sixteen dollars per month, with board. His father was long a justice of the peace, and the attention of the son was early attracted to legal matters through trials conducted before his father, and he resolved to take up the law as a profession. As a means of preparation, he joined a debating club at the age of fifteen years, and soon attracted attention therein by his power and skill in public addresses. At the age of nineteen years he began the study of law with a firm in Owego, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1851. In the meantime he had conducted several trials in justice's courts, had gained thereby some practical experience, and clients came to him rapidly after his admission as an attorney.

His active mind grasped readily many of the subjects attracting public interest at this time, and at a very early age he began to take part in the political movements of his section. When only twenty-three years old he was nominated by the Whig party as candidate for district attorney for Tioga county, and was the only candidate on the ticket who did not suffer defeat. It is probable that he was the youngest district attorney ever elected in this State. He was again a candidate in 1856, and defeated his personal friend, Gilbert C. Walker, the Democratic candidate, with whom young Tracy soon after formed a law partnership. It is worthy of note in connection with the beginning of practice by General Tracy, that in his first eight years he never lost a jury trial in a court of record in which he was attorney. His civil practice in this time exceeded that of any other attorney in the county, and it is a matter of record that the court was forced to adjourn at one time because of his illness, as there was no case on the calendar in which he was not engaged on one side or the other. His active practice was temporarily abandoned soon after this, and his attention was given to aiding in suppression of the rebellion of 1861-65 in his native country. At various intervals since, he resumed practice, and actively engaged in the profession of law, and occupied a most commanding position at the bar of the State down to the time of his death.

The formation of the Free Soil party occurred when he was still a young man, and he was a representative of this party in various conventions, and was among the leaders in the formation of the Republican party, which began simultaneously in New York, and in other States, east and west. His home county was one of the first in the State to take action in this direction, and Mr. Tracy was a delegate

in the joint convention of Republicans and Whigs held at Auburn in September, 1855. His guiding hand was most potent in directing the destinies of the nation at this and subsequent periods, and to him has been given credit for great achievements in the establishment of safe government, based upon sound principles. He was a member of the committee at the Auburn convention in 1855, to prepare the address issued to the people of the State, and in the same year was made chairman of the Republican committee of Tioga county. In 1861, immediately after his party came into governmental control of the nation, he began his legislative career as a member of the State Assembly, elected by a combination of Republicans and War Democrats. Here he became the acknowledged leader of his party, an unprecedented accomplishment in a member's first term. With patriotic ardor he engaged not only in civil affairs, but also in the military movements which ultimately resulted in the downfall of secession. Between July 21 and August 21, 1861, young Tracy raised and equipped two regiments, as chairman of a district embracing the counties of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins.

He proceeded to Washington as colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, and was assigned to the protection of the railroad leading into Washington. In the spring of 1864 he was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and especially distinguished himself in the battle of the Wilderness, during which he suffered a complete breakdown from over-exertion. For his gallantry in this action he received the Congressional medal of honor. Returning to the north for a short time after recuperation, he was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteers. Before the close of that year he was appointed commander of the military post at Elmira, New York, which included a prison camp where ten thousand prisoners had been held by the United States, and also a volunteer camp for the organization of Union soldiers to be sent to the front. Colonel Tracy was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," and three months later he tendered his resignation, receiving an honorable discharge from the army.

At this time he removed to Brooklyn, New York, and became associated with the well known law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict, of New York City, continuing at the same time the management of his farm at Owego. He at once took a leading position at the metropolitan bar. In October, 1866, he was appointed United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and one of his first duties in this capacity was the prosecution of the whiskey distillers who were defrauding the government by the evasion of payment of revenue. Here he achieved one of his greatest triumphs in civil affairs. His efforts were greatly handicapped by the absence of adequate laws for the protection of the government's interests, and he immediately set about the framing of statutes which should prevent a continuance of the frauds he was then engaged in prosecuting. He secured for the first time a law covering criminal conspiracy, and followed this up by a virtual remoulding of the internal revenue law, shutting off this imposition upon the nation. Under the beneficent operation of the law drafted by United States District Attorney Tracy, the revenue tax was increased in one year from thirteen millions to sixty millions of dollars. In 1873 he resigned this office in order to devote himself to private prac-

tice, and acting as counsel in much of the most important litigation of his time. He was a member of the counsel which defended Henry Ward Beecher in the famous case brought against him by Theodore Tilton, in association with William M. Evarts and other leaders of the bar. His opening of the case for the defense before the jury has been characterized as most complete and masterly, although it was undertaken unexpectedly through the indisposition of the counsel to whom this duty had been assigned. One of the most remarkable triumphs achieved by General Tracy was the conviction of John Y. McKane, a political boss at Gravesend, New York, who had been guilty of the most brazen violations of the election laws and expiated his wrongdoing by a term in State's prison. Upon the appearance of a vacancy in the Court of Appeals, General Tracy was appointed to that bench, on which he served one year, and the records show more controlling opinions written by Judge Tracy in that period than had ever been given by a single judge within that limit.

In 1866, at the famous Philadelphia convention held to protest against reconstruction, he opposed the enfranchisement of the negro, and predicted the unfortunate results which followed, and the mistake of his party at that time is now universally admitted. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and was one of the "stalwarts" who continued to support General Grant for the Presidency on every ballot. In the following year he was the Republican nominee for mayor of the city of Brooklyn, but proposed and executed his own withdrawal in favor of Seth Low, who was triumphantly elected, and General Tracy's appointment to the Court of Appeals followed before the close of that year. In 1892 he was nominated by the Republicans for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Department, but failed of election through the defeat of the entire ticket in that year, though he led every candidate by twenty-three thousand votes. In this campaign, Grover Cleveland was elected Governor of New York by a majority of one hundred thousand. After a period of rest and travel, General Tracy again resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1889 General Tracy was called by President Harrison to the position of Secretary of the Navy, upon which appointment contending factions of the Republican party in New York were united. Here again General Tracy met the expectations of his friends and of the public, and achieved one of the most notable successes which marked his career through life. He is universally known and acknowledged to-day as "the father of the fighting navy." Radical departures in naval construction were adopted under his direction, and three types of vessels now in universal use among navies of the world—the battleship, the armored cruiser and the scout cruiser—were established during his administration, equipped with the nickel steel armor plates which are now a feature of every navy. The creation and development of the naval militia was another feature of his work; the establishment of businesslike methods in handling labor and in the purchasing and disbursing departments, were established; and a great improvement and an enormous increase in efficiency was the result.

Following his retirement from the Navy Department, General Tracy rendered most valuable public service as one of the counsel in the controversy with Great Britain over the Venezuela boundary. His training and experience had especially fitted him for this service, and the work he performed demonstrated his fitness for this new field of diplomatic law. Wherever duty called, General

Tracy was always found ready to give freely of his time and talents to the public service. He accepted an appointment from Governor Morton as a member of a commission to draft a charter for Greater New York, when it was created through the combination of its five constituent boroughs. He was at once made president of the commission, and the intricate task of adjusting the rights and duties of the several boroughs was successfully carried out in a charter which has worked in the main for the general welfare. In 1909 he was again called upon to serve the public as referee in questions of great moment, involving the construction of the Brooklyn subways, whose solution was reached with remarkable promptness, and so carefully arranged that the court of appeals sustained all of his rulings except one, and this point was settled by divided court.

During the intervals between these various calls to the public service, General Tracy was actively employed in legal cases of great importance, and took but little time for rest or recreation. It is worthy of remark that in his public service General Tracy was not a seeker for office except in early manhood, when he sought the position of district attorney and assemblyman; every other official station, which he afterwards filled, came to him unsought. In his career was represented the antithesis of the usual course in modern political affairs, and "the office sought the man." His brief holidays were spent in travel, and until a few days before his death he enjoyed a remarkable state of preservation, both mentally and physically, and continuing to give to his professional duties the same care and clearness of vision which had marked all his labors. In his lifetime he was engaged in every branch of the legal profession, civil and criminal, municipal and international, as a public prosecutor, State and Federal, judge of the highest court of his State, cabinet minister, framer of municipal charters, political advisor, and also rendered most arduous and faithful military service. In summing up his career, "Bench and Bar" for January, 1915, thus fitly speaks of him:

> To-day, General Tracy in the ripeness of years, is still continuing his experienced service in the profession; though, perhaps, not as eager as in younger days for the contests of jury trial, his advice has lost none of its readiness, nor his mind any of its openness, nor his listening any of its patience. He early conquered the high esteem of the community; it has been given to him to enjoy it unimpaired for great length of days, and to-day he lives surrounded by "All that should accompany old age;—honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,"—an encouraging example of the goal to which the younger members of the Bar may hopefully look forward.

Another authority says:

> The diversity of public services in which he has been engaged and the degree of success which he has reached, stamp General Tracy as a man preëminent among his contemporaries. As a lawyer, his long experience in an exceptionally varied practice has given him a broad grasp of fundamental principles, while as an advocate, his clear and skillful methods of presentation and his powers of persuasive speech have made him successful alike before judges and juries. Both as a civil and criminal lawyer he ranks second to none in the State, and is one of the few members of his profession in America who enjoy international fame. Not only as a lawyer and impartial and conscientious judge has he attained distinction, but also as an independent and large-minded statesman, who has long stood in the foremost rank of the great leaders of the Republican party in the United States. He has done much to bring Brooklyn into prominence in connection with national affairs, and for many years, when he, General James Jourdan, and Silas B. Dutcher, were the local party leaders, his influence in the Republican organization of that city was well nigh supreme. For twenty years of his life he has been in public service, and it is believed that no American has ever held a greater number of diversified public positions, or achieved a greater success in all than has General Tracy.

General Tracy was always fond of agricultural pursuits, and in the intervals of professional and official duty spent much time in the cultivation of his farm at Owego. At one time he was a noted breeder of trotting horses, and proprietor of the famous Marshland stud. In his busy career he devoted little attention to club and social life, but was a member of the Union League and Metropolitan clubs of New York City, a companion of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He married, at Owego, New York, January 21, 1851, Delinda E., daughter of Nathaniel and Jane (Brodhead) Catlin, of that place, and sister of General Isaac S. Catlin. She died in Washington, District of Columbia, March 2, 1890. Children: 1. Emma Louise, married in Brooklyn, New York, Ferdinand Suydam Wilmerding. 2. Mary Farrington, born at Owego, May, 1876, died at Washington, March 3, 1890. 3. Frank Brodhead, married Elizabeth Cornell, of Owego, New York, and had three sons—Benjamin, Thomas Brodhead and James Burt. On March 3, 1890, he was visited by an affliction that made him an object of world-wide sympathy, when his house in Washington was burned and his wife and youngest daughter, Mary F., together with a female servant, perished. He himself was rescued while unconscious, and remained for some days in a critical condition. General Tracy's only granddaughter, Alice Tracy Wilmerding, married Frederic R. Coudert, and they have four sons—Frederic R., Jr., Benjamin Tracy, Ferdinand Wilmerding and Alexis Carrell.

General Tracy died in New York City on August 6, 1915.

POTTER, Robert Brown,

Soldier, Statesman.

Robert Potter, the founder of the family in America here dealt with, came from Coventry, England, in 1634. There is no record of the exact date of his coming to this country or the ship in which he came, excepting that he was a passenger with the Rev. Nathan Ward, afterwards a minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts. John, son of Robert Potter, was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and in 1660 was enrolled a freeman. John (2), son of John (1) Potter, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, and was killed by the fall of a tree. The jury of inquest on his death judged him "to be axedentolly excesery to his own death occasioned by the fall of a tree." John (3), son of John (2) Potter, was born at Cranston, Rhode Island, and lived on the Rivulet farm, one mile from the Quaker meeting house at Cranston. Thomas, son of John (3) Potter, was born at Cranston, and married Esther Sheldon. Their son, Joseph Potter, removed with his family in 1792 to Beekman (now La Grange), Dutchess county, New York.

Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL. D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, son of Joseph and Anne (Knight) Potter, was born July 10, 1800, at Beekman, New York, and died July 4, 1865, on board the steamship "Colorado," in the harbor of San Francisco, California. He was first sent to the district schools of his native hamlet, and was there favored with the instruction of a Mr. Thompson, a man capable of appreciating him. At the age of twelve he entered the academy at Poughkeepsie, and having secured a scholarship later went to Union College. He was confirmed at Christ Church, Philadelphia, by the venerable Bishop White, and began his theological studies at the

General Theological Seminary. He was called to be a tutor at the Union College at twenty, and within a year was advanced to the professorship of mathematics. He was made a priest by Bishop Bonnell, and after a period as rector at Boston was made Bishop of Pennsylvania. His biographer says of him: "He lived more in his three-score years than most of those who stretch to the utmost limit of earthly continuance do in their larger span." He married (first) Sarah Maria Knott; (second) Sarah Benedict; (third) Frances Seton.

General Robert Brown Potter, son of the Rt. Rev. Alonzo and Sarah Maria (Knott) Potter, was born July 16, 1829, died at Newport, Rhode Island, February 19, 1887. His military career began in New York City, and he was intimately connected in Civil War times with the Ninth Army Corps, whose chief was General Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, and therefore it can be said, as of Homer in ancient days, that three cities can claim the honor of his well-earned fame. After his college course at Union College, under the care of his grandfather, young Potter established himself in New York as a lawyer, and at the beginning of the Civil War was in successful practice in New York City.

After the war broke out, having no immediate ties, his wife having died in 1858, a year after their marriage, he determined to go to the front, and immediately prepared himself by study and drill to take the position to which his ambition called him. On the organization of the Fifty-first Regiment in New York he received the commission of lieutenant-colonel. His superior was Colonel Ferrero, and Charles W. Le Gendre was major. The regiment was moved to Annapolis, and soon after was attached to Burnside's little army at Annapolis, and brigaded under General Reno. They had their baptism of fire at Roanoke Island, where Potter led three companies of his regiment to the assault of the batteries, and was the first to enter the works. At Newbern the Fifty-first had again the post of honor, and stormed the entrenchments on the left of the rebel lines. Here Major Le Gendre was shot through the mouth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Potter received a ball in the groin, which passed through his body. Here Potter showed that cool courage in which he was not excelled, not even by Grant. He remained on the field, in spite of his wound, until the close of the memorable day, and his judgment in pointing the line of attack decided the victory in favor of the Union troops. From Newbern the Fifty-first was moved to support General McClellan, and soon after General Pope, in what is known as the second Bull Run campaign. Here they held the left of the Federal lines, covering Pope's retreat, and here again, at the critical point of the day, the Union lines broken, Reno's brigade was called to retrieve the disaster, and Colonel Potter led the gallant Fifty-first in full view of the remainder of the army, and broke the rebel lines. At South Mountain, where the lamented Reno fell, the Fifty-first was again in the post of honor, and, at Antietam, Potter achieved for himself an almost romantic fame. The Union troops were disordered, and the bridge over Antietam creek, the key to the Federal position, lay in front of the enemy's line, and under the full fire of their artillery. Potter, seizing the flag of his regiment, crossed the bridge, calling on his men to follow him, and thus secured the position, and in the words of McClellan at the time, "he saved the day." Some day, it has been said, this action will be as noted in history as is the similar dash of Napoleon over the bridge at Arcolo or over

the bridge at Lodi. At Antietam, again, Potter was slightly wounded. The Fifty-first, of which, after the promotion of Ferrero to be brigadier-general, Potter had sole command, was sent with General Burnside, his old commander and life-long personal friend, to take part in the western campaign; Potter took a place on Burnside's staff, and by General Grant's special order received an independent command. During the siege of Knoxville, Potter commanded the division in front of the lines, and with a greatly inferior force so manoeuvred for seven trying days as to check the advance of General Longstreet (detached to the capture of the beleagured city from General Hood's army) and to admit of the relief and reënforcement of that port. It will be remembered that the final assaults of the rebels were defeated on the entrenchments in an almost hand-to-hand fight. Potter had now reached his true position as a commander of large bodies. In the Wilderness campaign he was constantly under fire, and unusually active in his division. Here Major Le Gendre, now colonel of his old regiment, the Fifty-first, was finally disabled, losing an eye. The assault, after the explosion of the memorable mine at Petersburg, fell to General Burnside's command. Unfortunately this officer (General Burnside), of but too facile a nature, left to lot the choice of the officer who should lead the assault, and that fell to an incompetent officer. General Grant in his memoir says: "In fact, Potter and Wilcox were the only division commanders General Burnside had who were equal to the occasion." Neither of them was chosen. The eventful history of the mine explosion needs no further reference. An intimate friend of General Potter states that he had matured a plan for destroying the bridge over the Appomattox, which would have confined General Lee's army and saved further fighting. A touching incident is related by a friend of General Potter. He had mounted his horse in front of Fort Sedgwick, called "Fort Hell" by his men, to lead his regiment to battle, when he was struck by a ball and wounded in the groin, as stated above. While he lay desperately wounded on the field, he was visited by President Lincoln, who spoke tenderly to him, and cheered him with some of his characteristic words.

After the war, General Potter was assigned by the Secretary of State to the command of Rhode Island and the Connecticut district of the Military Department of the East, with headquarters in Newport, and in the autumn of the same year he married his second wife. A graceful compliment was paid to Mrs. Potter, who was in receipt of a novel but acceptable wedding present in the form of a full major-general's commission for her husband, sent under the seal of the War Department by Secretary Stanton, the General's brevet having already been received. In 1866 he was appointed colonel of the Forty-first United States Infantry (colored), but never assumed command. This closed his brilliant military career. General Hancock said of him that he was one of the twelve best officers (West Point graduates not excepted) in the army, and with his well-known modesty he (General Potter) was wont to say that he might have made a first-rate officer with the advantages of an early education at West Point.

After the gigantic failure of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company he was appointed receiver, a position of labor and trust, and for three years he lived in a car on the line of the railroad. Later, in the hope of improving his somewhat shattered health, he went to England, residing in Warwick county,

following the hounds, and maintaining by his generous hospitality the credit of his native land and a true American gentleman. On his return he purchased "The Rocks," which he made his residence, and during the summer season he entertained in a liberal manner. He spent his winters in Washington, making common household with his brother, Congressman Potter. General Potter had a good deal to bear in his latter days in the way of bodily pain, and not a little of it may have been occasioned, it may be presumed, by the rigors of the Civil War, endured by him with immense patience and courage. A memorial was erected to his memory at the place of his burial, referring to his services to his country, and testifying to the sincere admiration in which he was held by his country men.

He married (first) April 14, 1857, Frances Tileston; (second) Abby Austin Stevens, daughter of John A. Stevens, a distinguished financier, and president of the Bank of Commerce. Children: Robert Burnside, born January 29, 1869, architect, New York City; Warwick, born October 31, 1871, died October 11, 1893; Austin, born in New York, January 16, 1873; Frances Tileston, married James L. Breese.

CRONK, Hiram,

Last Survivor of War of 1812.

The last survivor of the war with Great Britain (1812-14) was Hiram Cronk, a resident of Oneida county. He was born at Frankfort, Herkimer county, New York, April 19, 1800.

He enlisted at North Western, Oneida county, August 2, 1814, in the company commanded by Captain Edmund Fuller, and served until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. He then returned to his father's home in North Western, and remained with him until he was married, which occurred when he was twenty-five years of age. His wife's name was Mary Thornton, a resident of North Western. He had six children who lived to mature age, and four of whom survived him, as follows: The eldest, Philander, who was still living in 1912, at Ava at the time, and in his ninety-second year; Hiram, who died at the age of twenty-one; Van Rensselaer, who was killed at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing (Shiloh), Tennessee; Sarah, widow of Jeremiah Rowley, who in 1912 was still living in Rome at the age of eight-three, and the person from whom the writer obtained the information in regard to Mr. Cronk; William, who in 1912 was living at Rome, aged eighty-one years; John, who died April 6, 1911, at Rome, at the age of seventy; Wayne, who died at Lee, aged thirty-four years; and George, in 1912 was residing in Oklahoma, sixty-four years of age.

Mr. Cronk was a farmer, and lived on his farm in the town of Ava from the time of his marriage until his death. Much attention was paid to him in his later years, after it became well estabilised that he was the last survivor of the War of 1812. He died at Dunbrook, Oneida county, May 13, 1905, at the remarkable age of one hundred and five years. Funeral services at his home were largely attended. The remains were taken to Brooklyn, New York, for interment in the soldiers' and sailors' plot at Cypress Hill Cemetery, and the final obsequies were conducted with much military pomp. Under the direction of the authorities of New York City, the body lay in state in the City Hall for twenty-four hours, and the military procession comprised large detachments of United States soldiers and New York National Guard troops. U. S. Grant Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, was in immediate charge, acting as a guard of honor.

SHERWOOD, Lyman Hinsdale,

Talented Musician.

Of ancient and honorable English ancestry, Lyman Hinsdale Sherwood, deceased, a talented musician and teacher; his father, Lyman Sherwood, deceased, an eminent lawyer, judge; and his son, William Hall Sherwood, have made the name an honored one in Wayne county, and in the artistic world of two continents.

Judge Lyman Sherwood, who died in Lyons, September 2, 1865, at the age of sixty-three, was a prominent member of the bar and judiciary of Wayne county. For many years he was head of the law firm of Sherwood & Smith, a firm occupying a place in the front rank in Western New York. Originally a Democrat, he went over to the Republican party and ever remained true to that party. In 1833 he was elected surrogate, and in 1842 he was appointed State Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Mark H. Sibley. He was elected county judge in 1859, serving until 1863. Judge Sherwood is remembered as a lawyer of fine ability, extremely conscientious in the discharge of every public or private duty, and was highly esteemed, not only in his profession but by the public at large.

Lyman Hinsdale Sherwood, son of Judge Lyman and Rhoda (Hinsdale) Sherwood, was born at Hoosick, New York, March 28, 1828, died in Lyons, New York, April 25, 1901. He was a born student, and, although educated at Hobart College, his home study was very extensive, and his fluent knowledge of French, Latin, Greek and Spanish was almost wholly acquired through home study. He was ambitious to obtain holy orders, and was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church, and performed a great deal of ministerial and missionary work without other compensation than the satisfaction which doing good gives. His great talent was music, and again, through self-teaching, he became a fine musician and musical instructor. He founded Lyons Musical Academy in 1854, and through self-developed systems of teaching gave it more than a State-wide reputation. His was the second musical academy in the country, and drew its students from every section of the country and from Canada. He taught his pupils to analyze the written score, and grounded them in the fundamental principles of harmony and rhythm, and the essentials of his teaching of elementary theory have not been greatly improved upon; students who were instructed by him have, in many instances, gone out to win fame for themselves as artists and teachers, and never have failed to ascribe their success to the teaching of Mr. Sherwood. Music was the great joy of his life, and the success of his pupils, particularly of his children, was most pleasing and gratifying, and no greater reward could be conferred. He was, as stated, an ordained deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church, and affiliated with the Republican party, but nothing lay so near his heart as the institution he founded and long conducted, the Lyons Musical Academy.

Mr. Sherwood married, December 21, 1852, Mary, daughter of Edmund and Harriet Balis. They were the parents of five children: 1. William Hall, of whom further. 2. Grace, born in 1859; became the wife of Dr. G. H. Watson, of Berlin, Germany. 3. Eleanor P., born in 1860; directly associated with her brother, William H., for many years in teaching in the Sherwood Music School, Chicago. 4. Clement R., born in 1867; first associated with William T. Tinsley in the publishing of the "Lyons Republican," the partner-

ship formed January 1, 1891, continuing until Mr. Tinsley's death, April 28, 1893, when Mr. Sherwood became sole owner of the paper; he died in Rockland, Maine. 5. Mary Clare, born in 1868; her artistic taste led her to the study of art, and pictures from her brush have been exhibited in the Paris Salon and in many of the large cities of the United States and Europe, winning favorable mention.

William Hall Sherwood was born in Lyons, New York, January 31, 1854. His first musical lessons were received from his father, and later he studied in this country with the late William Mason and other teachers. Thoroughly grounded in the principles of a sound musical education, he went to Europe, where he studied for a term of years with masters of international renown. In Berlin his professors were Theodore Kullak, Weitzmann, Wuerst and Deppe. In Leipsic he studied with Richter and Karl Doppler; in Stuttgart with Scotson Clark; and lastly in Weimar with Franz Liszt. These masters were all impressed by the extraordinary talents of Mr. Sherwood, whose gifts as a pianist were very marked, and who won the highest approval of the critical fraternity after his first appearances as a concert artist. As a student he went far beneath the surface in the study of musical literature; his mind was analytical, and he could give a reason for everythere he did, whether from a technical or interpretative standpoint. Although he was a great classical player, he was also acknowledged as one of the greatest interpreters of Schumann and Liszt. But he did not stop here, for he kept abreast of the times and played from memory a large part of the important publications of the present-day writers. He championed the cause of the American composer, and had more compositions dedicated to him than any other musician.

Mr. Sherwood returned to the United States in 1876. Playing at the Centennial in Philadelphia with the Thomas Orchestra, he was hailed as a player of the first rank. He began a tour of concerts in the principal cities, which were events in those days, and meant much for the advancement of music in this country. His programs were tremendous, including the best known literature, and were regarded as models by pianists all over the country. His knowledge of chamber music was no less remarkable. He delved into works of technical and pedagogic interest, using the most recent and valuable contributions for his own teaching; and, for this reason, he was enabled to build up and systematize a method of his own which was concrete in form and which brought forth enthusiastic praise from Paderewski and many other eminent pianists.

After this tour of concerts, Mr. Sherwood accepted a position as teacher in the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. Later he came to New York, and finally went to Chicago. In addition to teaching many advanced students, he made yearly tours in the south and west, and thus was heard in all parts of his own country, and his art, always animated by the highest and severest ideals, became the inspiration for thousands of ambitious young students. It is safe to say that, of the young native pianists now rising to prominence in Chicago and other American centers, two out of three owe the kindling of their ambition to his playing. He appeared as soloist with the Thomas Orchestra in the second season, 1892-93, and again in the eighth season, 1898-99.

Other honors came to Mr. Sherwood early. His European career was brilliant. Invitations to play with the leading symphony orchestras of Germany were extended to him before he attained his

twenty-fifth year, for as a pupil of Deppe and Liszt he made a sensation in the German musical world. The indifference with which he regarded the verdict of Europe as compared with the approval of his countrymen is indicated by the following incident: As he was preparing to return to America, after his five years' course of European training, he received from Dr. Carl Reinecke, then conductor of the Leipsic Gewandhaus Orchestra, an invitation to appear as soloist with that great organization. The Gewandhaus Orchestra was then the most prominent in Germany, and Leipsic the center of the musical life of the country. But Mr. Sherwood had made his plans for an American tour, and was looking forward eagerly to the continuance of the work to which he had even then dedicated his life, the development of the art in America by native musicians. So he turned his back upon the fame that lay within his grasp and came back to his own people. Mr. Sherwood began an energetic campaign for himself and for native art, and such was the force of his personality that he was able to overcome the handicap imposed by his nationality to an extent that has been equaled by no other native pianist.

The untimely death of Mr. Sherwood, which occurred at his home in Chicago, Illinois, January 7, 1911, in his fifty-seventh year, removed from the world of music the figure that most completely and convincingly represented America's struggle for place and recognition among musical nations. His name was a household word all over the country.

HARRIS, Richard Baxter,

Business Man.

A young man of fine business ability, Mr. Harris had not the physical strength to meet the constant demands his energy imposed and he was obliged to retire from active business for a time to recuperate. He elected a trip around the world as the best medium to recover strength and starting from Kansas City, Missouri, where he was then in business, he started via New York. He had accomplished the trip with a great deal of satisfaction until his arrival at Liverpool, England, homeward bound, when he was stricken with a fatal illness and there died. He was a native son of New York, and from his sixteenth year until removal to Kansas City in 1889 had been engaged in the dry goods business in the city of Rochester. He was a son of Edward and Emma (Hall) Harris, his father a prominent attorney and business man of Rochester.

Richard Baxter Harris was born in Rochester, New York, December 25, 1866, died in Liverpool, England, December 28, 1901, aged thirty-five years. He was educated in private schools, but having a strong desire to enter business, he left school at the age of sixteen to become a clerk in the employ of the Sibley Dry Goods Company. He developed unusual business quality and became a trusted and confidential employe, remaining with the same house seven years. In 1889 he went west, locating in Kansas City, Missouri, where he organized and was a partner in the Doggett Dry Goods Company. He remained in Kansas City in successful business until the failure of his health obliged him to retire. He had nearly completed a tour of the world when the end came in Liverpool, England, and a life of brilliant promise ended. He was a Republican in politics, but took no active part in public affairs, although a broad-minded man, deeply interested in all that pertained to good citizenship. He was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church in Rochester.

Mr. Harris married, October 23, 1889,

Cornelia, daughter of Sylvanus J. and Caroline (Ridgway) Macy, of New York City. Mrs. Harris is a resident of Rochester, her home No. 1127 East avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were the parents of three children, all of whom are at the Rochester home with their mother: Mary K., married George H. Hawks, and has two sons, George H., Jr., and Thomas H.; Richard Macy, and Edward Harris.

OTIS, General Elwell Stephen,

Distinguished Army Officer.

With the death of General Otis there passed from human view a most striking character and one of the heroes developed during that four years of internal strife that plunged the Nation in woe. He was twenty-four years of age when in 1862 he went to the front with the rank of captain and when he was retired with the rank of major-general of the United States army, forty years of military service had been placed to his credit in the records of the war department.

Few men of his period crowded into a life of seventy-one years so varied an experience in different professions, in as many climes as he. Educated for the law and admitted to the bar, he gave up his profession at his country's call and the sword he then took up as the emblem of a new profession, was gallantly wielded for forty years against his country's enemies in rebellion in the South, against the wild red warriors of the west and against the brown men of the Philippines. Service in the field was varied by many peaceful honors peculiar to the soldier's profession, service that was performed as ably and faithfully as that in the field. As commander of the army forces at Manila he had a most difficult problem to solve, but with wisdom he pursued an aggressive policy toward the foes of the United States, winning the warm commendation of President McKinley. The following "soldier's tribute to a soldier" is from the address delivered at his funeral held in the Brick Presbyterian Church in Rochester by Rev. Rob Roy Converse, D. D., a clergyman who of all others was best fitted to deliver the eulogy:

> One of our great men has fallen. We have met to-day to lay our poor tribute on the bier of one who fought forty years for what he knew to be right. He never faltered in his efforts to bring about right solutions of problems that came within his province and from his career we may draw a valuable lesson. Napoleon was a warrior of the first rank, Richelieu was a most profound diplomat and Seneca was an accomplished student of mankind and its foibles. All the best characteristics of these three are mingled in the personality of our dead friend. Few persons in military or civil life have undergone such vicissitudes as those which came to General Otis and none have met those trials with the indomitable serenity and pertinacity which make remarkable the character of the man we are honoring to-day.

Elwell Stephen Otis was born near Frederick City, Maryland, March 25, 1838, and died at his home in Gates, two miles west of Rochester, October 21, 1909, son of William and Mary A. C. (Late) Otis. Early in life he came to Rochester, and ever regarded that city as his home, although so much of his life was spent far from the home of his youth. After graduation from the public schools he entered the University of Rochester, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, also being awarded the key of the Delta Psi fraternity that proclaims excellence in scholarship. After his graduation from the University in 1858, deciding upon the legal profession as the field of activity best suited to his talents, he entered Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1860. He was admitted to the Monroe county bar the

same year, and until September, 1862, practiced his profession in Rochester, also serving as clerk to the Board of Supervisors. When he became convinced that the struggle between the North and the South was to be a long and bitterly fought contest, he abandoned all thought of a legal career, recruited a company, and on September 13, 1862, went to the front as captain of Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Ryan. He saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac under its different commanders, and at the battle of the Wilderness, where the One Hundred and Fortieth lost Colonel Ryan and three hundred and fifty-five enlisted men and officers, was given command of the sorely stricken regiment. He had previously won promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, "for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle," his commission dating December 23, 1863, but although promoted colonel, he was never mustered into the United States service as such, as his regiment under the then existing orders lacked sufficient numerical strength.

At the battle of Chapel House, fought October 1, 1864, near Petersburg, Colonel Otis received what was thought a necessarily fatal wound, but his naturally strong constitution responded to the skillful treatment of his doctors and the constant care of capable nurses, and in due course of time he was again in the field. For gallantry during the Spottsylvania campaign he was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers, and prior to receiving his wound had commanded a brigade of the Army of the Potomac.

On January 24, 1865, he was mustered out of the service and returned to his father's home in Gates. He resumed the practice of law in Rochester. But his military experiences had imbued him with a strong desire to become a part of the regular United States army, and upon applying for a commission in keeping with his rank in the volunteer service, was successful. On July 28, 1866, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry Regiment, United States Army, and on March 2, 1867, was brevetted colonel. On February 8, 1880, he was commissioned colonel of the Twentieth Regiment of Infantry, and for several years was engaged in active service in the West. He commanded in several campaigns against the Indians in the Northwest, and in one engagement on the banks of the Powder river in Montana, with but a handful of men, put a large force of the hostiles to full flight, and in a long pursuit about exterminated the band. He organized the School of Infantry and Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and conducted it from 1881 to 1885. Later he was given charge of the important work of abridging and improving the code of army regulations. This work was varied with court-martial assignments, one of which was to serve as judge-advocate of the court which condemned Captain Oberlin M. Carter to a term of imprisonment for the embezzlement of moneys in connection with harbor work at Savannah. On November 28, 1893, he was commissioned brigadier-general of the regular army.

When in April, 1898, war was declared against Spain, a commingling of regulars and volunteer forces brought about a rearrangement of army positions. Brigadier-General Otis of the regular army also became by appointment, major-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, and on May 19, 1898, was assigned to duty in San Francisco, in charge of the mobilizing and shipment of troops to the Philip-

pines. On July 15 of the same year he sailed for the Philippines, and on August 29 succeeded Major-General Merritt as commander of the United States forces and as governor of the Islands. He had a most difficult duty to perform, subduing the natives and bringing peace to the islands being but a small portion of the burden he carried. But he ruled wisely and well, and when on May 5, 1900, he was relieved at his own request on account of illness, it was his satisfaction to realize that the course he had pursued had resulted in an almost complete pacification of the important islands, and had received the warm approval of the President, publicly and officially expressed. He was brevetted major-general in 1899 for "military skill and most distinguished services in the Philippines," and on June 16, 1900, was commissioned major-general of the United States army. After his return to the United States, General Otis was placed in command of the Military Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, assuming that duty October 29, 1900, and relinquishing it March 28, 1902, having arrived at the age of sixty-four years, the age of retirement from active military service.

On June 12, 1900, while General Otis was spending a few days in Rochester before going to his command in Chicago, the friends of his boyhood and his riper years accorded him a notable ovation. After his retirement, when he returned to his boyhood home in Gates, they again accorded him generous reception, ovation and congratulation, at the close of a long and most honorable military career. General Otis was tried by every test that can be applied to a soldier, and most nobly withstood them all. The battlefield but proved his bravery and thorough familiarity with the art and science of war, whether conducted against organized forces skillfully commanded, against the red men of the frontier, whose cunning supplied the lack of organization, or against the brown men of the Philippines, whose methods were at variance with all recognized practices of warfare. As military governor, loyalty and faithful performance of difficult duty went hand in hand with a wisdom and executive ability that would have brought credit to the trained statesman. And so in every station he was called to fill during his forty years' service as a soldier.

During the seven years of life spent at his attractive home near Rochester, between his retirement and his death, he took an active interest in political affairs, often serving as a delegate to Republican State conventions and sitting in party councils, his opinions and his advice carrying weight. He observed all the social amenities of life and fraternized with his friends through membership in the Genesee Valley and the Rochester Country clubs. He was a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and from its portals was borne to his last resting place in beautiful Mt. Hope, on the shoulders of soldiers of the regular army, marching to the strains of appropriate music furnished by the band of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, from the military post at Sacketts Harbor. Battalions of regular troops from Western New York frontier forts and companies of National Guardsmen from Rochester, with officers of the regular army representing the War Department of the government, were the military features of the funeral of Rochester's greatest soldier, while the citizen honorary pallbearers and the many civilians who thronged the church and vicinity proved how close the dead hero was to his fellow citizens.

General Otis married (first) Louise Selden, of Rochester, who bore him two

daughters: Laura Lee, now Mrs. Harry K. Elston, of Santa Barbara, California, and Mary Louise, now wife of Ralph Isham, of Chicago. He married (second) Mrs. Louise Bowman McAllister, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, their only child a daughter, Louise B., now Mrs. George O. Wagner, of New York City.

VICK, James,

Seedsman, Florist, Philanthropist.

Wherever flowers bloom and grasses grow throughout America the name of this eminent florist is known, loved and honored. To him, more than any other, are the people indebted during the last thirty years for judicious training and stimulating encouragement in the exquisite art of floriculture. When extraordinary success in life is achieved from the smallest beginnings, and a man dies honored, beloved and beneficent in good deeds, it is natural to ask: "How did he accomplish these results? What principles actuated him? What has made him great?" Let us look at the elements of this man's life, so loved and useful, and take inspiration from the footprints he has left—

> Footprints, that perhaps another—
> Sailing o'er Life's solemn main,
> A forlorn and shipwrecked brother—
> Seeing, shall take heart again.

James Vick was born in Portsmouth, England, but came to New York City with his parents when fifteen years old, and was immediately placed by them to learn the printer's trade. After becoming a practical printer, he set type in the composing room of the "Knickerbocker Magazine" with Horace Greeley, and the friendship begun then continued unabated through that eminent journalist's life. His youth was singularly pure and free from vice and marked by disinterested kindness to others, respect to his superiors, faithfulness to his parents and daily duties, and reverence for all good things. These years and those to follow were also characterized by a student's love of books and an intense love of nature. His fondness for trees, plants and flowers became a passion. Every spare hour was spent in the study of their nature, habits and beauties, until his knowledge in this line became extensive enough to have compiled a botany, and his later career forcibly justifies the wisdom of following the bent of one's native taste or talent in study.

After a term of years, Mr. Vick removed to Rochester, New York, still pursuing his trade as compositor in different newspaper offices, and finally buying an interest in the Rochester "Democrat," which after a few months was sold that he might publish a paper called the "North Star," an anti-slavery organ. During this time he contributed frequent racy articles to the "Genesee Farmer," published by the much-lamented Luther Tucker, and not long after became its editor, in 1850 assuming its publication and running its circulation up to fifty thousand. Three years later he purchased the "Horticulturist" at Albany, removing it to Rochester. A youth of rectitude, economy, diligence and energy was beginning already to reap success.

In 1857 he became the horticultural editor of the "Rural New Yorker," and then began the seed enterprise which ultimately gave him a world-wide reputation. He imported seeds from England and bulbs from Holland, testing them in his own little garden, in which every nook of ground was made available, and so his stock and means increased, little gardens sprung to life on Monroe avenue, Goodman and Main streets, and glowed with beauty. In his paper he described flowers

and plants, illustrating with engravings—thus educating the popular taste. The crisp raciness of his style, illuminated by a genial, kindly soul and devotion to its object, rendered everything from his pen extremely popular. Meanwhile his traffic in seeds was assuming such proportions that from 1860 he decided to give up the remainder of his life to this important business. Gradually he set up his seed and bulb warehouses which became hives of industry, where hundreds of skilled operatives were employed in preparing and sending abroad the products of his gardens, issuing his catalogues and charming "Floral Guide," monthly magazine, and other periodicals. Of the "Floral Guide" alone, two hundred and fifty thousand have been mailed yearly.

It was a common occurrence to receive three thousand letters of orders and inquiries per day, and the postage of this vast establishment often amounted to thirty thousand dollars in one year. Very touchingly does his son allude to the days gone by, "when father brought home in his pocket the entire day's mail, and when he was allowed to earn his first spending money making little seed-bags by the thousand. After supper, father would take the few orders received during the day to an upper room in the house, arranged for this purpose, and there call off the articles named in the order, while his youthful assistant would run around the room, gathering from the boxes the various seeds wanted. The next morning father might be seen carrying a market basket neatly covered over with paper to the post office. This was the extent of our mail then. What a contrast between that and at the time of his death, when, instead of the little four-page catalogue of early date, he mailed nearly a quarter of a million copies of the "Floral Guide," and often received daily over three thousand letters! All these changes our dear father lived to see, and yet never was too busy to wear a cheerful face or say a kind word."

Busy he certainly was, and driven by the variety and detail of his business, but not too hurried to keep pure and clean the fountain within, from whence spring all kindly virtues—all noble deeds; not too busy to bend his ear to a child asking for a flower, or to arrange with his own hands a floral offering for some poor widow's dead. We see him now in his beautiful gardens or hothouses, his eyes beaming with pleasure over some opening bud, inhaling the delicious fragrance with ever-new delight, or, with animated face discoursing on some new, rare plant with the enthusiasm of an artist. Artist he certainly was. Human life is everywhere made up of illusions and hard realities. Of these illusions many are an eternal source of joy—such as the images that glow under the poet's wand and the harmonies of color in art and nature. These waken an inner music in the soul and exalt its nature and sympathies. To a very striking degree was this true of Mr. Vick. Hear the poetical ring in his own words:

> I have labored to teach people to love and cultivate flowers, for it is one of the few pleasures that improve alike the mind and the heart and make every true lover of these beautiful creations of Infinite Love wiser, purer, and nobler. It teaches industry, patience, faith, and hope. It is a pleasure that brings no pain—a sweet without a snare. We gaze upon the beautiful plants and brilliant flowers with a delicious commingling of admiration and love. They are the offsprings of our forethought, taste, and care—a mysterious and glorious creation. They grow, truly, but very like the stars and the rainbow.

Mr. Vick's vast correspondence and the publication of his "Floral Guide" and a magazine, have rapidly diffused a taste

for floriculture among the masses hitherto unknown in America. The homes of the poor in the dreariest spots—those of the pioneer in far-off Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and Texas—became spots of beauty, blooming like the rose, under Mr. Vick's encouragement and judicious teaching. Many a woman's heart, aching under its limitations and burdens, has found cheer and inspiration to the refinements and beauties of existence through his influence. Many a man has been stimulated to efforts for the adornment of his ground and improvements of his home by the charming "Guide" upon his table, who would otherwise have spent his spare moments in idleness or dissipation. Hosts of children have caught the spirit, laying by their hoarded pennies for seeds and plants, and laboring with flushed faces and joyous hearts to "help papa" in the garden, or in their own private nooks studying the mysteries of seed and bulb.

Far-reaching as the limitless prairies from the rugged coast of Maine has been the influence of this noble life—with its sunny heart and smile, its intense love of nature, its symmetry and order, its stanch integrity, its beneficence and love for humanity and God. Say not that such men die.

Were a star quenched on high,
For ages would its light,
Still traveling downward from the sky,
Shine on our mortal sight.

So, when a good man dies,
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.

Mr. Vick was for many years a corresponding member of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and secretary of the American Pomological Society. Frequent communication with foreign lands sharpened his intellectual life and deepened his already passionate love of the beautiful in nature. Its potent results were seen in the beauty of the parks in his own and other cities and the freedom which he extended to travelers in his own gardens, where a feast of beauty was perpetually spread during the summer months and practical lessons exemplified.

Mr. Vick was superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-five years in the church where his genial presence so long lent both practical and unconscious aid to the pastor and people. Perhaps nowhere was his great personal magnetism more conspicuous than among the children. He loved them with all his heart, and the children knew it—as what child does not yield to the potent spell of a child-lover?

Much of the influence he exerted and success which he attained is due to this strong personal magnetism which he was able to infuse into his publications and correspondence. It was as though a friend took you by the hand and sat by your fireside, or strolled through your gardenplot, sympathizing with your condition and circumstances and thoroughly cognizant of your need, and who would in nowise advise you selfishly or unwisely. Practicing the strictest integrity with both employees and patrons, dispensing noble charities and kindness in every walk of life, what wonder that success crowned the years!

When fatal illness came upon him, Mr. Vick was still planning improvements and and enlargements—still beautifying the grounds which will continue to be a joy to the beholder. So

Death takes us by surprise
And stays our hurrying feet;
The great design unfinished lies—
Our lives are incomplete.

From the midst of the flowers he loved —those smiles of God—he was carried gently to the gardens of the Lord and crowned with the amaranths of Heaven. To the loving ones about him, when surprised by the call of death, he said: "Man may make blunders, but the Lord does all things well. He will take care of you. God bless you all!"—and died as peacefully as shuts the lily's cup or the roses that he loved so well.

The crowning beauty of his life was seen in his domestic relations. As son, husband, father, his was a life without a flaw. We dare not venture to touch the loss and grief of those who "were brought up by his side with great delight," but as for us, who miss his illuminating presence—

Something is gone from Nature since he died,
And summer is not summer, nor can be!

LINDSLEY, Smith M.,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

There was that quality displayed in the life of Smith M. Lindsley that wherever found makes for success and that was the old time, new time, all the time virtue, industry. He was a man of brilliant mind and superior equipment, learned in his profession but that would have all gone for naught without the trait upon which was founded his reputation of being "an almost tireless worker." To that he added its twin virtue courage and he entered every legal contest with fullest preparation and fearless confidence, no matter who, how many, or how eminent the opposing counsel might be. Perhaps no lawyer was ever more devoted to his profession, for to him the law was a "jealous mistress" and no alluring offers of political preferment—and they were many —ever tempted him away from his allegiance. He was of rugged Sullivan county stock, the Lindsleys in many branches having figured prominently in the history of that county.

Eliud Lindsley was one of the pioneers of the Monticello section of Sullivan county,—a man of upright life and unbending integrity whose strong character left its impress upon the life of his community. His son, Rufus B. Lindsley, was a substantial farmer and stock dealer, long a resident of Monticello. He inherited the sturdy characteristics of his father and in turn transmitted them to his son in whom they took root and bore abundant fruit. He married a daughter of Smith Weed, also a Sullivan county pioneer, a member of the same family which produced Smith M. Weed, of Clinton county, New York.

Smith M. Lindsley, son of Rufus B. Lindsley, was born in Monticello, New York, in 1847, and died at his home in Utica, New York, May 17, 1909. He was educated at the then famous Monticello Academy and Wyoming Seminary and College, near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and after graduation at the latter institution served as a member of the faculty for one year; but pedagogy had no part in his plan of life, his ambition craving a legal career. After teaching for a year, he began the study of law in Wilkes-Barre under the direction of a lawyer of that city until 1869, then finished under the preceptorship of Francis Kernan, the eminent lawyer of Utica, New York. In 1870 he was admitted to the Utica county bar, and immediately began the practice of law in Utica. He so quickly gained public confidence, and so impressed the public with his ability, that in 1872 he was elected city attorney, although every other Democrat but one was defeated at the city election that year. He served with such acceptability

that he was rëelected by an increased majority and a third term was insisted on by his friends, but in the meantime his private practice had grown to such proportions that either his private clients or the city's legal business must suffer. He chose the latter alternative and refused a third term.

From that time forward, Mr. Lindsley gave his full time and energy to the private practice of the profession to which he had dedicated his life. He won the confidence of the business interests of his city, and in the many cases he tried in the State and Federal courts he was regarded as a brilliant pleader, especially strong in the preparation of his cases and in their forcible presentation. He represented important interests and in many of them fought over delicate and intricate points of law winning many notable victories. One of his most celebrated cases was the successful defense of the "Utica Observer" in the Van Auken libel suit in 1891, his victory bringing widely spoken commendation from the legal profession and the press from all over the State. It was as a trial lawyer, and in arguments of appeals, that he won his greatest prominence and he was continually retained by other lawyers as advisory counsel for the trial of cases and for the argument of appeals. In several important trials he was selected by the attorney-general of the State to act for the State and his practice as a consultant was very large. Said one who knew him well: "He has acquired his present conspicuous position at the bar by being an almost tireless worker. He sharpened his natural abilities by fearless contests with the ablest among those in the profession when he began. When he enters court with a case, not one atom or item of preparation is wanting. Every fact is marshaled and weighed and in his mind is placed where it belongs and where it will be most effective."

He was standing counsel and attorney for several insurance companies, and had unusual success in their service. That he possessed business ability of a high order was recognized by the directors of the First National Bank of Chittenango, who in 1885 elected him president of that institution, an office he ably filled until his death. In 1887-88-89, he was supreme regent of the great fraternal insurance order, the Royal Arcanum, and through his legal acumen effected settlement of many intricate problems involving contests, claims and settlements. He threw his whole soul into the work of the order, infused new vigor, and during his term as supreme regent its growth was phenomenal. He traveled to all parts of the country on the business of the order as its official head and formed many life-long friendships in faraway States. He was a member of the Masonic Order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and affiliated with many societies, legal, benevolent and special. Genial, brilliant and courteous he was a favorite socially. Men admired him for the manly independence of his character and his upright life and held him in highest esteem.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Lindsley could, had he willed it so, gone far in public life, but beyond the two terms as city attorney he steadfastly declined every offer that meant political elevation. In 1884, he was the nominee of a joint convention representing all shades of political opinion, for the office of mayor of Utica, but his determination to allow nothing to interfere with his professional career was unshaken, and he refused the honor. In 1895, a severer test was imposed by his own party unanimously nominating him for the high and purely judicial office, Justice of the Supreme

Court, but that honor, too, was declined, as were many others of a similiar nature. He adhered ever to the stand taken in early life and died as he had lived, a private citizen and a great lawyer.

Mr. Lindsley married, in 1873, Dorlissa Johnstown, daughter of John W. Johnstown, an eminent lawyer of the Sullivan county bar, who survives her husband, a resident of Utica. They had two children: Lew Johnstown, born February 11, 1874, died December 4, 1878; Orma, born May 21, 1876, died November 26, 1894.

CHARLTON, John,

Founder of Noted Nurseries.

When the career of John Charlton ended at the age of nearly eighty-one years, another of the veteran horticulturists passed from view, a man who ranked in his knowledge of plants and flowers as the peer of the greatest of those who made Rochester known far and near as the Flower City. Mr. Charlton was known throughout the country as the founder and proprietor of the John Charlton & Sons Nurseries, and as a blue ribbon exhibitor of fruits and flowers at the large fairs. His name was known in the far away parts of the world as an importer of the rare and beautiful in plant life. He was the first to introduce to America a number of the Chinese and Japanese flowering and ornamental shrubs that have since become popular in the beautifying of parks and private grounds. He raised the then famous Peter Henderson carnation from seed and sold it to Louisville, Kentucky, florists, receiving six hundred and fifty dollars for it. He introduced the Pocklington grape and the Golden Prolific gooseberry, and propagated new varieties of grape, the Charlton and the Purity. Prior to 1883 he did a general nursery business, but after that date he gave his entire time to roses, clematis, grapes and small fruits. But his capable sons were admitted to partnership and a general nursery business conducted under the firm name of John Charlton & Sons, with nurseries and greenhouses on Culver road. It is a wonderful monument John Charlton erected to his own memory—a monument not to crumble with the lapse of time, but to annually renew its beauty; and, so long as men and women love plants and flowers, so long will his monument endure. He made the earth more attractive, homes more beautiful, fruit farming more profitable, and he loved his work. Eighty years did not quench his ardor, nor weaken his love, nor deter his experiments to produce new varieties, but to the end he was the same enthusiast; and, while the weight of years caused the burden to be laid largely on the sons, there never was a time when John Charlton & Sons was not dominated by the spirit of its founder of the firm, and ever will be, for that spirit lives in the sons, John A. and Joseph M. Charlton, upon whom the ownership and management devolves.

John Charlton was born at Horningsham, Wiltshire, England, November 19, 1835, died at Rochester, New York, August 2, 1916. From childhood he displayed not only a love for flowers, but a desire to study their formation and habits. All through his school years this love of botany was clearly developed and at the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed for three years at Longleat Gardens, the estate of the Marquis of Bath, Longleat being noted as one of the finest gardens in England. There were twenty-three applications for the place which he secured, not through influence, but solely from the fact that he had already progressed far along the path he had chosen to follow. He remained at

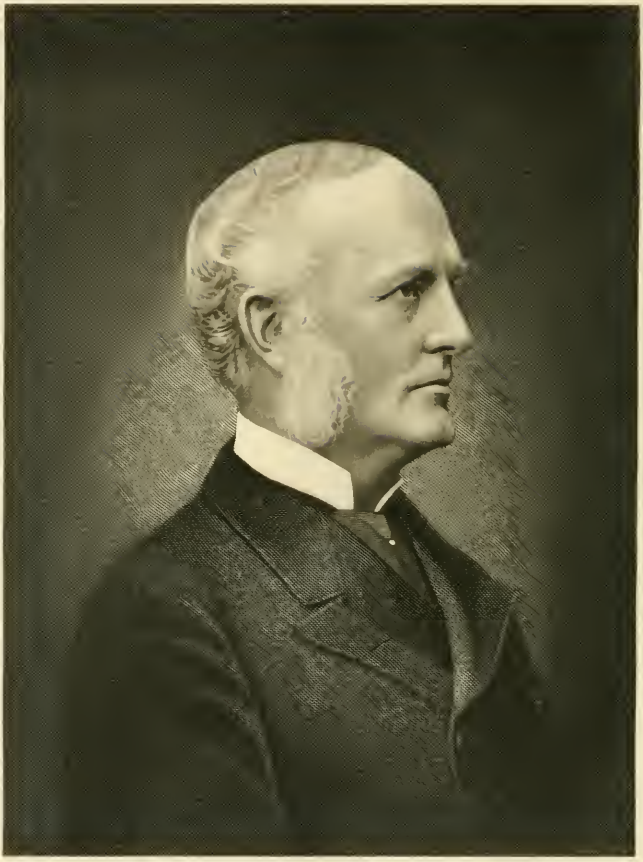
Longleat the full term of apprenticeship and had so well improved those years that the owners of several estates strove to secure his services as head gardener.

He accepted the offer of the owner of an estate on the Island of Guernsey, in the English Channel, and for some time was in full charge of his large gardens. While that position was a very satisfactory one, Mr. Charlton was ambitious, and had decided that when opportunity offered he would emigrate to the United States. He finally carried out his plans, and in 1857 located at Rochester, New York, his first position being with George J. Whitney, in charge of the latter's gardens, which term includes plants, fruits and flowers only. He was next engaged in the same capacity by Joseph Hall, and in addition to the gardens he had the care of greenhouses and grapery. He was so engaged until 1861, but during that period spent one winter at his old English home.

In 1861 he purchased a tract of land at the corner of Culver road and University avenue, Rochester, and spent four years of hard work in preparing it for raising fruits and flowers according to the plans he had laid down after careful study and research combined with his own experience and knowledge. He planned to depart from the beaten path followed by most nurserymen, in fact he was less the nurseryman than the horticulturist. He followed out his plans to the letter and soon John Charlton & Sons became the magnet which drew visitors and patrons from far and near, attracted by the novelties in fruits and flowers there grown. He was among the very first to grow grape vines and fuchias for the market; his Peter Henderson carnation sold for the then fabulous price of six hundred and fifty dollars, and a decade later would have brought as many thousands. The production of this carnation was the beginning of the great improvement in this flower. In 1869 he brought the *ampelopsis veitchii* from England and was the first to advertise it in this country; new varieties of grapes were introduced and propagated and John Charlton became famous among horticulturists. In 1883 he decided to devote his entire time to the growing of roses, clematis, grapes and small fruits and to carry out his plans acquired more land and greatly enlarged the area of his greenhouses. The firm of John Charlton & Sons was formed by the admission of his two sons and a general wholesale and retail business in small and large fruits, plants, rare and common flowers of his special love, particularly roses, was begun, which has ever prospered under the care of himself and his sons.

The secret of his success was not more attributable to the talent he possessed than from the fact that he devoted himself entirely to his business. He studied plant life most deeply, and never was satisfied with what he knew, but was always delving for more knowledge. He not only won first premiums with his exhibits at great fairs all over the country, but also the respect and admiration of his contemporaries who sought the advice and opinions of the quiet, unostentatious man who had made the Charlton Nurseries famous.

Mr. Charlton married Sarah McAskie, born in the north of Ireland, who survives him with four children: John A., of John Charlton & Sons, married Emma, daughter of Professor John G. Allen, and has children: Florence and Howard; Joseph M., of John Charlton & Sons, also the head of the Charlton Nursery Company, a distinct business from John Charlton & Sons, but in the same line, married Della McLean; Fannie, married William B. Kerr; and Margaret. The sons also



Jas C. Burrell

constitute the Charlton Nursery Company, 448 Cutler Building, Rochester, Joseph M. Charlton president. The Charlton family residence is at the nursery farm, 409 Culver road.

BUELL, George C.,

Merchant, Financier.

History and biography for the most part record the lives of those who have attained military, political or literary distinction, or who in any other career have passed through extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune. The unostentatious routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of the community, cannot from its very nature figure in the public annals. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves in their day and generation for the possession, in an eminent degree, of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of business life and public stability, of men who, without dazzling talents, have been exemplary in all their personal, business and social relations, and enjoyed the esteem, confidence and respect of those around them, ought not to be allowed to perish. Few can draw rules for their own guidance from the pages of Plutarch, but all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life. Among the individuals of this class in Rochester, New York, was the late George C. Buell, senior member of the firm of George C. Buell & Company, wholesale grocers.

His record is the account of a life which was in the main uneventful as far as stirring incidents or startling adventures are concerned, yet was distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character. His life history exhibits a career of unswerving integrity, indefatigable business industry, and wholesome home and social relations, a most commendable career crowned with success. It is the record of a well balanced mental and moral makeup, strongly marked by those traits of character which are of especial value in such a state of society as exists in this country. A community depends upon business activity, its welfare is due to this, and its promoters of legitimate enterprises may well be termed its benefactors. Such a benefactor was the late George C. Buell, for many years a leader in the business world of Rochester, and worthy of the high esteem in which he is justly held. A word concerning his forbears is here in place.

The earliest record of the Buell family is in 1270, when one William de Beule witnessed a charter granted by Henry III. for the protection of ambassadors. In 1327, the King sent a petition to the court by "our beloved Walter de Beule." In 1373 John de Beule was appointed by the King to be commander of Calais in France, with the title "Captain of Calais," with supreme power, both civil and criminal, and was authorized to conclude a truce with the envoys of Charles, King of France. From this time, through the reigns of the first three Edwards, the Buells held offices of honor and trust. In the "Rolls of Hundreds," of England, made by George III., in 1812, it contained an account of members of the Buell family as holding honors and public offices in many of the counties of England.

The Buell coat-of-arms has upon its shield three disks, which in heraldry indicate the number of crusades in which the family had been represented. Also, as its crest, a winged horse rampant, upon an ermine-trimmed cap, and carrying in its mouth an olive branch. The ermine-trimmed cap was in early days given to

untitled men, but only in acknowledgement of distinguished service. Motto: *Prodesse quam conspici.* In ancient records we read that one Robert Buele was made Knight of the Shire for Huntingdonshire in 1440, under Henry IV. Descending two hundred years through a line of knights and baronets to 1610, there was born:

William Buell, in Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, England, the ancestor of all of that name in America, who died at Windsor, November 23, 1681. He sailed from Plymouth, England, March 31, 1630, in the company conducted by the Rev. John Wareham, on the ship "Mary and John," and landed at Nantasket, Boston Bay, May 30. He settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and five years later became one of the proprietors of the new settlement at Windsor. After residing there five years, he married Mary ———. He had children: Samuel and Peter, and probably others.

Eben Norton Buell, a lineal descendant of William Buell, was a resident of Goshen, Connecticut, from whence he removed to East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York; subsequently he removed to Geneseo, Livingston county, New York; and finally to Rochester, Monroe county, New York, early in the history of that city, and was there engaged in the canal forwarding business and in fire insurance. He married Rebecca Root, daughter of Jesse Root, Jr., of Hartford, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Jesse Root, Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut, and among his children were: George C., the subject of this sketch; Henry, a resident of New York City; Mrs. Bethune Duffield, of Detroit, Michigan; and Mrs. Henry Haight, of San Francisco, California.

George C. Buell was born at Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, October 12, 1822, and died at his home, No. 9 Livingston Park, Rochester, January 24, 1898. His education was commenced in the public schools of his native town, and continued in those of Rochester, from which he was graduated. In 1844 he established himself in mercantile business at No. 129 East Main street, known as Minerva Hall Block. He commenced as a retail grocer, but the success attending his progressive methods soon necessitated larger working facilities. He accordingly moved to a large building on Exchange street, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and was identified with this line of commercial enterprise for many years, amassing a considerable fortune. He invested this very profitably in real estate. He was a director of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company; a director and vice-president of the Traders' National Bank of Rochester; an official of the American Ballot Machine Company; a trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary; a trustee of the Rochester Orphan Asylum and Rochester Industrial School; a member of the commission that arranged for the elevation of the New York Central tracks through the city of Rochester; a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, which was organized in 1887, a member of the first board of trustees, and for ten years was the leading spirit of this representative body of men. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. He was a member of the Genesee Valley Club of Rochester, and he was also a member of the Union League Club of New York City. Like his father, he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association, and served as president of this body several years. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr

Buell was a man of broad and liberal tendencies, giving his support to all measures which tended to the improvement and development of the city. In matters of art he did especially notable work in calling public attention to such matters. This taste was especially cultivated in his own home, in which were to be found many fine examples of the painters' art.

Mr. Buell married (first) in Rochester, in May, 1845, Julia Gilkison, daughter of Dr. Gilkison, of Rochester. She died in March, 1847. He married (second) in Rochester, October 24, 1850, Elizabeth House Bloss, daughter of William Clough Bloss and Mary Bangs (Blossom) Bloss. She died in March, 1863. He married (third) Alice Elizabeth Ely, daughter of Lorenzo D. Ely and Caroline Cornelia (Culver) Ely. She survived him. Children by the second marriage were: Edward Norton, died May 28, 1870; Mary Blossom, who married William H. Averell, of Ogdensburg, New York; Paul Clifford, died December 30, 1856; Elizabeth Bloss, died February 19, 1865; George Clifford, who was associated in business with his father, and who married Gertrude M. Ackerman, of Chicago, Illinois. Children by the third marriage were: Ely, who married Lulu I. McAllaster, of Rochester, New York; Ernest Norton, died September 13, 1873; Henry Douglas, who married Cornelia G. Robinson, of Rochester, New York; and Alice Ray, who married Rev. Du Bois S. Morris, of Hwai Yuen, China.

BROWN, James H.,

Business Man, Public Official.

Aaron Brown, grandfather of James H. Brown, resided in Austerlitz, Massachusetts, and in 1813 removed from there to Rochester, New York, where he worked as a carpenter and joiner, erecting some of the fine houses of that city. He died October 20, 1876, at the old homestead, aged eighty-nine years, having been a widower for seventy years.

Henry S. Brown, father of James H. Brown, was the second white child born in Rochester, New York. His birth occurred in a house built from the logs cut and hewed from the trees which then covered the entire section, located on West North street, at what is now No. 540 Hudson street. It was a comfortable, roomy type of the old homestead, as comfort was then considered, a type now almost extinct. Mr. Brown and his wife lived to celebrate their golden wedding in the house they built, and eight years later death separated them. Afterward the old house was modernized, and James H. Brown, the son, retained it as his home until his death.

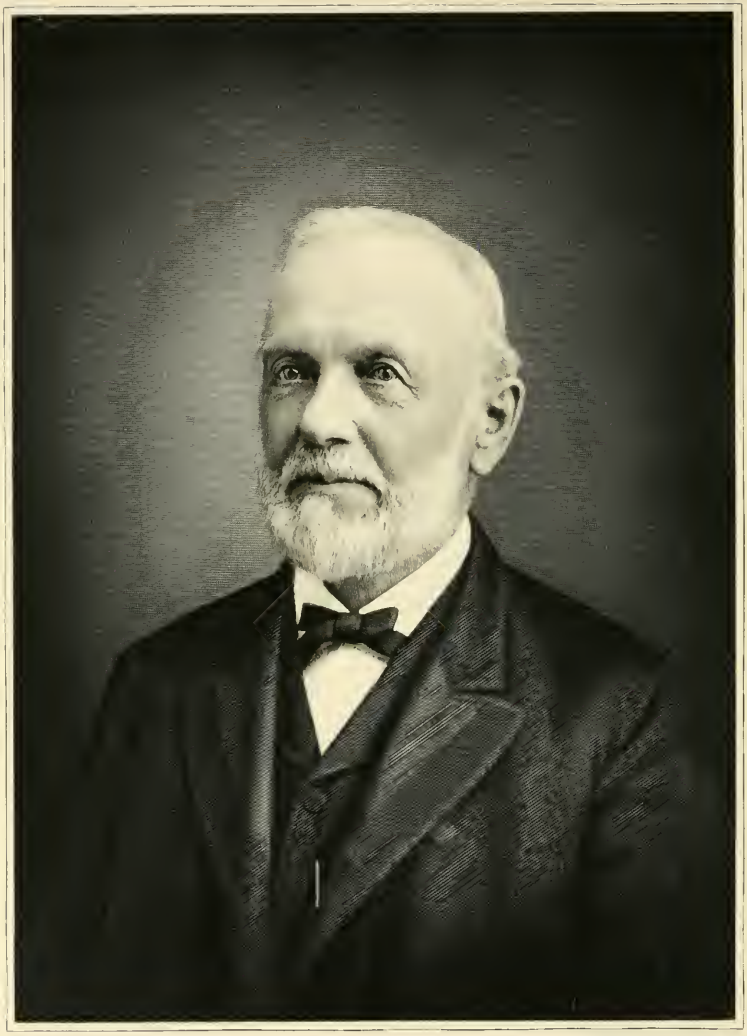
James H. Brown was born October 5, 1846, in Rochester, died there in December, 1915. He was the personification of loyalty and was decisive regarding his likes and dislikes, but he never disliked anybody nor anything without having first given them or it the benefit of the doubt, and he invariably found his keen sense of intuition had not been playing him false. He was not of a vacillating character, never tiring of the same surroundings throughout his lifetime; and he was equally as staunch and steady where his friendships were concerned. In his business dealings he was always honorable and square, was very competent, and at one time his father and he conducted a stone quarry and a real estate business, handling the family property exclusively and were very successful. He was active in politics, although preferring that whatever he did in a political way should be of assistance to his friends rather than to himself; but nevertheless he was elected to represent the old thirteenth, and he

served as supervisor for two years as a Republican. He aided in organizing the Monroe County Supervisors and Ex-Supervisors Association, and was then its treasurer and secretary and served as such until his death, never missing a meeting until his last illness, August, 1915. A legislative act went into effect in 1888 by which a board of park commissioners was appointed for Rochester. Mr. Brown was selected as one of the board and he served in the capacity of park commissioner for over twenty years, during which time he personally conferred frequently with the landscape architect in his endeavor to make Seneca Park an especially beautiful one, and devoted a great deal of his time to the project and studied to restore its natural scenery. He was instrumental in the purchase of property which was then in possession of farmers, but finally bought by the city. Previous to purchase, Mr Brown traversed ever foot of it and he never wearied planning to promote the development of that beautiful and picturesque park for Rochester. The little lake therein is fed by natural springs, and in preparing its bed Mr. Brown and the architect were positive that they had restored a natural pond. Mr. Brown was a nature lover, and his recreation mostly consisted of those sports and pleasures that were connected with outdoor life. He had a keen sense of appreciation for the beauties of nature, admiring a splendid sunset, a beautiful starry sky, a rosy dawn or the fresh, brilliant green of spring, with the keen sensibilities and artistic temperament of a landscape painter. His love for the great outdoors was not only confined to a love for sights offered by nature, but he was enthusiastic over the enjoyment offered to a sportsman. He was a member of the Rod and Gun clubs, the Geneseo Sportsman's Club and other similar organizations, an expert marksman, and won a number of medals and trophies at the state meets of gun clubs.

When he was only a boy of twenty he became a member of the official board of the Asbury Methodist Church, his father having been an officer of the church for seventy years. For more than twenty-five years, James H. Brown was treasurer of its Sunday school, and devoted to the interests of the church which he loved, but he was liberal in thought, broad-minded regarding other denominations, and refrained from criticism or discussion of creed. The lines of decisiveness and of liberality were plainly discernible in the face of Mr. Brown; there was no trace of impulsiveness upon it; although there was a slight trace of aggressiveness, he was anything but aggressive, but he possessed a goodly amount of tenacity in his character whenever he felt positive of his argument or knowledge.

Mr. Brown was a man who created a favorable impression both in a business and in a social way, and that impression was one that was never obliterated by any unkind or underhand action. He was not actually known as a philanthropist, but his deeds of kindness were numerous. In conversation Mr. Brown never rushed into a subject without being well informed and any topic he discussed was made concise and interesting. He had tasted the joys and successes of life and accepted them modestly.

Mr. Brown never married, and is survived in Rochester by two sisters: Mrs. Phoebe J. Vose, who resides with her sister, Mrs. George H. Waldron, at No. 526 Meigs street, Rochester. His only brother, Francis A. Brown, is a resident of Des Moines, Iowa.



Jeo. Ellevanger

ELLWANGER, George,

Business Man, Financier.

He who builds up a great enterprise does for his country as important a work as he who protects its interests upon the battlefield or he who formulates its laws in the council chambers of State or Nation. The trend of civilization has ever been westward and upon the frontier outposts have been found men of stalwart courage and of marked ability who have recognized and utilized opportunities and resources and have builded to their labor a monument in large undertakings which have resulted from their diligence and enterprise. Such a one was George Ellwanger, who was a pioneer in the nursery business in Western New York. His life record, too, indicated how great are the advantages which America offers to her adopted sons. No cast or class fettered his ambition and the dignity of labor is here appreciated as in no other country. George Ellwanger in early manhood wisely determined to make his home in the United States.

He was born December 2, 1816, at Gross-Heppach, in the Remsthal, called "the garden of the fatherland," in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, and amid the vineyards with his father and brothers he labored during his youth, finding enjoyment in the occupation which proved to him an alluring field for the labors of life. A liberal general education acquired in the schools of the neighborhood was supplemented by special training of four years in a leading horticultural institution in Stuttgart, and there he continuously advanced toward that perfection which brought him so goodly a measure of success in his later years. Ambitious for advantages that would prove tangible assets in a business life, he came to the United States in 1835 and for a brief period resided in Tiffin, Ohio, but the Genesee Valley as he passed westward left with him a strong mental picture that proved too attractive to resist and accordingly after a few months he returned to Rochester, where he entered the horticultural establishment of the firm of Reynolds & Bateham, the first of its kind in Rochester. The succeeding four years were spent as an employee, and in 1839 by purchase he became proprietor of the business and at the same time acquired eight acres of land on Mount Hope avenue, a tract which formed the nucleus of the Mount Hope Nurseries, which subsequently became so celebrated. The following year Patrick Barry was admitted to a partnership that covered the succeeding half century and was only terminated by the death of Mr. Barry in June, 1890. The business proved profitable from the beginning and as settlement increased in the west they shipped their goods more and more largely to those newer districts toward the setting sun until at length Ellwanger & Barry's nursery goods were sold in every section of the United States, while a large export trade was also enjoyed. Additional property was purchased here to meet the growing demands of the business and they likewise established the Toronto Nurseries in Canada and the Columbus Nurseries in Ohio in order to facilitate shipments and bring the western and northern trade nearer to a base of supplies. After the death of Mr. Barry the old firm name was continued, Mr. Ellwanger remaining at the head of the house until his own demise. The generation to which he belonged represented a different type of business man. They maintained a higher standard of commercial ethics and the house of Ellwanger & Barry never for a moment slipped back from the honorable policy established at

the outset. It was always their endeavor to please their patrons by supplying stock of the highest quality, gaining a fair profit on their sales, yet never overreaching another in a business transaction. The firm name therefore became synonymous with commercial integrity and the records of Mr. Ellwanger and of Mr. Barry both furnish an example that is indeed worthy of emulation. The former became widely known in financial circles through close association with the banking interest of Rochester, being successively a director of the Union Bank and Flour City Bank and a trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank and the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company. The Rochester Gas Company also profited by his services and sound advice as a director, and he was connected in similar official capacity with the Eastman Kodak Company and the Rochester & Brighton Street Railway Company.

In 1846 occurred the marriage of George Ellwanger and Miss Cornelia Brooks, a daughter of General Micah Brooks, a pioneer of Western New York. They had four sons, George H., Henry B., William D. and Edward S., to whom liberal educational advantages were afforded as were also the means of study and travel abroad. The eldest son became a prominent factor in the conduct of the nursery business.

Mr. Ellwanger passed away, November 26, 1906, full of years and honors. He was not only known as a preëminently active and successful business man, but one whose devotion to the city was marked by many tangible proofs. He studied the city's needs and its possibili ties, labored to meet the former and to enlarge the latter, working not only for the interests of the moment but also for the welfare of the future. He retained in remarkable manner the vigor and strength of manhood and long after he had passed the psalmist's alloted span of three score years and ten he was an active factor in business life. To have attained to the extreme fullness of years and to have had one's ken broadened to a comprehension of all that has been accomplished within the flight of many days is of itself sufficient to render consonant a detailed consideration of such a life in a work of this order, but in the case at hand there are more pertinent, more distinguishing elements—those of usefulness, of high honor, of marked intellectuality, of broad charity—which lift high in reverence the subjective personality of one who stood as one of nature's noblemen, "four-square to every wind that blows." No shadows darkened any period of his long, honorable and eventful life and it therefore becomes an important public duty to perpetuate his memory. His example stands as an object lesson to those who come after him.

ELLWANGER, William De Lancey,

Lawyer, Author.

William De Lancey Ellwanger was justly accorded a place among the prominent and distinguished citizens of Rochester, and he was widely known throughout the country as an author of marked ability. He was born in Rochester, September 27, 1854, and was a son of George and Cornelia (Brooks) Ellwanger.

The boyhood and youth of William De Lancey Ellwanger was devoted to the acquirement of a good education. He attended Racine College and later was a student at Yale, graduating from the latter institution in 1876. He studied law in the office of Oscar Craig, of Rochester, and was later graduated from the Albany Law School. After his admission to the bar in 1878 he formed a partnership with

W. J. Ellwanger

Joseph S. Hunn in 1881, and they successfully engaged in practice until 1904, being at that time the oldest law firm of the city. Mr. Hunn was then appointed one of the trustees of the Hiram Sibley estate and the partnership was dissolved, but for eight years prior to this Mr. Ellwanger had devoted the greater part of his time and attention to literary work, contributing many able articles to various magazines and newspapers, including the "Century" and "New York Sun." Besides this he published several books which won favor with the reading public and his writings embraced both prose and poetry. Among his publications are "The Collecting of Stevensons," "Some Religious Helps to a Literary Style," "A Snuff Box Full of Trees," which appeared in the "New York Sun" and was an article on the big trees of California; "A Summer Snowflake and Drift of Other Verse and Song" and "The Oriental Rug," a monograph on eastern rugs, carpets, etc. Besides his interest in Oriental rugs he took an interest in Oriental porcelains and also in gardening, following in his father's footsteps in this direction, as did also his brothers, who were considered authorities on the standard rose.

On May 10, 1887, in Rochester, Mr. Ellwanger was united in marriage to Laura Selden, daughter of Henry R. Selden, and one daughter was born to them, Evelyn, June, 1895.

Mr. Ellwanger died at his late home, February 16, 1913. He will be remembered as a man of fine social gifts, and of scholarly, artistic and broad culture. His literary judgments were accurate, and his writings were characterized by a discriminating treatment of the theme, by a subtle humor, a delicate fancy, and by a most felicitous style.

CONVERSE, Rev. Roy M.,

Soldier, Educator, Priest.

Rev. Roy McGregor Converse was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 16, 1844. Early in life his family removed to Western Pennsylvania, where his preliminary education was acquired, and there, one week after the first battle of Bull Run, and yet in his sixteenth year, he enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, serving until honorably discharged July 4, 1865. He saw hard service, was wounded at Gettysburg, and at the battle of the Wilderness during the second day's fighting (May 5, 1864) was taken prisoner. With between two and three thousand other Union prisoners he was sent in a freight train to Andersonville, fifty miles away, and there spent five frightful months ere being sent to another prison at Florence, from which he was released on December 5, 1864. In later years he prepared an address upon his prison experiences that he delivered many times at the invitation of different organizations.

After the war he returned to Western Pennsylvania and entered Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1867, standing first in his class, being a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, honorary society, and also of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. The college subsequently awarded him the degree of Master of Arts. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Griswold College in 1889, and the degrees of Doctor of Civil Laws in 1897 and Doctor of Laws in 1912, both from Hobart College. During the years 1868-69 he was professor of mathematics and astronomy in his *alma mater*. He then became interested in mining engineering, and after completing the course therein and receiv-

ing the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Columbia School of Mines, he engaged actively for a time in the development of certain properties, chiefly placer mines in Wyoming. He then decided to enter the Christian ministry, took a course in Divinity and became a minister of the Presbyterian church. Later he became a convert to the Protestant Episcopal faith, was ordained a deacon in 1878 and a priest in 1879, Bishop John Williams' officiating at the ordination ceremonies. From 1879 until 1883 he was rector of St. John's parish at Waterbury, Connecticut, and from 1883 until 1888 rector of Christ Church at Corning, New York. For the following nine years he was engaged in educational work as professor of psychology, philosophy and metaphysics in Hobart College, also acted as chaplain of the college and was especially beloved by the students.

In 1897 Dr. Converse became rector of St. Luke's Parish, Rochester, the oldest church of that communion in the city, and spent the last eighteen years of a beautiful, valuable life in the service of that parish. The good he there accomplished can never be even estimated. Every department of the church was thoroughly organized, the parishioners inspired with a spirit of zeal and consecration, a parish endowment fund, now of large proportions, was started, and above all a strong spiritual atmosphere created. His graceful oratory, "the eloquence of deliberation rather than of heated controversy," drew large audiences, and as a preacher he was greatly admired, as a priest of God reverenced, as a pastor greatly beloved. At the anniversary of the tenth year of his stewardship, at a banquet given in his honor, one of his vestrymen in presenting him with a generous purse thus voiced the feeling throughout the parish: "You have endeared yourself to us in countless ways. You have been a constant example to us in magnanimity, in unworldliness and purity of motive and high minded Christian courtesy, showing in yourself all through the week what you preach on Sunday. You have helped us in our joys and in our sorrows. You have done us good and our city has felt your beneficent influence. That St. Luke's has continually flourished under your rectorate might be easily proved by a brief history of the church during these ten years. We are proud of our rector and our rector's wife, a charming lady beloved by the parish and throughout the city."

Dr. Converse also received at several conventions of the dioceses of Central and Western New York a highly honorable vote for bishop of the diocese, indicative of the esteem in which he was held by the clergy and laity of the church throughout the State. Outside his parish he was equally esteemed, establishing in his manly way cordial relations with men of all creeds and beliefs. He served for several years as chaplain of the Third Regiment New York National Guard, and was until his death chaplain of Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Thoroughly cultured and well informed on all subjects, he was a valued member of the Alpha Chi Club, composed entirely in its membership of professors and clergymen, also of the Pundit, a strictly literary club. Before these two clubs many remarkable papers have been presented—Dr. Converse contributing frequently. His interest in big game hunting was very great and he accumulated during his lifetime a valuable collection of heads, etc. He was a member of the Moose Hunters' Club of Rochester, the Canadian Camp of New York, and the National Geographical Society. He was also connected with the following:

Browning Club of Rochester, Ministerial Association of Rochester, the Rochester Historical Association, the Rochester Clerical Association, the Actors' Alliance (as chaplain), National Society of Andersonville Survivors (vice-president), the board of trustees of the Church Home (vice-president), Genesee Valley Club of Rochester, and Country Club of Rochester.

He knew men under every condition; had touched elbows with them on the field of battle, going forward with them in victory, falling back with them in defeat and suffering with them in military prisons; had mingled with them in college halls as student, chaplain and professor; had sat with them around forest campfires after a day's sport; had ministered to their souls as pastor and priest, and no man was more highly esteemed among men, nor more genuinely welcomed to their homes, their places of business and their pleasures than he. His love of athletics and of "out of doors" that took him out and into the wonders and beauties of nature, attracted men in admiration for the minister who could do the things they did, enjoyed the things they did, and then in noblest sentiment could describe earth's wonders, always keeping in view the God who created, the King to whom he owed allegiance and for whose service he would win them. So one of the "manliest of men," as he stood in the pulpit and in eloquent words spoke for his Master, he impressed his hearers and carried conviction to their souls, as in the deep rich voice with which he was endowed, he told the "old, old story" of the Cross. His sunny heart, kindly greeting, sympathetic word and gracious mien all added to his influence over men and gave him opportunity to reach those who were beyond the reach of his pulpit preaching.

Dr. Converse was endowed with an exceptional memory coupled with remarkable clearness of thought founded upon thorough and profound scholarship throughout his life. His intellectual ability is reflected in the broad field of activity covered by his numerous essays and addresses other than those of a theological nature. Of his sermons it has been said: "A clear and profound preacher with a splendid command of language, his sermons and addresses were models of sanctified public oratory replete with sound learning."

As a scholar and for part of his life as a teacher, his breadth and depth of learning was remarkable, including intensive studies and researches at different periods in the various fields of theology and literature, history, science, philosophy. His command of languages was also noteworthy, including a fluent use of French, Italian and German, and a thorough working knowledge of Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Arabic, and to a lesser degree of Sanscrit. Dr. Converse never published any of his sermons or other papers. At various times, however, colleges and institutions have reprinted individual pieces, some of which obtained a considerable circularization.

He died at his residence, St. Luke's rectory, September 20, 1915. A city mourns the loss of a valued citizen as a parish mourns a well loved pastor and a church mourns the loss of one of her brightest lights. At his last sad rites the Rt. Rev. William D. Walker, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, officiated, assisted by the rectors of other Episcopal churches of Rochester, while vestrymen, wardens and members of his own parish vied with city and county officials in rendering him honor by their presence. He was laid at rest in Mount Hope Cemetery. He married

Mary A. Howard, of Corning, New York, who survives him with two sons, Paul Howard McGregor and Rob Roy Stearns Converse.

CURRAN, Richard, M. D.,

Physician, Philanthropist.

The man who has lived for others and who has brought into exercise the best energies of his mind and heart that he might make the world the brighter and better for his having lived in it, cannot fail to be possessed of a serenity of soul which makes itself felt in every word and in every action. Such a man was the late Dr. Richard Curran, of Rochester, New York, whose influence will be felt long after his earthly remains have crumbled into dust. To have achieved fame in one direction is conceded to be an enviable condition by the majority of human beings, but in the late Dr. Curran we had a man who had attained honor and eminence as a soldier, a statesman, a business man and a philanthropist. In every instance he always labored for the best interests of humanity, with never a thought of self-aggrandizement. His courage and fearlessness in the face of dangers which might well have daunted the bravest men, his personal self-sacrifice, his executive ability and foresight, and his talent for conducting a number of important affairs to a successful issue at the same time, were little short of marvelous. He had endeared himself to all classes, and he was revered, loved and admired far beyond the measure which falls to the lot of ordinary men.

Dr. Richard Curran was born near Innis, County Clare, Ireland, January 13, 1838, and died in Rochester, New York, June 1, 1915. In the year 1850 he came to this country with his parents. His education had been commenced in his native land, and in this country it was continued at the public schools of Seneca Falls, New York, where his parents made their home, and completed by a course at the Seneca Falls Academy. He devoted himself to the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Davis, of Seneca Falls, and at Harvard University, completing his medical course in 1859. His career during the progress of the Civil War was a notably honorable one. Early in 1861 he assisted in raising two companies, and with these joined the Thirty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, a two years' regiment, and was mustered into service, May 22, 1861. He was made hospital steward, and soon afterward appointed assistant surgeon, remaining with this regiment until its close of service, in May, 1863. In July, 1863, he was mustered into the Sixth Regiment, New York Cavalry, as assistant surgeon, and in September, 1864, was mustered into the Ninth Regiment, New York Cavalry, as surgeon, with which rank he remained until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Clauds Mills, Virginia, July 17, 1865, as brevet major. During the greater part of his term of service he was in charge of brigade and division operating corps, and engaged in organizing field hospitals, and as he had a great liking for conservative surgery, he performed many difficult operations and resections which attracted much attention at the time. (See "Medical Records of the Rebellion"). Dr. Curran was awarded the medal of honor of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America for valor and courage displayed at the battle of Antietam, and following is an account in his own words:

To the Hon. Russell A. Alger,
Secretary of War:

On the morning of September 17, 1862, the command to which I belonged (33rd N. Y. Inf.

Richard Curren, M. D.

Vol. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Div., 6th Corps) after a forced march arrived on the battlefield of Antietam. My regiment and brigade were immediately put into action; I was the only medical officer present with the regiment at that time, and in the absence of orders how to proceed or where to report, I decided to follow my regiment, and this brought me at once in the midst of a terrible battle which lasted but a short time, as the enemy, after a stubborn resistance, yielded and fell far to the rear. The loss, in killed and wounded sustained by the Third Brigade in this charge and subsequent effort to hold the position was three hundred and thirteen (313). The ground at this point of the battlefield was a shallow valley, looking east and west, the elevated land on the south being occupied by the Confederates, while the ridge on the north was held by our troops and batteries. From this formation of ground it was impossible for the wounded to reach the field hospitals in the rear without being exposed to the fire of the enemy. In a battle men will suffer their wounds to remain undressed and uncared for for a long time if in a comparatively secure place, rather than expose their lives in seeking surgical attention, and this was the case with our wounded at the time of which I speak. At this time the wounded Union and Confederate numbering many hundreds, preferred remaining close to the ground and in the shelter of the valley, rather than take the risk of seeking care in the rear, as stated above. During the severest of the fight and later on, I was told many times by the officers and men that if I did not seek a place of safety I would surely be killed. I realized that the danger was great and that the warnings in a measure were just, but here were the wounded and suffering of my command, and here I believed was my place of duty, even if it cost my life.

Close to the lines, and a little to the right, were a number of stacks of straw. I visited the place and found that many of the disabled had already availed themselves of the protection afforded by these stacks. Without delay I had all the wounded led or carried to this place, and here, with such assistance as I could organize, although exposed to the overhead firing of shot and shell, I worked with all the zeal and strength I could muster, caring for the wounded and dying until far into the night. In the report of the commanding officer of the brigade I am mentioned twice, in one place as follows: "Assistant Surgeon Richard Curran, Thirty-third New York Volunteers, was in charge of our temporary hospital which unavoidably was under fire, but he attended faithfully to his severe duties, and I beg to mention this officer with particular commendation. His example is but too rare most unfortunately." (See Series 1, Vol. XIX, Part I, Reports of War of Rebellion).

I remained with the Thirty-third, which was a two-year regiment, until it was mustered out. Later I was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Sixth New York Cavalry and after a few months was made surgeon of the Ninth New York Cavalry, with which regiment I remained until the close of the Rebellion. For some time many of my army friends, who knew of my perilous position in this battle, as well as other occasions equally trying, have urged me to apply for the Medal of Honor, as they believed me entitled to it. I have hesitated, partially because of the difficulty of obtaining evidence—the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel, the major and most of the captains and other officers of the regiment being dead—and largely because it might be urged that the position for a medical officer during a battle was in the rear and in a place of safety, rather than in actual battle and exposed to danger. All this I well understand, but in answer I want to say that my regiment was ordered into this fight immediately on arriving on the battlefield, and in the absence of orders and with the best intentions I followed and happily in no other position could I have rendered equally as good service, for I am confident that by my action many lives were saved. When advised to go to the rear and to a place of safety, I could possibly have done so, and all would have credited me with doing my duty, but I believed a great opportunity was at hand to render a marked service at a critical junction, even though my life might be forfeit. I took the chances and humbly believe the service was rendered, and if I am entitled to the medal, it is for this act and this alone.

From the time he was entitled to cast a vote, Dr. Curran had given his active support to the interests of the Republican party, and so marked were his abilities that he was honored with a number of offices of public trust and responsibility. He served as a school commissioner in 1876; a member of the Board of Park Commissioners in 1888, being one of the earliest members of this body; he was

elected to represent his section in the State Legislature in 1891, and the following year was elected mayor of Rochester. In business affairs Dr. Curran was also well and favorably known. He conducted for many years, a drug store at Main street west and North Fitzhugh street. In 1865 he associated himself in a business partnership with his "brother in arms," Major George W. Goler, and the concern was from that time known under the name of Curran & Goler. For a long time Dr. Curran had also been connected with the New York & Kentucky Company. His religious affiliations were with St. Patrick's Cathedral Parish, of which he was one of the oldest members, and was actively identified with the first rental of pews in that church. He was an active member and vigorous supporter of many religious organizations and the interest he took never flagged. His fraternal membership was with Marshall Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Curran married (first) Mary Anne Rogers, who died in 1875; he married (second) in 1882, Katherine Winifred Whalen. By the first marriage there were four daughters, and by the second, one son, who all survive their father: Mrs. Frank J. Hone, Mrs. Richard J. Decker, Mrs. Emma C. Smith, Monica N., Cyril J., who is with the prominent law firm of Hornblower, Miller, Potter & Earl, of New York City. He is also survived by two brothers and two sisters: Rev. Daniel Curran, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Rev. Charles Curran, of New Albany, Indiana; Mrs. Mary Tobin, of Seneca Falls, New York; Mrs. Kate Southwick, of Parsons, Kansas. Many were the letters of condolence received by the family from eminent people all over the country, and large the space devoted to editorial mention of Dr. Curran in the columns of the daily press, but the limits of this article will permit of but one extract, this being from the Rochester "Evening Times," which said in part:

> Dr. Curran was a man of quiet and refined tastes, devoted to his friends and loyal to the best interests of the community in which he lived. He was ambitious for the success of good things, and placed the welfare of others above his own advancement. He was a lover of good books and a student of the best literature. He was exceptionally well informed and possessed a constant wealth of incident and anecdote which was a source of delight to those of his intimate acquaintanceship. He served as surgeon during the four years of the Civil War, and his services to his country during that trying period were of the greatest value. In all the relationships of life he measured up to the highest standards, and left the impress of a fine and well rounded character upon the times in which he lived. He viewed life with the calm security of one who possessed a well trained and well balanced mind, and contributed to the comfort and happiness of those about him. And he will be remembered as one who lived his life with a fine regard for others and a high sense of his responsibilities.

PASS, James,

Manufacturer, Authority on Ceramics.

James Pass was a son of Richard Pass, a pottery manufacturer, located in the heart of the pottery district of England. In 1863 Richard Pass brought his family to America, and for a time lived in Cincinnati, Ohio. After the close of the Civil War he removed to Trenton, New Jersey, and in 1875 to Syracuse, New York, where he was superintendent of the Onondaga Pottery Company. This position he continued to fill until his death in 1884. His wife's maiden name was Anne Greatbach, also a native of England, who died in Syracuse in 1895.

James Pass was born June 1, 1856, in Burslem, Staffordshire, England, and was seven years of age when he came with his parents to this country. His education was principally acquired in the com-

James Pass

mon schools of Trenton, New Jersey, and when quite young he was apprenticed to a pottery manufacturer of Trenton, serving there under the superintendency of his father until he removed to Syracuse. In 1877-78 he pursued a special course in chemistry, under Professor Brown, of Syracuse University, to aid him in the pottery business. Following this he was appointed foreman of the Onondaga Pottery Company, under his father, who was superintendent, the establishment employing at that time fifty persons. Mr. Pass continued as foreman until 1881, after which he spent three years in the West. Returning to Syracuse in 1884, he became general superintendent of the Onondaga Pottery Company, succeeding his father, and in 1891 was made general manager, later becoming president. Under his direction the business of the Onondaga Pottery Company increased until it now employs seven hundred persons. The product originally was earthenware, but Mr. Pass developed what is called "Syracuse china," now the principal output of the company, and known all over the United States and in foreign lands. Immediately after his permanent settlement at Syracuse, in 1884, Mr. Pass began experimenting in the manufacture of china, and a few years later commenced its manufacture. The splendid Syracuse china of to-day is the outcome of alternate defeats and victories, which attended his labors and experiments, in his effort to prove to the world that the American potter could make china. In 1890 Mr. Pass formed a partnership with A. P. Seymour and began the manufacture of porcelain for electric insulation. During the first year the business was confined to making porcelain for large electrical companies. Later they established a line of electrical supplies of their own, which was placed on the market. Of a scientific turn of mind, the greater part of Mr. Pass' spare time was devoted to study, particularly along lines concerned with his business interests. His business career was remarkably successful.

Mr. Pass was one of the charter members of the American Ceramic Society, and his indefatigable efforts and researches commanded the attention of potters both here and abroad. He was president of the United States Potters' Association in 1896 and 1897, and for several years was a member of the art and design committee of that organization. He died at his residence on Avery avenue, Syracuse, October 31, 1913. In his death the pottery industry of America has suffered a severe loss, not only because of his prominence as president and general manager of the Onondaga Pottery Company, but because of the influence he exercised on American ceramics. To obtain a true estimate of this influence, one has but to consider the conditions of the potting art in this country previous to the commencement of his labors. Mr. Pass was a member of the Century Club, Syracuse Country Club, Citizens' Club, the Syracuse section of the American Chemical Society and the Engineers' Club of New York City. He was president of Pass & Seymour Company, Inc., manufacturers of electrical porcelain, and a director of the First National Bank. In 1890 he married Adelaide M. Salisbury, of Syracuse, who survives him, with three children, Eleanor S., Richard H. and James S.

The editorial columns of the Syracuse "Post Standard" of November 1, 1913, said:

A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

Syracuse has not become the great industrial center because great industries have located here, but because small industries have grown, through the energy and business ability of the

men who established them, into great and prosperous ones. There is no more striking example of steady and deserved growth than the Onondaga Pottery; and the man responsible for its success has been James Pass. It has been due to his sound judgment, to his exceptional knowledge of pottery trade and manufacture and to his unremitting attention to business that his factory has become one of the greatest in the city, one of the largest employers of labor, one of the largest shippers, and that the product of that factory finds a market in all nations. Syracuse china is sold to-day wherever men trade in the finest products of the potter's science and art. James Pass was not widely known in this community. But he was known among the business men of this community as a man of integrity, of ability and of rare judgment, as a congenial companion and a good citizen.

BEACH, Otis Seth,

Business Man, Public Official.

From the time of his graduation from Owego Free Academy in 1878 until his death in 1915, Mr. Beach was closely identified with the business interests of Owego, New York, as clerk, partner and sole proprietor of Beach & Parmalee, druggists. Constant and devoted to his business, that was, however, but one item in a career of extraordinary usefulness and activity. He was one of the best known fraternal men of the State; one of the oldest active members of the Owego Fire Department and a public official honored and trusted. His character was exemplary and his reputation for integrity above the slightest reproach. In business, in politics, in public service and in his home the sterling attributes of the man were ever manifest. Kind, sympathetic, genial, energetic and generous, he drew men to him and ever retained their respect and confidence.

Mr. Beach was a descendant of John Beach, first on record in New Haven Colony in 1643. He and wife Mary were the parents of ten children, the line of descent through Nathaniel, the third son.

Nathaniel Beach, son of John and Mary Beach, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1662, and died in 1747. He married, in 1686, Sarah Porter, who bore him ten children.

Israel Beach, sixth son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Porter) Beach, was born in Stratford, May 3, 1707, and died there in 1793. He was a soldier of the French War, 1758-59, the powder horn he carried through the invasion of Canada being yet preserved in the family. He cleared the "Bear Swamp" farm, on which he built a house in 1735, this farm yet being owned by descendants. He married, July 1, 1731, Hannah Burrit, who bore him seven sons and daughters.

Nathaniel Beach (named for his Grandfather Beach), eldest son of Israel and Hannah (Burrit) Beach, was born in Stratford, July 30, 1735, and there met accidental death, February 27, 1818. Like his father he was a carpenter and lived on the "Bear Swamp" farm. He married, March 22, 1758, Patience Peet, who became the mother of six children.

Nathan Beach, second son of Nathaniel and Patience (Peet) Beach, was born in Stratford in 1770, and in 1816, after having resided in Easton, Connecticut, moved to Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, where both he and his wife died leaving five children.

Nathan (2) Beach, son of Nathan (1) Beach, was born April 17, 1800, during the family residence at Easton, and died January 6, 1888, in Owego, New York. From the age of sixteen years he resided with his parents in Liberty; moved to Unadilla, Otsego county, about 1837, and in 1838 settled in the town of Owego, Tioga county. He was by occupation a farmer, very religious in his nature, an earnest Bible student. He married (first) at Liberty, Anna Hoover, (second) Olive Ingersoll. He had four children by his first wife.

William A. Beach, eldest son of Nathan (2) Beach and his first wife, Anna (Hoover) Beach, was born at Liberty, New York, October 30, 1823, and died in Owego, May 10, 1892. He was a millwright and stationary engineer operating in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and in the West prior to his settlement in the town of Owego, where he engaged in farming. He married, in 1853, Helen Frances Griffin, who bore him two sons, Arthur Nathan Alfred and Otis Seth Beach.

Otis Seth Beach, son of William A. and Helen Frances (Griffin) Beach, was born at the home farm near Gaskill Corners, town of Owego, Tioga county, New York, February 24, 1860, died in the city of Owego, at his home, No. 65 Church street, October 5, 1915. In 1875 his parents moved to the village of Owego that their sons might have better educational advantages and for the next three years Otis S. attended Owego Free Academy, supplementing the previous courses taken in the public schools of Gaskill Corners. In 1878 he entered the employ of the drug firm of Charles K. Lincoln & Son, located at the corner of North avenue and Main street, their place of business known as the "Central Drug Store." He continued a clerk until 1882, then in association with A. W. Parmalee purchased the business, operating until about 1894 as Beach & Parmalee. He then bought his partner's interest and continued in successful business until his death. He was an efficient, capable business man, highly esteemed in mercantile and financial circles as a man whose word and honor was held inviolate.

The public service rendered by Mr. Beach was varied and valuable. He was an ardent Democrat in a strongly Republican town, but only once was he defeated at the polls, so great was his popularity among the voters, irrespective of party. In 1891 he was elected supervisor, also in 1907 and 1909. In the November election, 1910, he was elected assemblyman by 496 votes, the normal Republican majority being then about 1,400 in Tioga county. At the ensuing legislative session he joined the opposition to the election of William F. Sheehan as United States senator, and during that long and memorable contest stood firmly against the caucus nominee, finally defeating him and electing a compromise candidate, Judge James A. O'Gorman. In 1911 Mr. Beach was a candidate to succeed himself but encountered an adverse majority of 200. In 1912 he was the Democratic candidate for county clerk, carrying the county by 274 majority. He continued in that office until his death, and as in every other trust confided to him was faithful and efficient, winning alike the respect, confidence and commendation of both political friends and foes by his devotion to duty and his independence of action. In 1904 he was president of the Owego Business Men's Association, and ever afterward a director; for several years he was a member of the Owego Board of Health; had been village trustee; was a member of the board of commissioners of Evergreen Cemetery, in fact in all Owego's commercial or social progress he bore a helpful part. Mr. Beach always took an active part in the affairs of the Owego Fire Department, had been a member of Defiance Hook and Ladder Company No. 5 since 1881 and its treasurer since 1884. He was foreman of the company in 1886 and was older in years of membership than any other member of the company. In 1889 and 1890 he was chief engineer of the Owego Fire Department.

In the fraternal orders, Mr. Beach held not only high official positions in the various bodies, but was firmly intrenched in

the loving esteem of his brethren. He held all degrees in York and Scottish Rite Masonry up to and including the thirty-second degree. He was a past master of Friendship Lodge, No. 153, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of New Jerusalem Chapter, No. 47, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of Malta Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar, his record in the commandery being most remarkable. He was an officer of that body—which meets every two weeks—for eight years, passing all the chairs and during that time missed but one meeting and that through absence from Owego on business to a distant part of the State. In Scottish Rite he belonged to the various bodies of Otseningo Consistory, holding thirty-two degrees, and was a noble of Kalurah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Binghamton. He was past sachem of Ahwaga Tribe, No. 40, Improved Order of Red Men; member of Regal Lodge, No. 863, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Owego Lodge, No. 1039, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Thus his life was passed, "spending and being spent" in the service of his fellow men. Bearing in mind his great popularity, the scenes at his last sad rites were not surprising. It is worthy of comment that although not a member of the bar, official action was taken by the Tioga County Court and by the Supreme Court upon his death. The County Court adjourned for the day, while in the Supreme Court members of the bar of Tioga county paid eloquent tribute to his memory. The Supreme Court adjourned during the funeral hours. Judge George F. Andrews, of the County Court, at a meeting of the Tioga County Bar spoke eloquently of Mr. Beach as a citizen, as a man and of his efficiency as clerk of Tioga county. District Attorney Frank Beck, Frank L. Howard, of Waverly; Frank A. Darrow, Martin S. Lynch and Justice Davis of the Supreme Court all joined in tributes of respect. Martin S. Lynch spoke of him as his friend from boyhood when they lived upon adjoining farms, went to the same public school and were fellow students at the academy. He testified, "Otis Beach was always considerate of others and obliging, yet he had that firmness which is rare in a man of his nature. His popularity did not grow through advertisement but quietness. His popularity came throught strict attendance to whatever he had in hand to do. He gave strict attention to business and had that rare quality of never speaking disparagingly of another." Mr. Darrow spoke of him as one of the most popular men in the county, "honest, courteous, eminently fair and square in all his acts."

Business was entirely suspended in Owego during the hour his funeral services were being held in the First Presbyterian Union Church where the body lay in state for an hour preceding the services. Malta Commandery, Knights Templar, were in charge of the services at Evergreen Cemetery, in the presence of the members of Friendship Lodge of Free Masons, Owego Lodge of Elks, Defiance Hook and Ladder Company and other fire organizations. Nearly every member of the Tioga county bar, led by Judge Andrews, and all of the foregoing bodies attended as organizations and a vast assemblage of friends and acquaintances came from every town in the county or vicinity. At the grave to which he was borne by Templars, in full uniform, the beautiful impressive Templar service for the dead was given in full, while at the religious service at the church a Masonic quartette sang "Abide With Me" and "Silent Night." Greater honor was never paid any man in Owego than was accorded

Otis Seth Beach by the friends of his youth and entire life, his business associates and his brethren.

Mr. Beach married, October 26, 1892, Lena M. Writer, of Owego, daughter of Gabriel M. and Hannah (Cable) Writer, who survives him with two children: Harold Franklin, a young man of twenty-one, and Jeannette Helen, two years younger.

CARROLL, Daniel W.,

Business Man, Public Official.

There is a great difference in men. As a man rises from the commonplace, from the rank and file, the void left in the community by his death is in direct proportion as he was more or less indispensable to its civic interests. The death of the average, though it brings its complement of sorrow and suffering to a few, causes no pause in the activity of the world-at-large, no awed and reverent stand-still in which takes place, perhaps for the first time adequately, a reckoning of the value of the life just passed. But at the gathering to his fathers of a man of prominence, a leader among men, the world halts in its mad onrush and indulges in a quiet study of cause and effect. Nothing is more exacting than the great American public, it demands the best; but, when it finds superior worth, praise is more often than not bestowed with profusion, more valued because truly deserved. The sincere and widespread grief which followed the death of Daniel Walter Carroll in Yonkers, on January 1, 1915, is convincing evidence of the great and irreplaceable loss which the civic, business and social life of the city in which he was so undeniably and deservedly prominent, sustained.

Daniel Walter Carroll was born in Troy, New York, on April 13, 1870, one of the eleven children of Michael and Elizabeth (Ryan) Carroll, natives respectively of Ireland and Canada. Mr. Carroll was a graduate of the grammar and high schools of Troy. In 1889 he came to Yonkers, and for three years served in the capacity of clerk in the Benjamin Franklin Transportation Company. He then went back to Troy and took over the management of a grocery business which his father had previously started. Mr. Carroll remained in Troy for five years coming back to Yonkers at the expiration of that period. Continuing in the same business, he opened at the corner of Elm and Oak streets a grocery store which he maintained for three years, during which time he was gradually becoming identified with public interests and a figure to be reckoned with in Democratic politics.

From this time onward, Mr. Carroll was always active in politics of the higher calibre which have as an end the greatest good of the public life which they control. His high purpose and unimpeachable integrity were recognized, and he was elected a member of the Democratic city committee. No greater test of his reliability and ability can be found than the fact that he remained secretary of this committee from 1904 until the time of his death in 1915. In 1906 Mr. Carroll was appointed a member of the board of assessors, which position his father had held before him. It is not very often true that the occupant of an appointive office is the choice of the majority of the people. Where the power of filling an office is vested in the chief executive of a municipality of the size of Yonkers, the force of public opinion cannot be made sufficiently strong to have a deciding weight, nor can its power be made to be felt in any appreciable degree over the occupant of an office in which it was not the creative agent. No matter how painstaking and

judicious the choice of the executive may be, it rarely concurs entirely with the choice of the people. When the office of assessor became elective through popular legislation Mr. Carroll was elected with an overwhelming majority to that post of trust. No greater tribute to his standing in the estimation of his fellow citizens could possibly have been given him. His term in office as assessor began on January 1, 1908; in 1911 he was reëlected, and in January, 1912, entered upon a term which would have expired in December of the year of his death.

Aside from his high standing in the official affairs of the city government, he was one of its most popular men, readily making friends of every man and woman whom he met. Because of his genius for making and keeping friends, Mr. Carroll was much sought socially. His relations with his colleagues in official life, as is not very often the case, were intimate and pleasant to an unusual degree, and his friends in the world of his work were cordially received in his home. Mr. Carroll was a thoroughly hard working official, devoting his best strength and energy to his labor for the city. He was acceded to be beyond a doubt an expert in real estate values and assessments. As one thoroughly conversant with all departments of municipal government, his advice was sought on wellnigh all questions of public importance. Mr. Carroll was most influential, if not the most influential man in the Democratic organization of the city, and a most important member of the inner circle of Democratic politics.

Mr. Carroll was married, in Yonkers, on June 8, 1903, to Rose V. O'Brien, who was born June 8, 1879, one of the thirteen children of James and Catherine (Dolan) O'Brien, natives of Ireland. Mrs. Carroll's father, upon coming to America, settled in Yonkers, where he followed for a time the trade of rustic maker. He later entered Democratic politics and became an assessor. Her mother is still living and a resident of Yonkers.

Mr. Carroll was connected fraternally with many social societies and secret orders, some of which are here given. He was a member of the Troy Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Carroll was one of the organizers of the Yonkers Lodge of Moose, and its first dictator. He was also a member of the board of directors of the City Club.

The character of Mr. Carroll was in all respects exemplary, possessing, as popular opinion seems to indicate, not even those minor defects which are willingly and eagerly overlooked in a great and generous nature. He was essentially a home man, though he fulfilled all duties of a social nature incumbent upon a man in public life. In a quiet and unostentatious way he gave largely and freely to charity, and because of the quiet way in which he did go about all the details of his life the good which he did cannot be truly estimated. He was extremely popular and had friends in all walks of life, to whom his tragic death as a comparatively young man at the meridian of a successful and highly useful career came as a shock, terrible and grievous. The tribute of Mayor Lennon, of Yonkers, to Mr Carroll voices but briefly and inadequately the grief of the entire city at its bereavement:

> The sudden and tragic death of Mr. Carroll was a great shock to me. He was a dear personal friend. As a public official he was zealous and competent. The city has lost a faithful and devoted public servant. It is significant that even his untimely end came while engaged in the affairs of his office. His characteristic good humor and wit, as well as his other personal qualities endeared him to a very large circle of friends to whom his death is a severe blow.

Upon receiving the news of Mr. Carroll's death, which occurred on January 7, 1915, in a fatal auto accident while he was about the city's business in one of its own cars, the flags on the City Hall and City Club were lowered and kept at half-mast.

SNYDER, William Wallace,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

Prominent in the commercial world of New York and New Jersey, was William Wallace Snyder, whose death on February 10, 1915, at the age of sixty-seven years, removed from Mount Vernon, New York, one of its most prominent and public-spirited citizens and one who had identified himself with its interests most closely.

William Wallace Snyder was born August 1, 1847, at Orange, New Jersey, a son of John and Almira (Andruss) Snyder, of that city. His paternal grandparents came from Germany to this country, being the first of this branch of the family to locate here. He spent the years of his childhood and early youth in Orange and there received the preliminary portion of his education, attending the private schools of the city and the Newark Academy. In early youth Mr. Snyder had decided to follow the law as a profession, and with this view he matriculated at the New York University and took the law course there. He proved an apt student in this subject and was graduated with honors, but although eminently fitted by gifts and acquirements for this profession, Mr. Snyder did not persevere in his practice for any length of time. His attention had become engaged with the mercantile opportunities opened to him in that part of the country and while still a comparatively young man he engaged in the dry goods business, opening four stores, one in Newark, and three in Trenton, New Jersey. He later sold his Newark branch and devoted his time to his three stores in Trenton. His success in this enterprise was great, the stores prospering highly from the outset. Mr. Snyder's business foresight was unusually accurate and it was due to his capable management that the business in both places grew to such large proportions. He was enabled, after a number of years spent in this occupation, to retire entirely from active business life, and upon his retirement he came to Mount Vernon, New York, and there established his permanent home, at No. 127 Elm avenue; he also had a summer home called "Sunset Hall," at Bedford Hills, New York. He remained a resident of Mount Vernon up to the time of his death, taking an extremely active part in the affairs of his adopted city. He was a leader in many important movements there and became a conspicuous figure in Mount Vernon's general life. He was greatly interested in all military matters and a strong advocate of military training for boys and worked practically for his ideal. He became the captain of what was known as the Boys' Brigade, a local organization with many of the ideals of the later Boy Scouts. The Boys' Brigade was connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Mount Vernon, of which Mr. Snyder was a devoted member. He was also prominent in fraternal circles and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. By right of his mother's lineal descent, he was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; likewise all his children are member of the Revolutionary societies. Late in life he joined the Episcopal church and attended the Church of the Ascension of that denomination at Mount Vernon.

Mr. Snyder married, March 5, 1898, at

Buffalo, New York, Sarah Whiteneack, daughter of Alfred and Eliza (Hill) Whiteneack, old and highly respected residents of Pleasant Valley, Mercer county, New Jersey. To Mr. and Mrs. Snyder five children were born, as follows: Helen, September 7, 1899, at Irvington, New Jersey; William W., January 29, 1901, at Mount Vernon, New York; Andrew T., March 18, 1902, at Mount Vernon; Gretchen S., October 6, 1905; Edward H., November 12, 1906, both of the latter children being born at Bedford Hills, New York.

William Wallace Snyder brought to the shaping of his career a very happy and unusual combination of characteristics, which won for him his success as a business man and his still greater success as a man. Underlying the rest of his personality and serving as the surest and most imperishable foundation for it, was that strong, practical morality that has so distinguished the hardy race of which he was a descendant. His philanthropy was great and sprang from the sincere kindness of his heart, which embraced all men in its regard, and from the culture and enlightenment of his mind which gives intelligence and definite direction to his natural altruism. Closely correlated to this was his sturdy democracy, not incompatible with a healthy pride in the long line of worthy forbears. In spite of his strong social instincts, he was a man of intense domestic feelings who took his greatest pleasure in the intimate relations of the home and family, and made himself beloved by those who were thus closely associated with him. He had many friends and among them, as in the community at large, he exerted a powerful influence which was always wielded on the side of right and justice.

BARRY, Patrick,

Horticulturist, Financier.

Patrick Barry was the son of an Irish farmer and was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1816. He received a liberal education, and at the age of eighteen became a teacher in one of the Irish national schools. After having taught two years he resigned and resolved to make the United States his future home and country. Accordingly, in 1836, he came to New York and shortly after his arrival was offered a clerkship by the Princes, celebrated nurserymen of the period, at Flushing, Long Island, which he accepted. He remained with them four years, during which time he acquired a practical knowledge of the nursery business. In 1840 he removed to Rochester, and in July of that year formed a partnership with George Ellwanger, which continued to the time of his demise. The firm of Ellwanger & Barry established, upon seven acres of ground as a beginning, what are now of vast extent and world-wide fame, "The Mount Hope Nurseries," which, transplanted in every State and territory of the Union and in foreign lands, have made the impress of Patrick Barry's genius upon the face of the earth. His industry was one of genuine production of wealth from the soil. Its creations from nature have, in their fruits and flowers, and trees and shrubs, ministered to those senses of man whose gratification refines life and makes it enjoyable, and it is a pleasure to know that it was duly rewarded by a rich return.

While building up this great industry Mr. Barry acted well many other parts. His pen was not idle. To the instruction and influence flowing from it is horticulture much indebted for its advancement during sixty years in this country. Fol-

Patrick Barry

lowing many miscellaneous contributions to the literature of that particular field, Mr. Barry, in 1852, published his first popular work, "The Fruit Garden." The edition was soon exhausted and another and larger one followed in 1855. In 1852 "The Horticulturist" passed from the hands of Luther Tucker into those of James Vick, and was removed from Albany to Rochester in order that the lamented Downing, drowned in the "Henry Clay" disaster on the Hudson river, might be succeeded in its editorial chair by Mr. Barry, who conducted it several years and until its purchase by the Messrs. Smith, of Philadelphia. Mr. Barry's chief and most valuable work, however, was his "Catalogue of the American Pomological Society," which is the accepted guide of American fruit growers and is regarded as standard authority throughout the world. But outside of the nursery and the sanctum Mr. Barry was no less busily and usefully engaged. Regular in habit and methodical in action, he was enabled to perform duties as varied in character as they were successful in result.

For more than twenty years he was president of the Western New York Horticultural Society, which is the most prosperous and important of its kind in the United States. He was president of the New York State Agricultural Society and a member of the board of control of New York State Agricultural Experimental Station. At times he filled offices of importance to the local community, such as alderman of the city and supervisor of the county and has frequently declined the tender of others. The Flour City National Bank, of which Mr. Barry was president and of which he was also director nearly from the outset, was one of the largest and most prosperous of financial institutions of Western New York. Besides the Flour City National Bank, Mr. Barry was prominently identified with many other important enterprises of Rochester, filling such positions as president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, president of the Rochester City & Brighton Railroad Company, president of the Powers Hotel Company, president of the Rochester Gas Company, a trustee of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company, member of the commission appointed by the Legislature to supervise the elevation of the Central Railroad track through the city, etc. He aided largely in building up the central business property of Rochester, of which he was a considerable owner, and in developing the valuable water power of the lower falls of the Genesee river, connected with which he had large interests.

In all his walks Patrick Barry was an upright man,—a model of industry, integrity and honor. No one in the city where he lived his busy and eventful life was held in higher esteem by his fellow citizens; and the life of no man in Rochester furnished a better example or stronger incentive to the youth of the present day who would make for themselves a spotless name and achieve enduring fame.

Mr. Barry married, in 1847, Harriet Huestis, a native of Richfield, Otsego county, New York. Eight children were born of this union, six sons and two daughters. Five sons and one daughter, the eldest, have passed away; the eldest son and the youngest daughter are living. Mr. Barry died June 23, 1890, and while fruit growing remains an industry of the country his memory will be cherished as the promoter of valuable knowledge along this line. In his home city, where he was widely known he had a very large circle of friends, and his own life was an exemplification of the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one."

GILL, David,

Builder, Real Estate Operator.

It is a theory that receives a general acceptance that that part of a race of people which migrate to distant lands in search of freer institutions, fortune or even adventure, is among the most enterprising portion of the community and is on the whole a most desirable class for a new country to give welcome to. If one will stop to consider the facts in the case he will receive a strong confirmation of this belief, for surely it is obvious that it requires no mean degree of courage to give up the familiar things that have surrounded us in youth and venture forth into a world that is strange to us, and, if we except those comparatively few individuals which are obliged to do so because they have made themselves so undesirable as to be hunted from home, it is clear that those who leave are the possessors of this courage, a characteristic that in itself is a strong recommendation. Our own country is surely the best instance of the truth of this contention, with its virile people, its constructive energy, its immense optimism, springing, as we do, from nothing but just emigrants from other lands. If an individual case were needed to lend additional weight to the theory, it would be difficult to find a better one than that of David Gill, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation, who, himself an immigrant and a child of immigrants, came to this country and became so closely identified with the life of his adopted community, Rondout, Kingston, New York, where his death on June 4, 1910, was felt as a very real loss by the entire community.

Born March 4, 1824, at Quebec, Canada, Mr. Gill was a son of Alexander and Jane (Kerr) Gill, natives of Ireland, who had come from there to the western province in their youth. Mr. Gill spent his own childhood in the city of his birth and there received his education, attending for this purpose the excellent schools of Quebec, where he proved himself an apt scholar and gave signs of that industry and intelligence which so markedly characterized him in later life and was the foundation of his great business success. After completing his schooling in Quebec he applied himself to mastering the trade of carpentry and with much success, making himself an expert in his craft so that he easily secured work in the city. His parents dying, Mr. Gill came to the United States in the year 1848, at the age of twenty-four, and settled in Rondout, Kingston, which was his home and the scene of his busy activities thereafter until the close of his life. He had entered the lumber business before leaving Canada and in this he continued, plying his trade as a carpenter also. He was a young man of small means when he came to this country, but his capacity for hard work and a quick, almost intuitive insight into business values soon pushed him forward into the first rank of the city's men of affairs. By dint of industry and thrift he soon began adding to his small capital and as soon as it became possible began to build small houses on his own account and sell them at moderate figures. In this venture he was very successful and was soon traveling the road to fortune. His method, as time went on, was to purchase undeveloped properties, preferably on both sides of a street, grade them and erect attractive houses upon them. His taste in designing these, together with the reputation that he soon earned of putting only the best of material and workmanship into them, brought him ready purchasers and kept him busy building more. Indeed, there are few men who have done

so much toward developing this section of the city on the most attractive and desirable lines as Mr. Gill. He never, in the pursuit of his own interests, forgot for a moment his obligations to the community and it was always with this in sight that he carried on his developing operations, thus keeping up and improving the general tone of the locality and greatly increasing real estate values there. After engaging in this enterprise for upwards of thirty years, Mr. Gill gave it up and devoted his attention to another business that had grown up in connection with it. This was the sale of coal and cement, which he purchased by the boat load from other places and then retailed throughout the city. In 1893, at the age of sixty-nine years, Mr. Gill's health, which until then had been excellent, succumbed to a severe rheumatic trouble which forced him to give up his active life. The great business that he had developed was carried on by his eldest son, David Gill, Jr. The last seventeen years of Mr. Gill's life were spent in the midst of his family and in pursuance of less arduous duties than that of conducting his business operations. Though a man of leisure in one sense of the word, he was of far too active a nature to sink into idleness and took part in the social and religious life of the community to as great an extent as his painful malady permitted.

Besides his extremely important business activities, Mr. Gill had through all the years of his residence in Rondout been a prominent figure in the general life of the place. In politics, in the social circles, both club and military, he was well-known and his energetic work in the cause of education and the schools was of a kind to draw the grateful attention of his fellow citizens. He allied himself to the local organization of the Republican party, the principles and policies of which he staunchly advocated, and did much to aid the Republican cause in the city. He was no seeker of office, but he did consent to take the candidacy for the assessorship of the city, was elected and held that post for three years. He was treasurer of the school at Puckscookie for many years and under his skillful management the affairs of that institution prospered greatly. In the year 1850 the military body known as the Jackson Rifles was organized in Kingston and Mr. Gill became a member. He was also a member for a considerable period of the fire company there. In the matter of religion he was a Presbyterian and greatly interested in the welfare of the church of that denomination in Rondout, of which he was a faithful member.

In March, 1857, Mr. Gill was united in marriage with Isabella Caldwell, who was, like himself, a native of Canada, but whom he met and married in the American city where both had made their home. Mrs. Gill was a daughter of Francis and Isabella Caldwell, natives of Scotland, who had come to Canada in their youth. To Mr. and Mrs. Gill were born four children as follows: 1. David, Jr., who now conducts the great coal and cement business founded by his father; married Emma Steward, and they are the parents of five children: Earl, Ruth, Dorothy, Helen and Bessie. 2. Walter, now surrogate of Ulster county; married Margaret Van Kurran, by whom he has had three children: Walter, LeRoy and Flla. 3. Thomas, late a successful practicing physician at Hobart, Delaware county, New York, but now deceased. 4. Alfonzo, died in infancy.

Mr. Gill was that type of man whose presence is most valuable in a community, the versatile man whose activities are of so varied an order that there is scarcely a department in the life of his

fellow citizens in which he is not prominent. A man of enthusiastic, though quiet public spirit, who was ever ready and able to take the lead in any important movement undertaken with the community's interests in view. A generous and liberal giver to all good causes, he was highly respected by his fellows who felt keenly the obligation that the whole place were under to him. He was devoted to his own home and nothing gave so much or such unalloyed happiness as the intimate intercourse with his family and personal friends about his fireside. That he was able to indulge this taste amply during his declining years was a fact on which he often dwelt with pleasure, and it was certainly a great compensation even for that most painful of afflictions, rheumatism, with which those years were burdened. The possessor, at once of the fundamental virtues, and a most attractive personality, he gathered and held about him an unusually large and devoted circle of friends who felt and still feel that his death has left a gap quite impossible to fill.

VALENTINE, George,

Business Man, Public Official.

In the carrying on of our public affairs we often find men of large capability who adequately perform the functions that the community entrusts to them and even men of brilliancy in some line of activity who are chosen to this or that office because their capacities seem to be in line with the work to be done, but a real talent for public affairs as such is very unusual and almost invariably means advancement of a high order for its possessor. Such a talent, however, was the possession of George Valentine, late of New Rochelle, New York, whose death there on February 27, 1915, was felt as a serious loss by the entire community, a talent for taking care of community affairs of any and every nature, for perceiving the real advantage for the city and seeking it with insistence amid all the confusion of political debate and the conflicting purposes of other men not so disinterested as he. In spite of the fact that he was but forty-three years of age, the record that Mr. Valentine had established in his city's service was equalled by very few, even among men who had completed the full measure of human life.

Born in New Rochelle, October 3, 1872, Mr. Valentine made that city his home during the whole of his all-too-brief life and it was there that his associations were all formed and his affection centered. He was the son of George and Jane (Golden) Valentine, old and well-known residents of the place, and it was there that he received his education, attending the excellent local public schools for that purpose. Upon completing his studies, he entered politics and it was in this department of affairs that his career lay. In the year 1898, when about twenty-six years of age, he entered into partnership with his brother, William Valentine, and the two young men established themselves in a plumbing business in which they met with eminent success. The location of this establishment was No. 11 Lawton street, and here Mr. George Valentine continued until the time of his death. The reputation which the young men won as men of the most scrupulous business integrity and probity, whose obligations were kept to the letter, was one of the principal factors in the great success that they had, another contributing cause being the extremely attractive personality of Mr. Valentine.

One of the earliest connections with the public service of Mr. Valentine was that as a member of the New Rochelle Fire

Department in which he quickly worked up to the post of captain in which he served for a number of years. His career in this organization was in a manner typical of his entire life, for in whatever sphere of action he found himself he entered into the work with so much enthusiasm and spirit that he rendered himself invaluable to his fellows and rapidly rose to first place. He was elected a member of the fire commission in the year 1911, and quickly became chairman of the board and shortly afterwards, in the same year, he was the successful candidate to the City Council from the Third Ward. From that time until the close of his life he was returned to this body and during the period of his service there proved himself a most valuable and disinterested servant of the people. For a period of about fourteen months before his death he was president of the Council and in that capacity became automatically a member of the board of estimate. He had proved himself one of the dominant factors in the Council and it was because of his indefatigable work and the recognition on the part of his fellow members that he was naturally a leader of men that he had been chosen president, and now on the board of estimate he was equally active and equally successful. In some ways his work on this body was the most valuable that he performed for the city, and although, of course, all men in such a position necessarily have their opponents, none were so bold as to call into question the sincerity of his intentions or the honesty of his methods. Certainly his constituents were most enthusiastic in their approbation and always stood behind him with their approval in all his policies and official acts. The same talent in practical affairs, the same power of a strong and attractive personality that made him so successful in his business, he applied to the business of the community and with the same result that all that was undertaken at his suggestion or under his direction prospered and brought about its benefit to the community.

But it was not merely in his official capacity that he took a keen interest or an active part in the affairs of the city. In every worthy department of its life he was a prominent figure and in that of the clubs and general social affairs he was especially so. He was a member of the New Rochelle Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Echo Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and the Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association. In the matter of his religious belief, Mr. Valentine was a Presbyterian, a member of the North Avenue Church of that denomination in the work of which he was extremely active, giving liberally of his time and wealth in its support and especially toward the advancement of the philanthropic movements connected therewith.

Mr. Valentine was united in marriage with Carrie Beaulah, of New York. To this union were born two children, George and Marion, who with their mother survive Mr. Valentine and still make their residence in New Rochelle.

There is always an element of tragedy in the death of a man before the completion of the allotted three score years and ten, but this is deepened and made common property when that man is gifted with the brilliant talents and capabilities of Mr. Valentine, especially when he is exerting them in the service of his fellows at the very zenith of so promising a career. His faculties may hardly be said to have reached their full development and certainly, with his youthful success behind him and his prominence in the community's regard still in his grasp, his career would have led him much higher and into realms in which he would have

won great honor for himself and done a still more considerable service to his fellows. No one who followed his political course and realized the significance of his official acts but acknowledged frankly his remarkable grasp of affairs and that he was the right man in the right place. In his various capacities as a member of the Council, as its president, and, above all, as member of the board of estimate, he was brought into the most intimate contact with all the issues that were before the community in that day, and his handling of the same displayed a quite unusual union of the idealistic and practical points of view which gave additional value and effect to his service. He was a man of large mental balance and the interests of the city were never in any danger of suffering either from neglect or lack of foresight on his part. As far as the former was concerned, so devoted was he to the task placed upon his shoulders by his fellow citizens that he rather neglected his own interests, and even his health, in its discharge, and by the same token it was obvious how sincere were his motives and how deeply to heart he took his duties. Perhaps the greatest thing accomplished by Mr. Valentine, however, was not his services to the people as an officer of government, important as these were, but the still more unusual feat of remaining the perfectly simple-minded, democratic figure that he had always been in spite of his somewhat extraordinary success. Whether president of the Council or member of the board of estimate, he was always familiarly known to those who knew him at all as "George" and this would have undoubtedly continued to the end of however long a life he might have lived, whatever posts he might have been called upon to fill. To remain the equal of one's fellows on all other grounds while rising above them officially, to remember that great doctrine of democracy that the official is merely the servant of the people—the common people, is one of the most difficult and one of the most worthy achievements a man may have to his credit, and it was preëminently the achievement of George Valentine. With him it was never the office in relation to himself and his ambitions that was to be considered, but the office in relation to the task it imposed, the functions in which it involved the incumbent. The same simplicity and singleness of outlook characterized him in all the relations of life and he had no time to think of what he was because of that more important problem of what he was to do. The personal effect of such a character upon the community in which he dwells is greater than any which springs from any official act, however important, but it was Mr. Valentine's distinction that he could be of value to the community in both ways so that it may well be said that it was the better for his having lived therein.

ABRAMS, Alanson,

Representative Citizen.

It is not by any means the appearance of a few geniuses and men of extraordinary power in a community that give it a claim to be regarded as exceptional, for such men appear at all times and under all conditions, almost, it would seem, without any obvious connection with the society in which they take root. But that which marks a people as of more than usual worth and virtue is the possession by the rank and file of those qualities of courage and enterprise that spell success in the great struggle for existence. In all communities where this is so, in our own, for instance, there is always a class of men not to be counted among the great men whose deeds affect

the course of history, but rather types of the average man yet with their traits of character all pointed and enlarged so that they become their leaders and attain to a more vivid and notable individuality. Such a man was the late Alanson Abrams, of Hempstead, Long Island, whose death there on January 7, 1916, at the age of seventy-one years, was felt as a loss by the community generally. Alert, intelligent, enterprising beyond the average, he yet possessed the attitude of mind, the view point of his fellows generally so that he was in complete sympathy with their aims and motives, so that he was naturally among them a leader, a man respected and sought for because of the aid that men felt him able and willing to give either as advice or in some more material form.

Born in Lynbrook, Long Island, New York, October 19, 1844, Mr. Abrams was a son of Townsend and Sarah Ann (Fowler) Abrams, life-long residents of the town. His childhood was passed in the town of his birth and it was there that he obtained his education at the local schools. When he was still very young his parents removed to Brooklyn and he lived in that city until he had reached his thirty-seventh year. He then came to Long Island and there purchased two hundred acres of farm land at West Hempstead. As is well known this particular section of Long Island has developed enormously during the past several decades and the rapid growth of population gave to Mr. Abrams' tract a very great value which he still further increased by judicious improvements. The department in which he was best known to the community was politics, in which he was extremely active, particularly in local affairs. He was a staunch Republican and regarded as a leader in the Hempstead organization of the party, taking a prominent part in its activities and working hard to advance its cause. In spite of this, however, he was entirely indifferent to political preferment and public office and though often urged to take posts of responsibility in the gift of his party, consented only once to do so. He did accept the appointment as receiver of taxes in Hempstead town and held the same for nine years, from 1900 to 1909. In this capacity he gave the community most efficient service and made himself satisfactory to both political friends and foes. Aside from this one exception, he was content and preferred to exert his influence merely as a private citizen. Mr. Abrams was a conspicuous figure in social and club circles in Hempstead and was a member of several important organizations, among the most prominent of which was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also a member of the Queens and Nassau Counties Agricultural Society and for the two years between 1911 and 1913 was president thereof.

Mr. Abrams was twice married. His first wife was S. Amelia Pearsall, daughter of David and Phebe (Mott) Pearsall, whom he married December 13, 1865, and by whom he had one daughter, Adelaide, now Mrs. William W. Rapelye, of Hempstead, Long Island. Mrs. Abrams died March 20, 1876. On January 6, 1881, Mr. Abrams married Josephine Davison, daughter of Charles and Alma (Wright) Davison, by whom he had one daughter, Blanche Alansorene, now Mrs. George H. Lowden, of Hempstead, Long Island. Mrs. Abrams died March 3, 1898.

The personality of Mr. Abrams was a very attractive one, his character wholly commendable. Possessed of a broad and tolerant outlook, he judged charitably of his fellows and was quick to forgive them for faults he knew to be human. A true

sense of humor which showed itself in a genial laugh and a twinkling eye added to his frank and open manner and made men feel sure of a gracious reception without regard to their outward circumstances, and their feelings in this matter did not betray them, for Mr. Abrams had the seeing eye that penetrated beneath the habit of a man to the character underlying it, so that rich and poor, high and low, found him easy of approach. He was a man's man, as the phrase goes, fond of the things that appeal to men, whose aims and feelings and opinions other men felt stood on common ground with their own, and who sought and found comradeship in the ranks of his fellows. He was a most delightful companion, witty and full of that essential good cheer so much more important than humor, even, and without which, wit is a weapon rather than a bond. In all the relations of life he measured up to the standards set by society but so rarely lived up to by its members.

TEALL, Isaac,

Civil War Veteran, Business Man.

There was a fine quality characteristic of Isaac Teall, best understood and appreciated by more intimate friends. Although a successful business man, profit was not so sure a barometer of success as his own estimate of the service rendered in securing that profit. He had an honest pride in his ability to do things right and an honest pride in doing them in Rochester, for his love for his adopted city was not surpassed by any native son. This pride in himself as a director of public banquets was indeed largely founded on his civic pride. He was anxious that every celebrity who was publicly entertained in Rochester should be impressed with the fact that everything in the city was of the highest class, that things were done equally well, if not a little better than elsewhere, and in his particular field he felt a heavy weight of responsibility that it should be of a quality unsurpassed. In striving for the highest ideals, catering became to him an art, not a business, and as his fame grew so grew his love for and pride in his art. For half a century he was a caterer, starting humbly and reaching a height of success where there were no rivals. In all Western New York he was the highest authority and no function, political, social or otherwise, but gained additional distinction from the fact that "Teall" was the caterer. He took no part in public political life, but when a lad of twenty years enlisted and fought for the preservation of the integrity of the country which had adopted him. Courtly and courteous he was a gentleman we love to refer to as one of the "old school" and his personal friends were "legion," numbered among the oldest and best families of Western New York as well as in his home city, Rochester, while his fame was State wide.

Isaac Teall was born in Chiltenham, Gloucestershire, England, April 3, 1844, died at his home, No. 84 Troup street, Rochester, New York, November 26, 1915, son of Philip and Ruth (Smith) Teall. He was brought to the United States by his parents when three years of age, the family settling in Rochester, New York, where Philip Teall died in August, 1864, his wife, Ruth, surviving him until August, 1895. He was educated in Rochester public schools. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, serving until honorably discharged at the close of the war.

In 1867 two very important events in his life occurred, his marriage and his start in business as a retail dealer in ice cream. He began business in a very

John Forsyth

modest way but he attended closely to its details and made friends through his courtesy and willingness to serve. In three years from the start he was able to expand and in 1870 a small catering establishment was opened on Plymouth avenue. He quickly demonstrated his peculiar fitness for the business he had chosen and was soon sought for as caterer at weddings and social functions. He removed to more suitable quarters at No. 25 North Fitzhugh street and finally to a permanent location at No. 263 East avenue. He bore the entire burden of managing the great business he created until 1907 when a stock company was formed incorporated as the I. Teall Catering Company, with Mr. Teall as president and manager.

The business grew in this nearly half-century until it extended from Rochester east, west and south, to Syracuse, Buffalo and the Pennsylvania border, Mr. Teall being caterer at every social event or public dinner of importance in his section of the State. But he gained this distinction by close attention to details, by adhering strictly to absolute honesty and fairness in all his dealings and by a love for his calling that gave him a mastery over it which has been rarely equalled. He took genuine pride in catering well and became the accepted caterer at those functions that were distinctively the "best." In many instances he catered at wedding collations of daughters whose mothers he had similarly served a quarter of a century before. He won many friendships, true and lasting, and during his hours of suffering at the hospital so many were the floral remembrances of these friends that his room resembled a conservatory.

Mr. Teall was a charter member of Rochester's Chamber of Commerce, a member of Yonnondio Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was quiet and retiring in nature, but most kindly, considerate and courteous. He ever held in remembrance his comrades of the war and was a faithful, loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was indeed the soul of loyalty, loyal to his family, his friends, his city and to his business. When the fact was learned that he had passed over to "that fairer land" numerous were the telegrams and letters received by his family, telling the story of his uniform courtesy, high regard for his calling, and the esteem in which he was held. He sleeps in Mount Hope Cemetery there with the friends of a lifetime to wait the great day of Resurrection.

Mr. Teall married, February 5, 1867, Frances Spencer, who survives him as does a daughter, Florence (Teall) Hall, of Rochester.

FORSYTH, John,

Business Man.

Among all the various races and peoples that go to make up the complex structure of American citizenship, one may look in vain for any who in proportion to the numbers that have come here have had a better influence upon the population or done more for its development than those strong and intelligent Scots who have made their abode in our midst, become naturalized citizens and now form an essential element in our body politic, a wholesome, healthy strain fast losing its individuality in the amalgamating process that in a future age shall result in a new American race. Other peoples have given more generously of their children, but though they may have exceeded the Scots in number, there is none of them that has done so in the quality of their gift to this great and growing Nation. For in none of those who have come as immi-

grants to these shores has there been a greater proportion of virtues and abilities than these sturdy sons of the North have brought with them to leaven the mass of our population here. A fine example of his fellow countrymen was John Forsyth, late of New Rochelle, New York, exhibiting, as he did, in his own person all the characteristic Scottish virtues, whose death in the city of his adoption here on July 17, 1915, took from the community one of its most public spirited and active citizens.

Born December 12, 1867, in Paisley, Scotland, Mr. Forsyth passed the first twenty-two years of his life in his native land and there in his father's home formed the childish associations which ripened into a love of the old home that continued the remainder of his life. He was a son of John and Janet (Speice) Forsyth, old residents of Paisley, Scotland, and it was under the influence of these good and worthy people that his character developed in the excellent manner that it did. He attended the local schools of his native region and there received a good education, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade as an apprentice. He was a clever student and afterwards displayed great aptitude in mastering the handicraft he had chosen, so that almost before he had reached manhood he was quite well able to provide for himself and it was when he was still little more than a youth that he added to his cares by taking a wife. Mr. Forsyth was not merely a bright man in his calling, but one who possessed real enterprise and it was as a youth that he heard the accounts of the great American republic that first awakened a desire in him to leave his native land and try his fortunes elsewhere in the world. Even his marriage and the consequent increased responsibilities could not divert his mind from this wish, which still grew and developed until it became a set purpose and determination; and, accordingly, when but twenty-two years of age, he embarked with his wife for the new land. He landed at the port of New York and thence made his way to New Rochelle, where he found employment in his old trade. He was a man of unusual skill in this trade, as has already been remarked, and he now made a great reputation as the best carpenter in New Rochelle, a reputation which he maintained during the many years that he worked in this capacity in the city. He was rapidly promoted to a position as boss carpenter, and often had charge of many subordinates in important works. His trustworthiness was proverbial and everyone desired to have him in whatever work they were interested in, knowing well that if he were responsible all the details would be properly handled. He was appointed school carpenter by the city government and held this post for upwards of twelve years. As his fortunes were bettered, he gradually undertook some contracting business and in this he prospered well, becoming known in course of time as one of the city's most substantial business men. He was always keenly interested in the cause of labor and had joined the union in Scotland when he was twenty-one, nor did he lose that interest, as so many do, when he joined the ranks of those who employ others, but continued to work for its cause until the end of his life.

Mr. Forsyth was a man of too large a point of view to rest content with the mere pursuit of his private interests, but it was always his desire to give such of his time and energy as it was possible to do to the affairs of the community. He was naturally interested in politics and became a staunch supporter of the Republican party with the principles and

policies of which he found himself in agreement. But although he was active in public affairs, and did much in the cause of government in the city, it was always in the capacity of private citizen and he shrank from rather than sought anything in the nature of political preferment or public office. Socially he was a conspicuous figure and enjoyed keenly the informal intercourse with his fellow men. He was not a great club man, however, nor did he figure in the fraternal circles of the city, although he was a member of the Men's Club and interested in its activities. In the matter of religion Mr. Forsyth was a Presbyterian and strongly devoted to the cause of his church and during the whole of his residence in New Rochelle was a member of the Presbyterian church there, giving liberally in support of its work.

On April 9, 1889, Mr. Forsyth was united in marriage with Agnes Herd, who like himself was a native of Scotland, a daughter of Samuel and Agnes (McFarland) Herd. Their marriage was celebrated shortly before the young couple came to America and they were the parents of eight children, six of whom, with their mother, survive Mr. Forsyth. They were as follows: John, who died at the age of sixteen months; Agnes McFarland, who died at the age of twenty years; Jessie Spence, Margaret, Elizabeth Herd, Emma Neves, Isabelle Herd and Ruth, all of whom reside with their mother in New Rochelle.

The character of Mr. Forsyth was one particularly well balanced in which the sterner virtues were relieved by a most gracious exterior, his attractions appearing upon the former like blossoms on a gnarled apple tree, increasing the effect of both. An almost Puritanic sense of honor and the discharge of obligations was the very essence of his nature, but this Puritanic conscience existed only in so far as his own conduct was concerned and for others he was tolerant to a fault, if that be possible. His industry and the courage with which he surmounted all obstacles in the way of his aim were well worthy of remark and all praise. These were the qualities that brought him success and the admiration of those with whom he came in contact, but there were others which, if less fundamental, were not less potent in their influence upon those about him. Such was his hearty friendship, his open candid manner, his warm greeting which did not alter for rich or poor, high or low, and such also was his ready charity which made all men feel that he was a friend who would not desert them in the time of need. In every relation of life his conduct was irreproachable, in the home, in the marts of trade or the forum of public opinion, in all he may well stand as a model upon which the youth of the community can afford to model themselves.

CONWAY, Henry,

Business Man.

Henry Conway and his sons, John and Henry L., have been known in Rochester, New York, since Henry Conway and his bride settled in that city in 1841. The cooperage business established by the father was conducted by the sons until about 1890, then passed to other hands, the sons going into the tobacco business yet conducted by Henry L. Conway. Father and sons were men of energy, keen in their business judgment, and bore an important part in the development of the ninth ward of Rochester, Henry Conway at one time owning practically all the best property in that section. His first home was at No. 201 Frank street, the site of the present residence of his

son Henry L. He was a man of plain life, strong character and as one of the olden time residents was connected with much that has now passed away. But his sons who succeeded him inherited the characteristics that won him success and worthily bore the name.

Henry Conway, son of Henry and Elizabeth Conway, was born in County Derry, Ireland, about 1815, died at Rochester, New York, August 12, 1875. He was connected with linen manufacture in Ireland and there spent his youth and early manhood. He was possessed of a good common school education and before coming to America had proven his energy as well as his ability to make his way in the world. He married, in Ireland, Margaret Maguire, and with her came to America in the spring of 1841, lured by the stories of the wonderful opportunities here. The sailing vessel on which they came experienced rough weather, making the passage a long and disagreeable one. After arriving in New York City he carefully examined several available locations, finally choosing Rochester. He located his home on land he bought at No. 201 Frank street, and at once began the manufacture of barrels, a commodity which flour mills and apple growers there used in large quantities. He continued his cooperage business until his death thirty-four years later, and was very successful. As he prospered he expanded and invested in real estate having made a great deal of money as his once waste land came into the market

He was a Democrat in politics but never had any desire for office, his business and his real estate dealing keeping him fully occupied. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church and he and his family were among the earlier members of the Cathedral parish. Quiet and retiring in disposition, he was well liked. He was very charitable, giving liberally to the church and philanthropy. Nine children were born to Henry and Margaret (Macguire) Conway, two of whom yet are living: Henry L. and Elizabeth. The children were: John, William J., Margaret, Sarah, Mary, Henry L., Elizabeth, Patrick, and another that died in childhood.

John Conway, his eldest son, was very much like his father, quiet and retiring in disposition but very energetic and capable. He was associated with his father in the cooperage plant and with his brother, Henry L., founded a grocery business which they successfully conducted for fifteen years. In 1890 John and Henry L. Conway began the tobacco business that they jointly conducted until John's death, July 16, 1914. Henry L. then became sole proprietor and yet conducts the business which has ever been a prosperous one. John Conway never married, said he "did not have time." He was also very charitable and aided many poor emigrants to obtain homes. Henry L. and his sister Elizabeth reside at the old homestead in the ninth ward. The changes of the past half century are nowhere more apparent than in that ward, formerly undeveloped and owned almost entirely by Henry Conway.

MORRIS, Thomas, Jr.,

Business Man.

The business annals of Yonkers show the names of many men distinguished in different callings and as citizens worthy of all possible respect. Conspicuous among these names which now belong to the past is that of the late Thomas Morris, Jr., proprietor of the well-known Morris Iron Works. Although Mr. Morris is now no longer seen in the places where he was so long a familiar presence

the influence of his strong personality is still felt in various departments of the city's life.

Thomas Morris, Sr., father of Thomas Morris, Jr., was born in England and emigrated to the United States, settling in Yonkers, where he opened a small shop. By dint of industry and native ability he caused this insignificant place to expand into the Morris Iron Works and built up a business which he was able to bequeath in a flourishing condition to his son and namesake.

Thomas Morris, Jr., was born in Yonkers, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city, also attending St. Mary's Parochial School. When he had reached the age of sixteen his course of study was abruptly terminated. Mr. Morris, Sr., had taken his elder son into the business and when the young man died Thomas was taken out of school by his father in order that he might fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother. The sequel amply justified the father in his action. Thomas Morris, from the day that he became associated with the business, proved that he was in his true sphere. His fidelity and diligence rendered him valuable from the beginning, and as his talents developed he became in very truth his father's right hand. His father gave to him the business during his life, and the next fifteen years were years of wonderful prosperity. Mr. Morris, by his far-sighted, capable management, greatly enlarged the scope of the business, bringing the whole establishment up to a high standard of efficiency. In October, 1912, he was forced to retire by reason of ill health, but the business is now successfully conducted by his widow and son

While giving his vote and influence to the support of the principles advocated by the Republican party, Mr. Morris never took any active part in the affairs of the organization. In charitable and philanthropic work he was most cordially interested, contributing both of his time and means to enterprises which he deemed worthy. The extent of his private benefactions will never be fully known, so much did he shrink from all that savored of publicity or ostentation. He was exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, also belonging to the City Club and the Palisade Boat Club. He was a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

The appearance of a man like Thomas Morris is, perhaps, best described by recounting his actions and endeavoring to give some idea of his disposition and personality, for the reason that his dominant traits of character were reflected in his countenance and plainly manifested in his frank, dignified and cordial manner. It might truly be said of him that he looked the man he was.

Mr. Morris married, in October, 1892, in Mount Vernon, Annie, daughter of Patrick and Mary Tynan, and they became the parents of two children: William T., who in association with his mother now takes charge of his father's business; and Marie, attending an art school in New York City. Mr. Morris had the happiness to secure for his life-companion a woman who possessed, in addition to the domestic virtues, a degree of business acumen rarely found in members of her sex. Of this she has given evidence in her widowhood by the wise and skillful manner in which, with the assistance of her son, she has conducted the business of which her husband was so long the able and sagacious head. Mr. Morris loved home and family above all

else on earth and although a man of social temperament was never so happy as in the domestic circle.

Ere he had reached the half-century milestone this good and useful man was summoned from the scene of his labors, passing away March 15, 1913, at the age of forty-seven years. All his life he had possessed, in constantly increasing measure, the sincere respect and cordial liking of his community. The deep affliction of his widow and children was shared by his father, Thomas Morris, and three sisters, the Misses Mary, Jane and Elizabeth Morris, who were left to mourn the loss of an affectionate son and brother.

Thomas Morris, Jr., was a type of man not soon forgotten. His was an individuality which stamped itself upon the memory of every one who was in any way associated with him. In all the relations of life he set an example worthy of emulation. As a business man his ability was coupled with incorruptible honesty; as citizen he sought only the public good; as friend and neighbor he was thoughtful, kind and genial; and what he was in his family none can say except those who knew him in the sacred relationships of the household. Such men are of blessed memory.

TURNBULL, Daniel,

Active in Community Affairs.

Daniel Turnbull was a worthy and true representative of the type of men who start in life with only the consciousness of a latent creative ability within them as a foundation and incentive on which to build their careers. It is these men who, through sheer force of ability, power and perseverance, are found at the heads of the country's great enterprises, guiding them onward to ultimate success, initiating on their course the beginnings of the greatness of the future. They are the reserve fund of what is colloquially known as "big business," and in a large proportion are men who have worked through every step of their upward climbing. Their achievement is the result of their own toil, mental always and in some cases manual.

Daniel Turnbull was born August 21, 1861, in New Castle-on-the-Tyne, England, the son of Adam and Sarah (Donnelly) Turnbull. He was educated in his home city at a private school, and at the age of twenty-two years came to America on a visit to some friends. He returned to England after a few months, and a year later returned to America with the intention of entering business. Mr. Turnbull was then twenty-three years old, and made his first home on Long Island. Shortly afterwards he secured employment in the United States Iron Foundry, filling the position of comparatively minor importance which offered him his initial chance for success. He remained with the United States Iron Foundry for four years, upon the expiration of which time he became identified with the Kings County Iron Foundry Company, gradually working himself up through every stage of the work into the position of manager and employer. At the time of his death which occurred on March 12, 1915, he was vice-president of the Kings County Iron Foundry Company, which is one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the city and State. The position entailed vast responsibility and demanded of its incumbent ability and intellect of a high order. His thorough knowledge of all the conditions of the business itself, and those under which the men worked, proved an important factor in the success of his management of those duties which fell to him, and during the entire time of his vice-presidency, which covered a

period of twenty-four years, the success of the whole business was markedly furthered by his efforts. Mr. Turnbull was a man who because of his magnetic personality had friends in all walks of life, among his employees, among those whom he met in business, and those whom he met socially. He was a member of the Reliance Masonic Lodge, The Commerce Club, the Good Ground Country Club, the Weight Club, and attended with his family the Church of the Nativity, in Brooklyn.

On August 1, 1885, Mr. Turnbull was married to Christine Bechtold, daughter of George and Margaret Bechtold. Their children are: Daniel Gale, George Adams, Mary Lillian Martin, Alice Elizabeth, Sarah, Robert Bruce, Elizabeth, Marguerite. Mrs. Turnbull survives her husband and still resides in Flatbush.

Mr. Turnbull's life was exemplary in its intimate details as it was in business. The high standards of honor and conduct which he applied to his life in his home he likewise carried into his relations outside of it, thereby causing in his death a void in two circles as large as they were far-reaching and different.

SEARLES, Orson,

Naval Veteran of Civil War.

There is nothing in this world, however great its intrinsic value, which has not that value increased by the power of contrast. This is a truism in art and, although less generally recognized, is equally a fact in every department of life. Thus, for example, it is true in the case of those personal graces of character that we value so greatly in our friends, and which never show to such excellent advantage as when in contrast with the more rugged and austere virtues, just as half the charm of apple blossoms is due to the gnarled branch upon which they blow. Such was the character of the late Orson Searles, of Yonkers, New York, whose death on September 2, 1914, was a very real loss to the entire community. With him the graces that quickly win friends for us were not missing, and gained a double effectiveness from their budding, as it were, upon the almost Puritanic honesty and earnestness that formed the basis of his nature.

Orson Searles was born December 29, 1845, at Ossining, New York, a son of Isaac and Eliza Jane Searles, of that place. He grew to manhood in his native town and there received his education, attending the old Broadway School for the purpose. The Civil War broke out while he was still a schoolboy and too young to enlist, but his ambition to take part in the great struggle was very strong and when he had reached the age of nineteen years he ran away from home and enlisted in the United States navy. The war had not ceased at that time and he saw considerable active service, notably at Galveston Bay and other parts of the Gulf waters. When hostilities finally ceased he was honorably discharged from the service on July 11, 1865, from the United States gunboat "Ouasco." Returning to Ossining, Mr. Searles secured employment as a gardener and continued in that occupation until his removal to Yonkers with his entire family. In Yonkers he was given the position of janitor in the Annex of School No. 2 and held that position for a period of five years or until his failing health compelled him to withdraw from all active work. Mr. Searles was a conspicuous figure in the general life of both Ossining and Yonkers, especially in social and club circles. He was a member of Kitching Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was prominent in the work of his veteran

comrades. In the matter of religion, he was a staunch Methodist and liberally supported the work of the church.

Orson Searles was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Hitchcock, of Yorktown, New York, and to them were born two children: Henry and Frederick, both of whom survive their father. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Searles married, August 14, 1897, Sarah J. Craven, of Yonkers, a daughter of George and Jane Craven, of that place. To them one daughter, Elsie, was born, who with her mother survives Mr. Searles and makes her home in Yonkers at the present time.

Lives that really count in the affairs of a community are rare and it is not by any means the case that the most conspicuous are the most influential. Patient, persistent effort, though its fruit is often quite invisible even to those who actually benefit by it, is always effective and, though its reward, as the world measures rewards, is meagre enough, yet its actual result is certain and the inward satisfaction on the part of one who can look back upon a task well done outweighs any recognition that the world can give. So it was in the case of Mr. Searles whose character was of such a kind that it could not fail to exert a potent influence for good wherever it came into contact with his fellow men. The friends that he made he kept and he left at his death a host of them to sorrow for his loss and to insure that his memory remain green for many years.

ALLEN, John B.,

Leader Among Men.

There are two or three periods in the history of the United States so full of the stir of great events, so full of that atmosphere that surrounds men who are engaged in momentous affairs, that they cast a sort of glamour of romance over all the figures who participated in the life of the times, so that we have but to know that such a man was identified prominently therewith in order to feel a keen interest in his career. One of these periods was that late colonial time when the irresistible spirit of freedom was abroad so potently in the land and which ended only with the complete emancipation of the colonies through the Revolution and their consolidation into the great Union which has since become the type of republicanism for the world. Another period is that in which the integrity of that same Union was in peril and the spirit of freedom was again threatened, though not in our own but in the persons of our weaker brothers, a period which culminated in the dreadful Civil War in which, at the expense of endless life and wealth, these ideals were finally vindicated. When in addition to the glamour of the time there is added the charm of a really vivid personality, we have the elements of the highest interest. These elements are all contained in a high degree in the life and career of John B. Allen, late of Mount Vernon, New York, whose death there on August 11, 1910, at the age of ninety-five years, removed from the community one of the most prominent of its citizens, and who during the course of his long life participated in some of the most stirring chapters of our history.

John B. Allen was born February 8, 1815, in New Jersey. His family was one that had long occupied a prominent position in the community, his great-uncle being the famous Ethan Allen of the Revolution. Mr. Allen was educated in the district schools of New Jersey, and after leaving school he went from Trenton to New York City on foot. He then entered the hotel business at the old Holt's Hotel

in lower Manhattan. Then he secured a position as a clerk in a grocery store and continued in the grocery business. He later owned a grocery business and lived in Greenwich village. But it was not so much in this realm of activity that he made his reputation as a man of affairs, but in politics, where he distinguished himself highly during the troublous years before the Civil War. He was identified with the Republican party almost from its first organization and his fortunes shared in the rapid rise to prominence of the party. He held a number of important elective and appointive offices and in all of them performed an invaluable service to his constituents, his party and the community-at-large. In the year 1860 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention from New York and it was there that, in a certain sense, the destiny of the whole people was affected by his action. He had had the courage to join the newly formed Republican party, casting aside the older political associations, and he now had the much greater courage to break with that party, or rather with its leaders, and institute a movement which proved the greatest possible benefit to it and the salvation of the great Union, whose citizen he was. There was probably but one man in the country at that time who could have guided the ship of state in safety through the terrible storm that was on the point of breaking, and that was the man who actually did hold the helm with a grasp so firm that he has become one of the giant figures of the ages. Abraham Lincoln was the man to whom the most foresighted looked for leadership among the gathering difficulties, but Abraham Lincoln was not in favor with the powers that be. In the convention itself there was much vacillation and talk of compromise, when Mr. Allen, breaking with his colleagues, declared himself in favor of Lincoln's candidacy and thus started the landslide that resulted in his nomination. How fate would have worked out the problems of that epoch had this not occurred it is, of course, impossible to say, and doubtless Abraham Lincoln would have ultimately reached the place for which his mighty powers fitted him, yet who can say with what delays and with what further perils to the Nation. Another service rendered by Mr. Allen to his country was his work in exposing the fraud of a fellow New Yorker in attempting to cheat the government in the sale to it of large numbers of cattle for the army.

John B. Allen married Harriet Hunter, of Tarrytown. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen were born seven children, six boys and one girl, of whom four are deceased. The three that survive are as follows: George, now a resident of Boston, where he is engaged in the rattan furniture business; Levi, a resident of New York, where he is now retired; and Mary Louise, now Mrs. J. Homer Travis, of Mount Vernon. The marriage of Mrs. Travis occurred on January 27, 1864, Mr. Travis being the son of Leonard and Maria A. (Harris) Travis, old and highly honored residents of Seneca county, New York. It was with this daughter, Mrs. Travis, that Mr. Allen lived during the latter part of his life, in the charming home at No. 153 W. Second street, Mount Vernon.

MATHEWSON, Everett Irving,

Hotel Proprietor, Philanthropist.

A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or as a master wields a power for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly

scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, social and business relations. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow with like success. In presenting to the readers of this volume the history of the late Everett Irving Mathewson we record an account of a life that has been honorable, useful and successful. As a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, he was true to the traditions of his race, and in his life as a business man he exemplified most worthily the traits of his soldierly forefathers, wisdom in decision, promptness in action, courage and coolness in times of trial, and unwavering allegiance to strict principles and high ideals.

Everett Irving Mathewson, son of Syria Wilbur and Anna Elizabeth (Hill) Mathewson, was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, November 2, 1865. He received his education in the schools of East Greenwich, which course of study prepared him for his active business career, which was begun by him in association with his father, Syria Wilbur Mathewson, Sr., and his brother, Syria Wilbur Mathewson, Jr., in the hotel business, in which occupation they were eminently successful, conducting a house noted for its excellent equipment, attractive appearance and excellent cuisine, catering to only the best class of the traveling public who appreciated fully the efforts put forth for their comfort and entertainment. The naturally fine administrative ability of Everett I. Mathewson was developed by exercise and he was an active factor in the success of the enterprise. The New Mathewson Hotel, located at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, is widely known and highly appreciated, and none among the many who, during the season, were guests at this hostelry will ever forget its admirable management or the genial personality of its proprietors, and it is safe to say that the number of its friends included every one who had ever enjoyed its hospitality. The winter home of Mr. Everett I. Mathewson, during the latter years of his life, was at Mount Vernon, New York, where he was held in the highest esteem as one of the most valued citizens of that place. He was a Republican in politics, and his interest in all that made for reform was earnest and helpful. His participation in philanthropic work constituted one of his favorite forms of activity, he contributing liberally to every worthy project for the betterment of mankind. He was a member and vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, being also enrolled in its Men's Club, which he served in the capacity of president for several years. He also held membership in the Sons of the Revolution and the Hotel Men's Association.

Mr. Mathewson married, January 27, 1892, in New York City, Mabel Halley Hawthorne, daughter of Edmund Halley and Julia Ann (Hawthorne) Benson, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson were the parents of one daughter, Edith Benson, born in 1893, married, in 1913, William S. Budworth, Jr., of Mount Vernon, New York. On the paternal side Mr. Budworth comes of English and French lineage, and on the maternal side traces his descent from Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who uttered the immortal words: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!" Mr. Mathewson's marriage was the cornerstone of his happiness, his wife being a college-bred woman and devoted to home and its duties and combining force of character with sweetness of disposition.

Syria Wilbur Mathewson, father of Everett Irving Mathewson, was of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and was en-

Alfred B. Guion

gaged in the hotel business, at first on his own account, and later in association with his two sons, who, after the death of the senior Mr. Mathewson, in 1904, took charge of the establishment, as above recorded. Syria W. Mathewson married Anna Elizabeth Hill, a direct descendant of Caleb Hill, of Revolutionary fame. The Hill homestead at East Greenwich was built during the Colonial period and served as a military headquarters during the War for Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson were the parents of the following children: Everett Irving, of this review; Syria Wilbur, of Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island; Thomas G., of East Greenwich, Rhode Island; and Ida Burgess, who became the wife of John J. Benson, of Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island.

Narragansett Pier and Mount Vernon were almost simultaneously saddened by the announcement of the death of Everett I. Mathewson, which occurred at his summer home, January 11, 1916, in the prime of life and in the full maturity of all his powers. Mourned by members of every class in the community he closed his successful and honorable career. This brief resumè of Mr. Mathewson's many spheres of activity proved the broadness of his mental vision, and whether considered as business man, churchman, official business associate or clubman, he was found to be a man true to himself and true to his fellow men.

GUION, Alfred Beck,

Financier.

Success, particularly success in business, is a thing that never fails to interest us, the chief reason being, of course, that we are all hoping to achieve it ourselves. There is no rule for its accomplishment other than that somewhat trite counsel to be honest and courageous, a thing that we can all see for ourselves in the careers of successful men. As near as we can come to a rule, perhaps, is to say that those men who do not wait but who seek out opportunity and, to use a sporting term, "catch it on the fly," are the ones who get along in the world. Such has certainly been the case with Alfred Beck Guion, whose death in Mount Vernon on March 2, 1899, at the age of forty-five years, was a loss to that community.

Born September 23, 1854, at New Orleans, Louisiana, Mr. Guion was a member of one of the splendid old French Huguenot families, so many of which are represented in that city. The Guions came from France, where they had lived in the city of La Rochelle from time immemorial and settled in the great Huguenot town of New Rochelle, New York, at an early date. It was from there that Mr. Guion's branch of the family moved to New Orleans while other branches are scattered throughout the country, several of them making their home in California. William Guion, of the Guion Steamship Line, between New York and Liverpool, is an uncle of the Mr. Guion of this sketch. His father was Elijah Guion and his mother before her marriage was Clara Deross, of New Orleans, a lady of Spanish origin.

Mr. Guion left New Orleans, the city of his birth, while still a youth and came to the North after completing his studies in the New Orleans schools. In the North he first lived in Brooklyn but afterwards moved to New York City where he became connected in a prominent capacity with the brokerage firm of Works, Strong & Company, on Wall street. He remained with this concern during the entire active period of his life and was highly successful in business. He moved to Mount Vernon, New York, in 1884, and made himself prominent at once in the life of that community where he belonged

to many important clubs and organizations. He was a member of the Hiawatha Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and held the office of grand master there. He was also the grand master of the Westchester county branch. The members of his family possessed a strong taste for military matters, his father having been a chaplain in the regular army of the United States, and Mr. Guion joined the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, New York, National Guard. He was an Episcopalian in his religious belief and was for a number of years vestryman of the Church of the Ascension of Mount Vernon and superintendent of the Sunday school.

On September 16, 1882, Mr. Guion was married to Ella Duryee, of New York City, a daughter of Joseph W. Duryee and a member of a very old and honorable New York family. Mrs. Guion's mother before her marriage was Eliza P. Beadel, a member of a very prominent Long Island family. Mr. Duryee was very prominent in the lumber business and for many years had offices at Cherry street, New York City, moving from there with the progress of business up-town to Thirty-fourth street on the East river, and was a prominent owner of real estate. He died in New York City in 1896 at the age of seventy-two years. His home stood on Forty-second street where the new building of the Corn Exchange Bank is now located. To Mr. and Mrs. Guion two children were born: Alfred Duryee, who married Arla Peabody, of Mount Vernon, and by her had two children, Alfred Peabody and Daniel Beck; and Elsie May.

WYATT, Francis,

Consulting Chemist, Author.

The people of America is without doubt the most composite in the world to-day, if not of any time recorded in history. Into this country has poured in an unending stream, the surplus populations of most of the countries of Europe, of many divergent races to be finally commingled here, where they shall form, as we ardently believe and trust, the foundation of a new and virile race which will be the first since the aboriginal red men with a valid claim to the name American. But although there are so many varying elements, each bringing with it its own particular characteristics, yet there can be no question that there is a certain dominant quality or tone to the people of this land which seems to survive the successive inundations of foreign blood and asserts itself in the conduct of even the most outlandish after a certain period of residence here, and which very probably will characterize the coming American race. If one should inquire further as to what this character is, and where it has originated, it will be scarcely possible to avoid the conclusion that, even as in the earliest period of our colonization, we are still dominently English, that our traits, our institutions and customs, our whole social makeup have been derived from this source and that in spite of the fact that for many year we have drawn no recruits from England in comparison to the numbers that have reached us from other sources, yet, even to-day, we may still confidently congratulate ourselves upon being essentially Anglo-Saxon. Of course, the natural birth increase has been great and has kept a much larger proportion of English blood in our veins than might have been supposed possible, but, in so far as our ideals and customs are concerned, there has been another factor at work. In the first place these ideals and customs are of an extremely definite character and of that positive type that is apt to impress itself upon others. Besides this it has

always been the case that no matter how great the influx of aliens, these have always been comparatively few to the great mass of the population already impressed with these ideals, so that they too could soon absorb them and be ready in their turn to proselytize among the next group to arrive upon our shores. While this is true, it is always pleasant to welcome today additional members of the great people to whom we owe so much of our national life and character, as additional leaven, as it were, for the alteration of the great mass of outlanders forever reaching the United States. More especially should this welcome be a warm one when those who come are of the very best type of their countrymen, men of character and action, intelligence and culture, the most effective unity possible to uphold and make prevail those ideals, that habit of mind in which so many repose our faith for the future of the country. Such a man was the late Francis Wyatt, of Forest Hills, Long Island, and New York City, where, although he was a resident of this country less than half his life, he became most intimately identified with the life of his adopted community, so that his death on February 27, 1916, was felt as a severe loss throughout a very wide circle of friends.

Just as in an earlier age many of his own countrymen of the most cultured class came to this land to try their fortunes here, so Mr. Wyatt in more recent times came to try his and with a success not less conspicuous than theirs. He was born in 1854, in Portsmouth, England. Mr. Wyatt's education was an unusually complete one, his early studies being conducted in Winchester, England, and he later traveled to various continental cities where he pursued his studies, especially in Brussels and Paris, remaining ten years in the two cities. In 1887 he came to the United States and settled in New York City where he took up analytical chemistry and carried on business as a consulting chemist for a considerable period. He soon made a wide reputation as an authority on fermentation and ferments generally, and taught a junior class in this subject. About this time he wrote a book upon the phosphates of America and became a frequent contributor to the current scientific journals and periodicals, and greatly added to his reputation in this manner, his name becoming very well known in scientific circles and his audience a large one. He became a member of the American Chemical Society and founded the National Brewers Academy with headquarters on West Twenty-third street, New York City, and was president of this institution for many years. He was connected with many other important scientific societies and organizations, among which should be noted especially: The Association for the Advancement of Science, The British Brewing Institute, and numbers of others of national and international importance.

As a scientist the prominence of Mr. Wyatt was great, but he did not confine his interests and activities to his own profession or even to scientific matters generally. On the contrary, he was unostentatiously prominent in the social and club life of this part of the country and belonged to the most important organizations of this kind in more than one city. He was a member of such representative bodies as the Lambs' Club of New York, the University Club of Philadelphia and the Algonquin Club of Boston. But it was not merely as a formal member of these and other similar organizations that Mr. Wyatt played a part in the social life of the community. He was by nature a charming and genial companion and host

and he won for himself a remarkably large circle of most devoted friends, who prized his companionship as a privilege. The life of Mr. Wyatt was spent very quietly in his beautiful home at Forest Hills, Long Island, and it was here that he found his greatest happiness, in the intimate intercourse of his household. His chief recreation was travel and he was most happily situated to indulge this taste, his work being of a kind that permitted absences from it on his part. During the middle and latter portions of his life, he went nearly every year upon some journey for his pleasure and relaxation, visiting many foreign countries besides various parts of his adopted one, and few better traveled men than he was are to be found. The same qualities that made Mr. Wyatt so highly successful in his profession and in scientific matters generally, gave him distinction in other matters of intellect and taste. He was, for instance, an accomplished musician and a keen and able critic, in that and other arts. He was a great reader and his taste covered a wide range in literature, but his particular hobby was the stories of Dickens, with all of which he was very familiar, holding their author in the profoundest admiration. The last two years of his life were somewhat troubled by ill health, but this he did not allow to interfere with his work or other activities until two months before his death it became so marked that he was obliged to submit to it. His courage and patience, his honest enthusiasm and good cheer, he maintained to the very end so no one remembers him otherwise than in the full possession of those faculties which endeared him to all his associates.

Mr. Wyatt was married, in 1890, to Helen Neville, of Quebec, Canada. Mrs. Wyatt survives her husband and is still a resident of Forest Hills.

VAN HOUTON, Erskine,

Man of Affairs.

Little as the majority of people are prone to admit it, talent is a common thing, especially in a democracy such as this country, where the faculties and qualities of men are allowed full development, nay, if they are of a high order fostered, and their possessors aided in their efforts to succeed by a community anxious to avail itself of every man's capabilities. Yes, talent is a common thing among us and it is even true that the average man is talented in some direction or another although it does not always appear for lack of opportunity. What is not so generally found, however, is a variety of talents in one and the same person, the person we speak of as versatile and to whom we can trust a great multiplicity of things in the confident assurance that they will all be attended to with good judgment and discretion. Now and then, however, such a man appears and it is rare indeed, if his talents be not totally out of harmony with the ideals and standards of the age, that he does not make a great success of life and come to a position of prominence in the regard of his fellows. Such a man was Erskine Van Houton, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, who won distinction in business and as the head of a great educational institution and whose death on March 18, 1915, was a loss at once to the community where he made his home, Mount Vernon, New York, and to the great city of New York, the scene of his principal activities.

Erskine Van Houton was born March 8, 1853, in New York City, and there made his home with his parents, Henry and Rachel (Ury) Van Houton, highly honored residents of that place, during his boyhood attending the local public schools

where he gained a splendid education. Upon completing his schooling, he formed a partnership with John Banta, of New York, and engaged in the building and contracting business there. In this enterprise they were very successful from the outset and built up a large trade of the best type and of a highly remunerative character. He became very well known in the city as a skilled contractor to whom might be entrusted any kind of work and who, to his ability to accomplish it, united the most strict integrity which impelled him to do his best by each customer. Indeed his policy of living up to the spirit of his contract as well as to the letter was one of the chief factors in the success that came to him. Later he removed to Mount Vernon and there made his home until the time of his death.

It was undoubtedly due to his reputation as a man of business and affairs that he first became connected with the other department in which he won distinction, that of education. He had always been keenly interested in educational matters, especially in that practical kind of education to which schools are turning more and more to-day and which has for its object the fitting of boy or girl for the actual struggle of life by instructing them in trades and various handicrafts. This interest, which was well known, added to his business ability, was what caused his name to be mentioned in connection with the general superintendency of the great New York Trade Schools situated at Sixty-seventh street and First avenue in the city, when the question of filling that office arose. The post was finally offered him and he accepted at once, feeling that it was one in which he could do a great service to the community generally and put into practice a number of his theories which he felt sure would aid the movement materially. The problem which rested on his shoulders in his assumption of his post was indeed a vast one, consisting as it did of that of bringing hope and opportunity into the lives of that innumerable multitude of children that is forever struggling up to a partial manhood and womanhood and as constantly renewed in the great "East Side" of the city. Perceiving, as he did, the threat that such an unguided growth as that which the average poor child receives constituted to the future of the community, Mr. Van Houton threw himself heart and soul into his task of increasing the power of each child in the school to meet the well-nigh overwhelming problems which were offered to them by life, to increase the personal coefficient, to give knowledge and the confidence that springs from knowledge to all. Of no man can it be said that he has solved this problem, for it is a problem that in its very nature must continue as long as poverty and its attendant evils shall endure, but of some it may be said, and of Mr. Van Houton among the number, that they gave their best endeavors to its solution and did much to alleviate conditions in the case of those who came under their immediate observation. All his life he remained intensely interested in these trade schools and his incumbency in the office of general superintendent was the occasion of many improvements being added to their equipment and a general development in the efficiency of the institution.

Mr. Van Houton was one of those men whose energy is so great that they take upon their shoulders all manner of obligations and duties, yet always seem able to discharge them. Besides his work as school superintendent and his somewhat exacting business, he found time to mingle in the general life of the community and in some of its departments to

take a conspicuous part. He was active in the social and club circles and was a member of several important organizations. His interest in the problems of the working man was always keen and he was a prominent member of the Mechanics' Society, and he was also a member of the Building Society. In the matter of religion Mr. Van Houton was brought up in the Dutch Reformed church, but in later years he joined the Methodist church and during the remainder of his life was a faithful attendant on divine service at the church of that denomination in Mount Vernon.

In 1887 Mr. Van Houton was united in marriage with Clara K. Gregor, of New York City, a daughter of William and Katherine Gregor, old residents of the city. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Houton were born five children as follows: Richard, Erskine, Leonard, Katherine and Clarence.

Erskine Van Houton was one of that extremely valuable type of man in which are combined high ideals and a capacity for practical affairs, for, in the modern vernacular, "getting things done." A valuable type because, in contrast with some of his fellows to-day, the things that he gets done are things very well worth while doing, not only from the standpoint of his own personal interests, but from that of the community's generally. To him does the city, and especially that great element of the poor and downtrodden whom he labored so many years to aid, owe a great debt of gratitude difficult to discharge.

LOWN, David,

Business Man.

To a certain class of men the idea, much less the reality of dependence, beyond a certain point on the will and inclinations in any relation in life of another, is intolerable. The ability and hence the sheer necessity for controlling power is paramount in them and interference is rancorous. But let it not be implied that these men are blind to the necessity for management. They recognize the fact that without it all would be chaos, wherefore are they the more ambitious to attain to it. To the inferior mind, direction as to where it shall apply its energies, and as to how it shall apply them, is indispensable. Responsibility is a thing undesired, much less sought after. This is unhesitatingly relegated to those men whose aim and hope it is—the men upon whom the restraint of supervision is degrading to themselves in their own eyes, and therefore galling. These men are the organizers, the masters whose creative intellects provide the material upon which the underling does the mechanical work. With the ideal of achievement in the future as their goal, they sacrifice undaunted to their hope, silently striving toward the independence which is the essential factor in their lives and happiness. A mere principle impossible except to a chosen few, laudable but the cause of unrest among the majority, you may say! The answer is,—Yes, but it is the spirit which made possible this free land of ours!

A man whose life was one long and ardent dedication to this principle, which he held as sacred, was David Lown, a representative and important citizen of the city of Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. Lown was the son of Jacob Lown, and was born in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess county, New York, in the year 1820. His boyhood was spent in his native town, where he received his education, which, because of his distaste for the inactivity of school life, stopped when he reached the age of seventeen. At this time he went to New York City and there

commenced to learn the trade of cooperating. His work was interrupted, but soon after assumed, and the course of his training in his trade finished at Nyack in Rockland county, New York. This work he followed for some years as a journeyman. David Lown's young manhood covered that wonderful period following the War of 1812, when the whole country went forward apace, when the merchant marine grew and spread its influence into the farthest ports, bringing in its wake increased commerce, prosperity and national advance. The spirit of progress entered him as it did every true son of the soil and desire for independent pursuits was rampant in him. Finally, in 1845, he grasped the opportunity extended to him and established himself independently in a manufacturing line of the trade which he had learned. This was at Barrytown, Dutchess county, New York, and in 1857 he removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, and there engaged in the same industry on a larger scale at the Whale Dock, the firm which he established being at one time known as Lown & Paulding. In 1871 Mr. Lown erected the present fine cooperage plant in Bridge street, and was actively identified with this enterprise until the time of his death. He was honored and respected as only a gentleman of impeccable honesty and wise and judicious business ability can be honored by his employees, who numbered in the neighborhood of fifty for many years. To these he was a fatherly friend and adviser as well as competent employer.

On July 9, 1845, Mr. Lown married Jane Maria Coon, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Rockefeller) Coon, of Clermont. Mrs. Lown died January 28, 1916. Six children survive them.

Mr. Lown was a member of the fraternal order of Masons, which took charge of his funeral, and was also a member of Steam Engine Company, No. 4, of Poughkeepsie, which placed its flag at half-mast out of respect to his memory. Though he had no other fraternal connections the circle of his friends at all times was very large. He possessed that magnetism of personality which becomes an important factor in the making of friends of the acquaintances of business, as well as those met in social life. The sterling qualities of his character, the generosity of his nature and the openness and fairness of all his dealings made him a man sought as a confidant and adviser by all manner of men. His influence in the city was one for good and for municipal advance and he was at all times active in its interests and reforms, a benefactor whose loss was a serious one. The death of Mr. Lown occurred after an illness of long duration, at his home on North Clover street, Poughkeepsie, May 23, 1877.

MYERS, William Everett,

Representative Citizen.

We are always duly interested and properly impressed by the success won by unusual talents and powers out of the common; it appeals to a very fundamental trait in all of us, the account of the exploits of others more gifted than ourselves; we find it vastly entertaining to read of some coup which we feel utterly beyond the reach of our own humble abilities, we are delighted at hearing a report of how St. George disposed of the dragon. But it may be questioned if such matters are of as really vital interest to us, certainly they are not so important, as that other class of record which describes how worth has won its way upward, through doubts and difficulties, from humble beginnings to a recognized place in the regard of men, and trusted to no power but its own indomitable courage

and indefatigable patience for the result. It is in the latter kind rather than the former that a lesson is contained for the rest of us, and it is a story not uncommon in this western land of ours. Like many of the other common things of life, however, it is perennially inspiring and with each repetition, each reappearance under new circumstances we feel a reawakened sympathy, a renewed wonderment regarding the forces and traits of character that have thus triumphed over obstacles and difficulties, and a strengthened determination to emulate them. Such an example we may find in the life of William Everett Myers, of Yonkers, New York, who by sheer perseverance and hard work gradually forced his way upward from the position he held to one of influence and control in the financial and industrial world.

William Everett Myers was born at Rhinebeck, New York, April 5, 1865. He was a son of Virgil and Gertrude (Cole) Myers, old and highly respected residents of that place, who were the parents of two other children: Anna, died at the age of seventeen years. David, married Elizabeth Niffen, of Yonkers; he was connected like his brother, William E., with the Otis Elevator Company; he died in 1912; they had one child, Gertrude. The youthful associations of William Everett Myers are not with Rhinebeck, however, but with Yonkers, New York, whither he moved with his parents at the age of five years. It was here also that he received his education, attending the excellent public schools of the city for that purpose and proving himself an ambitious student. Immediately after leaving school he secured a position with the Otis Elevator Company of Yonkers, New York, the largest concern engaged in this business in the world. Mr. Myers' association with the Otis people was a most satisfactory one for all concerned and he rapidly worked his way up the ladder until he became superintendent of the costs and stocks department of the company. For twenty-three years he remained with the Otis Company and it was only his death, which occurred on September 1, 1915, which severed the connection.

Mr. Myers was very active socially in the city of Yonkers and was connected prominently with the Masonic order there. He was a member of the local lodges of the Free and Accepted Masons, the chapter of the Royal Arch Masons and the commandery of Knights Templar. He was greatly interested in the order and was prominently identified with it for more than twenty-two years. In his religious belief Mr. Myers was an Episcopalian and attended St. Andrew's Church of that denomination in Yonkers.

On January 31, 1900, Mr. Myers was united in marriage with Henrietta Dopman, of Alpine, Bergen county, New Jersey, a daughter of Herman and Alice (Dalton) Dopman, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Dopman died when Mrs. Henrietta (Dopman) Myers was quite young; they had four children: Anna, Sarah, Christopher and Henrietta. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were the parents of two children: Alice D., born April 16, 1903, in Yonkers; William E., born June 4, 1905, in Yonkers.

MURPHY, Peter A.,

Public Official.

The word hero is one whose connotations are so magnificent, whose associations lie close to the most sacred ideals of the race and stir such overwhelming and inspiring thoughts within us, that we very properly resent a light or ill-advised use of it, feeling that it should be reserved for those who have shown themselves well worthy of it by some deed which thrills and stimulates the imagina-

Peter A. Murphy

tions of us all. Such a deed was that done by the young man whose name heads this brief and inadequate appreciation, Peter A. Murphy, late of New Rochelle, New York, who in the midst of circumstances of the utmost terror, in the midst of great pain, in the face of imminent death, calmly chose to reject the rescue that offered, until he had seen it accorded to all or many others, of whom, because of their sex, he felt himself the natural protector and champion. Pinned under the debris of a wrecked train, suffering with injuries that eventually proved his death, he sent those who would have assisted him to the aid of the women who shared that dreadful situation with him, facing as a stoic might his own uncertain fate without flinching. For this piece of unusual and splendid courage, he was popularly dubbed the "Tunnel Hero," from the place where his dreadful experience occurred. A short, but valuable life ended in a fashion so glorious is a fortune from which perhaps we might all shrink, but it is a fortune which any man with a high ideal of honor must also envy in his better moments.

Born April 29, 1869, in New Rochelle, Peter A. Murphy was a son of Patrick and Bridget (Dee) Murphy, old and highly respected residents of the city. He grew to manhood in his native place and there obtained an excellent education in in the local schools, proving himself an apt and brilliant scholar. From early youth he took a keen interest in political questions, particularly those of local application, and allied himself with the Republican organization of his city where he did such good work that he was quickly recognized as a leader. He identified himself generally with the life of the place and joined the Relief Engine Company and many other organizations and was one of the best known figures in the city. At the time of the terrible accident in the Park avenue tunnel, in which the Danbury express, of which he was a passenger, was telescoped by a New York Central train, and in which he received those injuries which finally caused his death, Mr. Murphy was but thirty-three years of age. The date was January 8, 1902, and for many months thereafter he was helpless, one of his legs being so badly hurt that amputation was necessary and his whole system suffering from shock and strain. Indeed the gravest of all the complications arising from the event was of this nature, his organism being so greatly weakened that tuberculosis set in. In spite of these terrible circumstances, however, Mr. Murphy regained a certain amount of health and strength and made a temporary recovery. With a courage truly remarkable he once more took up his activities and, although a great sufferer, was actually the Republican candidate for receiver of taxes in New Rochelle the following year. What was more he was elected and served most efficiently for upwards of two years. Towards the close of 1905 he was compelled to go South for his health and returned somewhat benefited, but it was necessary thereafter for him to repeat his southern trip every winter. Little by little the insidious disease which had seized him overmastered a constitution already gravely weakened, and in the winter of 1907-08 made its dread progress despite the southern climate and outdoor life. The following spring he returned to his home with the full realization that he could no longer resist its inroads and it was on May 7 in the latter year that he gave up the splendid battle he had been waging, although his courage and good cheer remained unbroken to the last. Besides his political and official activities, Mr. Murphy was a conspicuous figure in social circles and a member of a number

of fraternal orders and similar organizations. Chief of these was the Knights of Columbus in which he was especially active.

On June 27, 1894, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage with Mary C. Parker, a daughter of Michael and Bridget (Daly) Parker. To Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were born five children, four sons and one daughter, as follows: Robert A., Francis E., Harold Peter, Marion C. and Kenneth P. Mrs. Murphy and her children survive Mr. Murphy and still make their home in New Rochelle. Through all the long and trying period in the life of Mr. Murphy after the accident, his wife was a partaker with him of all his sufferings and hardships, a constant companion forever ministering to his wants and proving herself a worthy helpmeet to her afflicted but resolute husband.

The heroism of Mr. Murphy in the great emergency of his life has already been spoken of, but there is a courage exhibited by many in the performance of daily duties under trial which, if less striking, is perhaps equally difficult and praiseworthy. This courage was also Mr. Murphy's possession, who during the six years following his injury was a constant sufferer and no less a constant hero. From youth he had the keenest sense of justice and it was his constant endeavor, especially in his official capacities, to treat every man with the utmost impartiality and fairness. For a man who is a victim of ill health and suffering this is no easy task, subject as he almost inevitably is to the most varying moods. Yet there were none of his friends who were aware of any difference in his conduct or manner. He never spoke ill of any man, and his greeting was always cordial and accompanied by the warmest of smiles. It is unusual to preserve a ready sympathy with one's fellows when one's own fortune is hard, but it was the distinction of Mr. Murphy that he accomplished this great task in fact as well as appearance. His death has left a gap not to be filled, not only in the life of his family and friends, but in the affairs of the community of which he was so worthy a member.

PAULEY, George,

Business Man.

There are times when, in the perusal of the records of prominent men, especially those who have won their successes early in life, we are inclined to feel that destiny has her favorites with whom she deals with partiality, conferring upon them favors of all kinds that she withholds from other men, talents, abilities, qualities of mind and spirit, which make smooth to their feet paths, the roughest to others, and which help with comparative ease to achievements of which the average man often entirely despairs. Yet a closer examination generally dispels this illusion. Men, indeed, are given talents above the ordinary but none are reprieved from the necessity of using them, and we have it upon the highest authority that in proportion as we receive so we must render again in the final account. No, the man of talent is not commonly the one that works the least, but rather the most, and his accomplishments are more generally the result of efforts from which we would be apt to shrink than the spontaneous fruits of uncultivated abilities, for there is a very great element of truth in the pronouncement of Carlyle that "genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains." This was unquestionably true in the case of George Pauley, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch and whose death at Gloversville, New York,

on April 22, 1912, deprived that town of one of its most active and public-spirited citizens.

Born October 23, 1854, at Northampton, New York, Mr. Pauley was a son of Peter and Caroline Pauley, old and highly respected residents of that place. He did not remain in his native town very long, however, for it was only shortly after his birth that his parents removed to Gloversville, in the same State. It was thus that even his earliest associations were with the town that was to be his home for the remainder of his life, and with the activities of which he was so closely identified. His education was obtained in the public schools of Gloversville, where he made a considerable reputation for himself as an excellent student, intelligent, industrious and painstaking, and upon completing his studies at once entered his father's business of teaming and trucking, in which the elder man had successfully established himself. He remained in this association with his father until the latter's death and he then continued it alone up to within a few months of his own death. He was extremely successful in this enterprise and did a large business and of such a kind that it brought with it a splendid reputation for integrity and probity, a reputation not surpassed by any other business man in the town. But although this always remained his first consideration, in so far as business matters were concerned, he by no means confined himself to the one venture but associated himself with a number of industrial concerns of importance, such as the Gloversville Knitting Company, of which for some time he was the secretary.

He was a man of wide sympathies and interests, willing to devote all his energies to business under any circumstances, however varied his enterprises might be. He sought and found at once pleasure and the elements of culture in other aspects of the community's life and was a prominent figure in many departments thereof. He was active in the social life and was once a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the matter of his religious belief he was a Presbyterian and a faithful attendant upon divine service at the First Church of that denomination in Gloversville. Rather than soliciting anything in a political sense, Mr. Pauley was requested by many of his friends to run for various offices in town politics, but he declined these and would only take part as a conscientious voter. He was affiliated with the Republican party.

On December 27, 1876, Mr. Pauley was united in marriage with Josephine Pearse, of Schenectady, New York, a daughter of Nicholas and Anna M. (Bradt) Pearse, of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Pauley were born two children as follows: 1. Grace, born January 18, 1878, who married Harry A. Steele, of Gloversville, and they have three children: Josephine L., Harriet G. and Clara E. 2. Edna M., born November 26, 1887, who married Charles W. Broockins, of Gloversville.

Mr. Pauley was a man of unusual business acumen, a man whose noteworthy success was entirely due to his own unaided efforts, his clear insight into conditions and his painstaking work for his objectives. None of the business houses with which he was associated at any time but felt the benefit of his judgment and his talent for organization and management. His virtues were of that fundamental and sterling character that claimed the admiration of all men and he won the general respect of his fellow citizens in Gloversville with his candid straightforwardness in all the relations of life and the scrupulousness with which he fulfilled his obligations. There is no doubt

but that his life might well serve as a model for the youth of the community who desire to succeed in business with clean hands and untroubled consciences.

WALTJEN, Henry,

Artistic Decorator.

An honorable life closed with the passing of Henry Waltjen, of Rochester, who, born far across the seas, brought to his adopted country the sterling traits of his German ancestors and became one of the prosperous, capable business men of his adopted city and another illustration of the value of the German citizen in the United States. To this land of opportunity he brought the thrift, energy and perseverance of the Fatherland, combining the virtues of the German with the modern ideas of the New World and winning high reputation as an interior decorative artist. The business he followed in Rochester was learned in the Fatherland under the expert direction of his father, a veteran of the German Revolution of 1848, who carried on his business in the city of Bremen.

Henry Waltjen was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1851, died at his home in Rochester, New York, May 28, 1909, son of Henry and Louise Waltjen. He was educated in the excellent schools of Bremen, and on arriving at a suitable age he began learning the decoration trade with his father who carefully taught his son the business from its initial phase. At the age of seventeen years the young man sailed for the United States, believing that greater opportunities awaited him here. He first located in New York City, where he worked at his trade until 1876, also acquiring American ways, methods and speech. In 1876 he came to Rochester, working for others for two years, then in 1878 establishing in business under his own name. He prospered and as the years progressed became one of the leading decorators of the city, employed many men and fully realized the ambition which brought him across the seas. He became well-known in Rochester and was highly esteemed as a man of honor and as a good citizen. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a leading member of the Rochester Maennerchor Society, serving the latter at one time as president. He was independent in his political action, supporting men and measures he deemed for the best interests of all. He was a member of Salem German Lutheran Church, and was ever ready to aid any good cause.

Mr. Waltjen married, in New York City, December 5, 1875, Margaret, daughter of Christian and Dorothea Seebach, who survives him, residing at No. 146 Linden street, Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. Waltjen were the parents of three daughters: Louise, wife of Robert Buedingen, of the firm of William Buedingen & Son, paper box manufacturers of Rochester; Dora and Meta, the two last named as managers for their mother, continuing the business established by their father, Waltjen's Painters and Decorators, handling everything in wall coverings with show rooms at No. 394 East Main street. Inheriting the business ability of their honored father, the daughters are splendid examples of the American woman in business and "Waltjen's" retains all of its old time popularity under their management.

SEITZ, Frederick C.,

Builder and Contractor.

For a little over half a century Mr. Seitz was a resident of Rochester, New York, coming in 1854 from Germany, a lad of twelve years. He rapidly imbibed the spirit of American institutions and even before attaining citizenship wore

the colors of his adopted country and proved the sincerity of his intentions by battling for the preservation of the Union. With the scars of battle upon him he returned to Rochester, and for forty-five years thereafter, as apprentice, journeyman and contractor, was identified with the building interests of his adopted city. He left a record of sterling integrity and capability as a contractor, efficiency as a public official, devotion to the First Lutheran Church and to the principles of the Masonic order, that marks him as one of the men of his day whose memory will long be kept green in the hearts of all those with whom he came in contact. Württemberg, the German Kingdom from which he came, has long been noted for the excellence of its higher educational institutions and for the widespread diffusion of public education. Amid such surroundings he acquired the love of knowledge that distinguished his life and there he laid the foundation of an excellent education that to one of his intelligence was ample for all the demands of an active business life.

Frederick C. Seitz was born at Henningen, Württemberg, Germany, July 7, 1842, died at Rochester, New York, August 5, 1910, after an illness of several months. He came to the United States in 1854 and at once made Rochester his home. Seven years later he enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, serving with that command until transferred to Company K, Third Regiment New York Cavalry, continuing in active service until honorably discharged and mustered out at the close of the war. He then returned to Rochester and completed his apprenticeship, becoming an expert worker in wood. He followed the house carpenter's trade for several years and after thoroughly mastering the details of building construction applied this knowledge and his mechanical skill to his own advantage, beginning contracting in 1881. He was master of his business and proved this fact in the execution of his first contracts, and to his ability as a builder there are many edifices standing in Rochester as monuments. To efficiency he added a rugged honesty which, winning the public confidence, never betrayed it during the twenty-nine years he lived in the public eye as a master builder. He continued in prosperous business until his death and in fields outside that of building won distinction as an able man of affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Building Exchange, serving as vice-president and at other times as director. He was also a director of the American Brewing Company, of Rochester, and of the German Insurance Company.

He took a deep interest in public affairs but had little inclination for office, although he was a member of the board of park commissioners, and for one term served on the executive board of the city of Rochester. He attained the highest degree in Masonry, thirty-third degree, and was held in high esteem by his brethren of the Rite. Other leading orders claimed his support and in him burned the true fraternal fires, friendship and brotherly love. He was a devoted member of the First German Lutheran Church and for the quarter of a century preceding his death he served that church as president of the board of trustees. He was liberal in his donations to church and charity, holding it a duty and a privilege to aid in the maintenance of Christian and philanthropic purpose.

Mr. Seitz married Magdalena Meier, who survives him. Children: Charles F., William C., Frederick A., Arthur G., Louise C., Emelie C. and Bertha M., wife of Fred H. Snyder. Mr. Seitz sleeps in Mount Hope Cemetery.

VAY, Rudolph,

Business Man, Musician.

Of all the varied influences that have gone to make this country the most prosperous and progressive on the face of the earth, perhaps none is so pronounced as the strong German element which has been infused into the Nation. It is felt as a tremendous force for good wherever men from the Fatherland have taken up their abode, and especially may we note how strongly the influence is discernible in the rapid advancement of New York State, and her chief city of the like name. There is an earnestness and purposefulness about the German people than can be claimed by no other nation on earth; distinguished at once by lofty ideals and a most intense practicality, it is their mission to definitely conceive of progress and to carry it into the fullest and highest realization.

Among these men of progress, deep thinkers and hard workers, who came to this country for its betterment, must be mentioned the late Rudolph Vay, of Rochester, New York, who was for many years a well-known business man in that city. As with most persons who have attained success, Mr. Vay made his way in the world with no other capital than his energy and determination, coupled with business foresight and ability, and his genuine worth and strict integrity won the confidence and high esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His history is that of a strong man who set himself to succeed in spite of all obstacles; and he studied and fought and wrought until he stood as one of the foremost business men of the city.

Rudolph Vay was born in Breitbach, Bavaria, Germany, November 23, 1839, and died at his home, No. 395 Maple street, Rochester, after an illness of but a few days' duration, January 6, 1910. He came to this country in very early manhood, and for a period of two years resided in Buffalo, New York, where he taught school, and was the organist of St. Mary's Church. He then came to Rochester, and from that time was identified with the interests of the city in a number of directions. He established himself in the dry goods business, which he carried on successfully for many years. As one of the organizers of the Rochester German Insurance Company, he became well known, and served as secretary of this corporation for some time. His influence was also of moment in the Flower City Brewing Company, of which he was president for some years. Another field of his activity was along musical lines; for a period of twenty-five years he was organist and director of the choir in SS. Peter and Paul Church, and subsequently held a similar position in the Holy Family Church. With public affairs his active mind was also occupied, and he represented the Eleventh Ward two years as a member of the Common Council of the city. He was a pioneer member of the Liederkranz of Rochester, a well known musical organization, and organized the Order of Knights of St. John of SS. Peter and Paul Church.

Mr. Vay married Eva Mandell, of Bavaria, and of this marriage there were six sons and four daughters.

McGRAN, Frank J.,

Man of Affairs.

There have been many forms of aristocracy tried and discarded in the course of the mighty evolution that the social relations of man have undergone from the earliest period down to the present day, aristocracies of strength, of cunning, of race, of class, even of belief, of so many diverse things, indeed, as to defy the imagination and memory of those who

would list them. It seems, so great is the tendency of men to organize their social institutions about some such special and exclusive body, almost as though there was something inherent in human nature that demanded it, and this idea is given a startling support in the fact that even in the case of democracies that are supposed to be in revolt against all aristocracies the tendency to discover and emphasize certain classes is of recurrent appearance. It would be a very natural conclusion that such an aristocracy making its appearance in the midst of a democracy must find its significant distinction in the matter of brains, but if the democracy be a true one, even this is contrary to its spirit, for the man of no brains has rights quite as inviolate as the genius, who in very virtue of his own clear sight is continually tempted to disregard them. An aristocracy of worth—of which, undoubtedly, brains is an essential element —is the only one that a democracy can tolerate and remain true to itself, and also it may be said that this it must not only tolerate but encourage and foster if it is to remain vital and would continue to grow. This it is that the people of the United States have, with an instinctive wisdom, done, and this is what has accounted for the phenomenal progress made by them in the early years of their existence as a nation. It has been that practice that has made so many, even of the smaller communities, take on the bustling, wide-awake air so characteristic of America, and that accounts for the appearance of so many men of talent from the ranks, as it were, men who under other institutions must have wasted their abilities in more or less vain endeavors to express themselves. Such a man was Frank J. McGran, the successful business man, the prominent man of affairs, who made himself felt as a factor in the life of his community, and whose death in New Rochelle, New York, on March 7, 1914, was felt as a loss throughout that place.

Born August 9, 1871, in Newtown, Connecticut, a son of John and Bridget (Welden) McGran, well-known residents of that town, he passed the years of his childhood and youth in his native region, engaged in the appropriate occupations of that period of life. His education was obtained in the excellent local schools, and upon completing his studies he engaged there in a furniture and undertaking business and was eminently successful. This enterprise he carried on in partnership with a Mr. Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor & McGran. His partner was a man much Mr. McGran's senior in years and from him he learned the business very fully. In 1896 Mr. McGran severed his connection with this concern, came to New Rochelle, New York, and there opened a similar establishment in an old frame building situated at No. 17 Centre avenue. Here his success was great and in course of time he pulled the original building down and erected in its place the handsome stone structure which now stands on that site, and in which his business is conducted to this day.

But it was not so much as a business man as in the part he played in conducting public affairs that Mr. McGran was well-known in the city of his adoption, for in the latter department of activity he was felt as a very positive influence for good. He was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and allied himself to the local organization thereof, taking such active part in its work that he was very soon recognized as a leader. During the administration of Mayor Dillon he served most effectively as clerk of the board of health, and won the confidence of the community for the able way in which he

handled his duties. A little later, under Mayor Raymond, he was elected to the office of receiver of taxes and served with equal success in that capacity during the administration. In 1912 Mr. McGran was appointed to a post in the State comptroller's office, in the transfer tax department, and thereafter carried on his work in New York City where this office was situated. He was still serving in this capacity at the time of his death. In the social circles of his town Mr. McGran was extremely prominent and was a member of a great number of fraternal societies and other organizations in the life of which he was conspicuous. While living in Newtown, Connecticut, he joined the fraternity of the Knights of Columbus, and upon coming to New Rochelle was one of the founders of a council of that order there and was enrolled as a charter member. He was elected its deputy grand knight for the first two years of its existence and afterwards served a term as its grand knight. He also received the honor of membership in the Color Guard, Second New York Regiment, Fourth Degree. Mr. McGran was also a member of the New Rochelle Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Knickerbocker Camp, Modern Woodmen of America; New Rochelle Council, Royal Arcanum; Division Five, Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Democratic Club and the Neptune Fire Company. In the matter of religion Mr. McGran was a staunch Catholic, a member of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, active in the work of the parish and a member of a number of organizations connected therewith, the Irish Benevolent Society and the Holy Name Society, and he was also a member of the Robert Emmet Club.

Throughout the eighteen years during which Mr. McGran lived and carried on his business in New Rochelle, he retained an affection for the city of his choice which expressed itself in many effective ways. He was extremely public spirited and was ever ready to take part in any movement or undertaking which had the common weal as an object and which appealed to his sense of what was wise and appropriate. His charities were large but unostentatious, and despite the prominent part he took in the community's affairs he was always of a retiring disposition. Such men it is always more than usually the duty of posterity to remember, in order that what they have neglected in their own behalf may be rectified and their names receive something, even if but a tithe, of the credit that is their due.

WARD, Patrick H.,

Business Man, Public-Spirited Citizen.

No history of Poughkeepsie would be complete without the name of the late Patrick H. Ward, and this not merely because Mr. Ward was a prominent business man and useful citizen, but also for the additional reason that he was throughout his entire life identified with the city of his birth. Poughkeepsie always remained the centre of Mr. Ward's interests and never did he cease to be numbered among her most loyal sons.

Murtaugh Ward, father of Patrick H. Ward, was born in 1800, in County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States, 1821, settling in the City of New York and later removing to Poughkeepsie, where the remainder of his life was passed. Mr. Ward married, in New York, about 1835, Mary Shannon, who was, a native of Connaught, Ireland, but who had, as he did, come at an early age to the United States.

Patrick H. Ward, son of Murtaugh and

Mary (Shannon) Ward, was born June 8, 1845, in Poughkeepsie, New York, and received his education in St. Peter's School. After completing his course of study he was apprenticed to a firm of competent plumbers in Poughkeepsie for the purpose of learning the trade, and that he did so with exceptional thoroughness his fellow citizens can bear abundant witness. For a number of years Mr. Ward was associated with a firm that did the plumbing work for Vassar College, and from the first he ranked as a skillful workman, being also liberally endowed with industry, energy and business ability. In 1874 he found himself in circumstances which justified him in going into business for himself and achieved a success as a man of his caliber could hardly fail to do. It was his firm which put the plumbing into the new post office building of Poughkeepsie and into the Hudson River State Hospital, an institution which is credited with having the most perfect system of sanitary plumbing in the United States.

In addition to his qualifications as a business man and a captain of industry, Mr. Ward possessed no small degree of literary ability and was widely known as the author of a number of articles for plumbers' trade journals. In everything pertaining to his trade he was looked upon as an authority and the productions of his pen were read with lively interest and regarded as sources of valuable information. In politics Mr. Ward was an Independent, always considering the merits of the candidates irrespective of party prejudice. He was a member of the board of aldermen and served for a time as police commissioner of Poughkeepsie. In his discharge of the duties of both these offices he manifested a full measure of efficiency and the sincerest public spirit, having an eye single to the welfare of the community and the fulfilment of his trust. He went out of office with a record honorable to himself and satisfactory to his fellow citizens. In the cause of temperance Mr. Ward felt a special interest, advocating it not only by the spoken and written word, but by the more potent agency of example. He was enrolled in St. Peter's Temperance Society, belonged to the Knights of Columbus, and was a member of St. Peter's Church, contributing liberally to its work and support.

The personality of a man so recently removed is too vividly remembered by his friends and neighbors to need description here. Mr. Ward's strong presence and genial manner seem still almost present with us and it requires but a slight effort of memory to call before us the face which reflected the character and disposition that we knew so well, but for the sake of those who are to come after us it is to be wished that the lineaments of this excellent man might be preserved by the pencil of the artist.

Mr. Ward married, September 25, 1872, in Poughkeepsie, Catherine J. Doyle, a native of Boulogne, France, born March 28, 1849, who came in early youth to the United States. Their children are: 1. J. Rigney, now undertaker in Poughkeepsie; married, February 21, 1909, Ellen Sheedy, of Poughkeepsie. 2. Thomas J., now conducting his father's business; married, July 24, 1906, Mary Haley, of Staatsburg, New York, and their children are: Thomas A., Mary C., Monica J., William R. and Angelica T. 3. Lawrence, now living in Poughkeepsie, unmarried. 4. Mary Grace, teacher of music and organist of St. Peter's Church of this city. 5. Joseph, died in 1885. 6. Angelica, died in 1887. 7. Catherine R., formerly a teacher in the public schools of Poughkeepsie; now the wife of Frank Kearney and mother of two children: Catherine Patricia and Regina Frances. All of Mr. Patrick H. Ward's

children and their children were born in Poughkeepsie. Mr. Ward was, above all else, a lover of home and family and his fireside was made dear to him by the presence of a most devoted wife, a woman who lived in and for her husband and children. In those sons and daughters, grateful, affectionate and growing up to be useful members of society, the parents found their highest happiness.

Some few years before his death Mr. Ward retired from business, but never lost his interest in local or national affairs, in the world of business or in the sphere of politics. The leisure which was his during this period of his life gave him larger opportunities for the enjoyment of the society of the many friends his sterling qualities had drawn around him. It was a shock to the entire community when, on July 10, 1915, it was announced that Patrick H. Ward had passed away. All felt that the city had lost one of its finest representative men.

Seldom are we called upon to chronicle a life more fully rounded and complete than that of the upright and honorable man of whose career we have given an outline so extremely imperfect and inadequate. As an industrial leader, as a business man of note and as a citizen disinterestedly devoted to the public service Patrick H. Ward will long be remembered. He did much to increase the material prosperity of Poughkeepsie and he was largely instrumental in the promotion of municipal reform. His native city pays him the tribute of gratitude and respect, hoping and desiring that the future may give her many more men of the same type of true nobility.

FORD, Frank Ray,

Highly Regarded Citizen.

The debt that we owe to the man who simply brings good cheer in his company, whose presence of its own virtue suggests camaraderie and good fellowship, is commonly underestimated and, if not explicitly denied, at least forgotten. The man who builds up a great business, the man who erects a library or school, who establishes a park or donates a collection is commented upon, his gift thought of as a sort of a monument to his name, its value appraised and his title to note, in a large measure, gauged thereby. This is, of course, due to the fact that libraries and collections are tangible things which we can face familiarly, lay a yard stick upon, as it were, and compute in terms of dollars and cents, while in this age of what we choose to call practical common sense we are apt to be somewhat confused, if not abashed, when confronted with a spiritual fact like honor or sentiment. And yet, taken in its larger aspect, is not a smile or an hour of warm friendship a better and more enduring monument to a man than a dozen shafts, though they should be of alabaster? And about these gifts, as bestowed upon us by some of the more positive and powerful personalities, there is something which, to the sense, bulk almost like a solid, ponderable thing. It is as though such friendship was as sheltering as a house, such good cheer as warm as a tavern when the blaze is first kindled. Such a man and such a substantial boon the friendship and cheer that he carried with him and ever flung about him for all to gather, like a king's *largesse*, was Frank Ray Ford, who although he was debarred from that active part in the life of the community which his tastes would have impelled him to, and his talents fitted him for, by a cruel affliction, was yet a man of whose friendship all who knew him were proud, and whose personality was an influence for good wherever it came.

Mr. Ford was a native of Cincinnati,

Ohio, having been born there, March 5, 1857, but his associations with the place of his birth were comparatively slight, as his parents moved away from there when he was but five years of age and came to New York City. Mr. Ford's education was received in Philadelphia, to which city he was sent to school when he came of an age to leave home. The great affliction of blindness came upon him in early life, and of course placed an insuperable barrier in the way of many careers that would otherwise have been open to him. With the courage of the true philosopher, however, he settled down to make the most of his life. He came to Yonkers, New York, while still a young man and there made his home from that time to the close of his life. He mingled with his fellow citizens freely and became a very well known figure in certain circles and was popular wherever he appeared on account of the courageous and cheerful manner with which he bore his affliction. He was especially fond of out-door sports and exercise and was devoted to boating and automobiling. He did not personally engage in active business, but he was quite capable of looking after his own affairs and managed his estate successfully. He was an active and popular member of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, and took a considerable part in the informal social life of the city. In his religious belief Mr. Ford was a Baptist and attended for many years the Warburton Avenue Church of that denomination, contributing generously to its work, especially where this was connected with some philanthropic or charitable purpose. The death of Mr. Ford occurred May 22, 1914, at the age of fifty-seven years, and cut short a life in which spiritual power had triumphed in a very unusual degree over material obstacles and physical disabilities.

Mr. Ford was united in marriage, on May 28, 1890, with Isabella Dunlap, of New York City, a daughter of William and Margret (Tripler) Dunlap, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mrs. Ford survives her husband and still makes Yonkers her place of residence.

BROMM, Helfrich,

Business Man.

When the many diverse elements now seething in this great melting pot of the nations, the United States, have become finally amalgamated and the resultant race which we may then justly call "American" emerges, it will be found beyond a doubt that it owes a great debt of gratitude to the Germanic peoples that have entered into its makeup in such great numbers and have leavened the whole mass with their strong and characteristic racial virtues of patient industry, complete devotion to the cause they have chosen and the most untiring pursuit of the objective they have set themselves. In innumerable throngs they have come from the "Fatherland" hither, each strong in the above virtues, each a potential factor in the race to be. A splendid example of the best type of this great people was Helfrich Bromm, late of White Plains, New York, the distinguished gentleman whose death in that place removed from the community one of its foremost merchants and business men and a citizen prominent in every worthy department of the city's life. This loss, which occurred on December 26, 1915, was felt by the entire community which had grown to appreciate his sterling qualities through many years of disinterested, public-spirited service.

Born in the Province of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, April 5, 1845, Mr. Bromm was a son of W. and Anna Katrina (Brown)

Bromm, highly respected citizens of that region. His father was a cavalryman in the German army and had seen active service in the wars of the period so troublous in European affairs, and had taken part in a number of pitched battles. The son, Helfrich, passed the first sixteen years of his life in his native region, performing the same tasks and enjoying the same pastimes that his fellows of that time and place were accustomed to and gaining his education in the local volkeschule. He was a bright and enterprising youth and the accounts he heard of the United States, the great republic across the water, made him anxious to test for himself these wonders. Accordingly, in 1861, he sailed for this country, landing in New York City, and made that place his home for about two years. In 1863 he came to White Plains where he established himself in a tailoring business which he continued to conduct for the remainder of his life. He was highly successful in this enterprise and came in time to be regarded as one of the most substantial merchants in the entire region.

Business affairs made a very considerable demand upon the time and energy of Mr. Bromm, yet not enough to prevent him from taking an active part in other departments of the community's life. In the matter of politics, for instance, he was extremely prominent and did much to advance the cause of the Republican party locally, he being a staunch supporter of its principles and policies. But though he was so active, he consistently refused public office of any kind or political preferment and only served in two very minor posts, in spite of the fact that his colleagues urged him often to accept candidacies more in keeping with his talents and abilities. He was an Episcopalian in religious belief and for many years attended Grace Episcopal Church at White Plains and liberally supported the work of the parish, especially the philanthropies connected therewith. He was active also in social and fraternal circles in White Plains and belonged to a number of organizations among which should be mentioned Hebron Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On February 13, 1866, Mr. Bromm was united in marriage with Margaret Foster Fausset, of White Plains, who died in 1908, a daughter of Arthur and Jane (Foster) Fausset, old and honored residents of that town. Upon his death Mr. Bromm was survived by three children, as follows: Anna K., now the wife of George Foster, of New York City, a practicing engineer, and the son of James and Lillian (Struttle) Foster, of that place; Mary Jane, now Mrs. Joseph Smith, of Clogher, County Tyrone, Ireland; Robert C., assistant auditor of passenger accounts of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, and formerly chief engineer of the White Plains Fire Department. Another son, William J., died in 1913, at the age of forty-one years.

Mr. Bromm was a splendid type of the substantial merchant upon whose efforts the prosperity of a community so largely depends. Of unimpeachable honesty and business integrity, he enjoyed an enviable reputation among his fellows and was one of the most conspicuous figures in the community. In his home he was a devoted husband and father, always seeking the happiness of those about him even at the expense of his own, and in all the relations of life he might well serve as a model for the youth of the community to pattern themselves after.

MACDONALD, Peter,

Florist.

Among the citizens sent to the United States from various parts of the Old World natives of Caledonia are not, perhaps, as numerous as those of some other lands, but none can say that they do not make up in force of character and ability for any deficiency in numbers. Yonkers has been fortunate enough to count among her citizens many of these stalwart Scotsmen, some of whom have now passed into the history of the city. Of these one of the best known and most highly esteemed was the late Peter Macdonald, for a score of years superintendent of the estate of the late William F. Cochran and during the closing years of his life engaged in business as a florist. Mr. Macdonald was also active in social and fraternal circles of Yonkers and the vicinity.

Peter Macdonald was born in the beautiful city of Inverness, Scotland, May 11, 1854, and there received his education. On reaching manhood he decided to seek his fortune beyond the seas, and accordingly he and his bride, Ann (Campkin) Macdonald, sailed for the United States, eventually finding a home in Yonkers. Both by education and natural talent he was fitted for a position of exceptional trust and responsibility, and this he secured when he became superintendent of the estate of William F. Cochran. The manner in which he performed the duties of his office proved him to be possessed of fine administrative ability and a rare capacity for detail and gave him high standing as a man endowed with qualities which rendered him valuable to the community. After serving in this important position for twenty years Mr. Macdonald resigned in order to engage in business as a florist. His establishment was on Main street and as its well informed and courteous proprietor he is vividly remembered by many of the citizens of Yonkers. Some one has said that a gardener is always Scotch, and if this be so the business of a florist was singularly appropriate for Mr. Macdonald in view of his nationality as well as of his love for flowers and his knowledge in regard to their cultivation.

Eminently social in his disposition, Mr. Macdonald was identified with a number of organizations. He belonged to the Yonkers Horticultural Society and was a former member of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society. In the Clan MacGregor he held an honorary membership and he affiliated with Rising Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Terrace City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Yonkers Commandery, Knights Templar; and Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum. At the meetings of all these bodies he was ever a welcome presence by reason of the sincere respect felt for his sterling qualities and the cordial regard inspired by his genial nature and friendly disposition. In Mr. Macdonald's speech there always lingered a trace of his native Scottish accent, imparting to his conversation a delightful raciness and pungency which none who had the pleasure of speaking with him ever forgot. In fact, his whole personality was redolent of his birthplace, showing him to belong to the land of Scott and Burns, but none the less was he a loyal American citizen, earnest in the promotion of the best interests of his community.

Mr. Macdonald married Ann Campkin, of London, and they were the parents of the following children: William Angus, of Yonkers; James, also of Yonkers; Alexander P., of Yonkers; Anna, wife of Frederick Maxwell; and Grace, wife of Matthias August Thormahlen. The home

life of Mr. Macdonald was very happy. He was a most affectionate husband and father, and his wife, a most excellent woman, lived in and for her husband and children.

Peter Macdonald did not live to be an old man. On April 10, 1912, almost in his prime, he passed away, after a busy, useful and happy life. His friends and neighbors, and his friends were found in all classes of the community, mourned for him as an able, honest and lovable man, a man of unblemished integrity, earnest public spirit and great kindness of heart. It is to be wished that the land from which Mr. Macdonald came would send us more of her sons. It would be well for our country to have a larger infusion of Caledonian blood. Our old Anglo-American stock has received, to its great advantage, shoots from Ireland, Wales, Holland, Germany, France, Scandinavia and Southern Europe, and those that have been grafted upon it from the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood" have demonstrated the immense value which would accrue to us from a reinforcement of Scotsmen. May the future bring us more of the type of Peter Macdonald.

DERIVAN, James Francis,

Business Man.

James Francis Derivan, late of Yonkers, New York, was a fine example of the best English type which sends its sons abroad to all parts of the world in that great movement of expansion that has meant the domination of the Anglo-Saxon peoples.

James Francis Derivan was born on July 20, 1859, at Stratford, England, but his associations were very limited with his historical birthplace as he came with his parents to the United States while yet a small child. His parents, Thomas and Ellen (Carey) Derivan, made their home in the New World in New York City and it was in the fine public schools of the Western Metropolis that young Mr. Derivan gained his education. Upon completing his studies he engaged in the meat business in an enterprise of his own which did business under the style of Derivan & Company. His father and himself formed a partnership and continued this business until the death of the elder man after which Mr. Derivan continued it alone. He was highly successful in this enterprise and in the year 1886 came to Yonkers, New York, where he purchased a handsome house, and lived there during the remainder of his life. He was very prominent in the community, especially in connection with his religious associations. He was a staunch Catholic and attended St. Mary's Church in Yonkers and was a member of a number of organizations connected therewith. He was a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Mr. Derivan died December 8, 1914.

PARPART, Max,

Expert Insurance Official, Musician.

Max Parpart, whose death occurred in Mount Vernon, New York, June 7, 1905, though not a native of this country, was one of the representative men of his adopted community, whose name is identified with the great industrial and business development of the city wherein he made his home for the major part of his life. He was a member of a well-known German family. Born at Dusseldorf, Germany, on May 19, 1846, Max Parpart passed the years of his childhood and young manhood in his native land. He received his education in the local volkeschule and the universities in Berlin and Hamburg, and on coming of age rendered the usual military services to the Father-

land. He served his full term in the German army, and being a man of very large build was one of those selected for the Emperor's Guard. For a number of years he was in attendance on Kaiser Wilhelm I., the grandfather of the present emperor. After completing his military duties, Mr. Parpart set sail for the United States and upon arriving in this country made his home in New York City, later moving to Mount Vernon, New York. He at once identified himself closely with the affairs of his adopted city and became a prominent figure in its life. His business associations were with the Westchester Fire Insurance Company for which he was the chief adjuster of losses, as well as special agent in charge of eastern agencies. For above twenty years he served this company most effectively and his services were greatly in demand by other companies by reason of his comprehensive knowledge of adjustment of losses. He was also the president of the New York & Wakefield Co-Operative Building & Loan Association, a most successful concern which took a large part in the building up of the residential districts of the suburbs around New York City. Mr. Parpart was still active in these concerns at the time of his death, which occurred in his home at No. 127 South Third avenue, Mount Vernon.

It was not alone in the world of business that Mr. Parpart played an important part in the life of Mount Vernon. He was a man of strong social tastes and impulses, and besides taking part very largely in the informal social life of the community was a member of a number of important organizations there. Among these should be numbered the Old City Club of Mount Vernon and the Republican Club of New York City. Perhaps the strongest interest of Mr. Parpart outside that of his business and family relations was that in connection with the art of music, of which he was a devoted lover. He himself was an accomplished pianist and cellist and he was one of the organizers and for several years the president of the Mozart Club of Mount Vernon. This club took a very active part in the musical life of the community and did a great deal to cultivate taste in this art.

Shortly after Mr. Parpart's arrival in the United States, he was united in marriage with Ottilia Berger, whose death occurred on August 5, 1901, after more than twenty-five years of wedded life.

The character of Mr. Parpart was a particularly pleasant one and combined many admirable traits. His honesty was beyond impeachment and was apparent to the most casual observer in his frank and open manner and bearing. What he thought he said, but with an appearance of sincerity and friendliness of intention that disarmed offence, and won him a host of devoted friends. He was in addition possessed of a heart which could not brook oppression or endure human misfortune, and he was accordingly a champion of the poor in his city, and not only resisted many attempts at their exploitation, but materially aided them with his own wealth. His many charities were not of an ostentatious kind, however, and the majority of them would probably never have been heard of but for the gratitude of the beneficiaries. His death, therefore, was not only a loss to his immediate family and his many personal friends and acquaintances, but to the community at large, so many members of which were thus deprived of a ready champion and benefactor.

HEYERDAHL, Valentin,

Expert in China Goods.

America owes a deep debt of gratitude to many of the European countries for

those of their enterprising sons who have come to its shores and have helped to form our own strong and independent citizenship, but to none does she owe more than to Norway which, if it has not contributed so great a proportion of its population as some other countries where the oppression has driven forth the inhabitants to seek new homes in strange lands, has yet sent thither so fine a type of manhood that it cannot fail to prove a most valuable factor in the future constitution of the American people. Nowhere could be found a better and more characteristic example of this splendid type than in the person of Valentin Heyerdahl, of Mount Vernon, New York, whose death on November 25, 1907, deprived that place of one of its most prominent citizens and the importing business of one of its most enterprising exponents. His career in the United States has been one of which both that country and his native land may well be proud.

Born at Bergen, Norway, March 25, 1870, Valentin Heyerdahl passed the early years of his life in that far Northern city, gaining the splendid health and vigorous strength which characterizes the rugged sons of that wholesome, if inclement, clime. While still a mere youth, he moved to the capital city of Sweden, Christiania, but did not remain there long. His next move was a much longer one and brought him all the way to New York City, in the far Western Republic of which he had heard tales in his childhood. He was but fifteen years of age when he made this trip and he brought with him his mother and a sister, who lived in the City of New York for about a year. Their migration to the "New World" was occasioned by the death of Mr. Heyerdahl's father, who, like himself, was named Valentin. The elder Heyerdahl was a very prominent physician in Norway and was connected with a number of the largest hospitals in that country. He was a man of unusual brilliancy, a popular and learned lecturer and spoke eight different languages. His wife, Bernhardine Sophie (Rosener) Heyerdahl, was a native of Norway but of German descent. The death of Dr. Heyerdahl, which caused his family to travel abroad, occurred when he was still a young man.

After a year spent in New York, young Mr. Heyerdahl came with his mother and sister to Mount Vernon, which town has been their home from that time to the present. He secured a position with the Haviland Company, importers on a large scale of Limoges china. Being of an extremely ambitious temperament, he did not discontinue his studies, however, but attended night school while working for this concern. His association with the Haviland people was a very satisfactory one and continued for seventeen years, at the end of which time Mr. Heyerdahl was one of their most trusted and important employees. He severed this connection, however, to become a representative of the important firm of Gerard, Dufrasy & Abbott of New York City, and remained in this association until the time of his death. Mr. Heyerdahl's business involved his traveling every year in Europe, in the interests of the American trade, especially in connection with the importation of fine wares and china from the famous Limoges factories in France.

Mr. Heyerdahl was one of those men whose interests are of so wide a character that they find it impossible to confine their efforts to the business of making a living. He was interested in well nigh every aspect of the life of the community and took a very active part therein. He belonged to a great many organizations of prominence and was a conspicuous

figure in them all. He joined the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, and continued a member of that body for a number of years. He was a very active Free Mason and was a member of all the related bodies in his neighborhood. He also belonged to the Mecca Lodge, Royal Arcanum, and to the Westchester Wheelmen Club and the Hardware Club of New York City. He was a Republican in his politics and took an active part in local affairs, holding office in the Mount Vernon Republican Club for a long period. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Heyerdahl was united in marriage, on October 1, 1890, with Ida Elizabeth Tobin, of Mount Vernon, a daughter of John and Phoebe Jane (Pease) Tobin, old and highly respected residents of that city. The Pease family is a very old one in Mount Vernon, it having resided there from pre-Revolutionary times, children of the fifth generation from the original Pease living there at the present time. To Mr. and Mrs. Heyerdahl two children were born: Valentin, the fourth consecutive generation to bear this name, and Maude. These two children are at present attending school in Mount Vernon, where the son is taking a course in architectural drawing and designing in the Commercial Art School of Mount Vernon.

RAY, James,

Veteran of Civil War, Express Official.

Among the well-known old New York families, those of Ray and Willett are exceedingly prominent. The members of both of these houses have distinguished themselves in the affairs of their respective communities for a number of generations. The late James Ray, whose death in New York City, on October 28, 1893, was felt as a loss by a host of his associates, was a descendant of both of these houses and in his life maintained the worthy standards set by his ancestors.

Born May 23, 1836, in the City of New York, James Ray was a member of a well-known family which had resided in that region for a number of generations. His grandfather was Colonel Marinus Willett, of Revolutionary War fame, and the talent for military matters descended upon James Ray. His parents were James Hawes and Margaretta Marinus (Willett) Ray, of New York City, where they were prominent in the social world of their time.

The early life of James Ray was spent in the city of his birth and his education was procured in the various educational institutions there. The preliminary part was gained in the private schools where he proved himself, even as a boy, an excellent student and made the most of all the advantages which those schools offered even in those days. Upon completing his preparatory studies here, he matriculated at Columbia University, it being his father's and his own desire that he should have a college course. At Columbia he continued the excellent record made as a student in the private schools and won for himself the regard of his masters and instructors and the affection of his fellow students. The home of his parents at this time stood about where the present Williamsburgh Bridge is now situated so that he was very conveniently located for his studies at the university, which was then located at Murray street. He graduated from this famous institution with honors.

The estate owned by his family was a very old one and had been granted to his ancestors by the government for services rendered it by them, and the old home possessed many delightful associations for the young man in the impressionable

years of his youth. One of the most important events in the early manhood of Mr. Ray, as it was in the life of so many at that period, was the breaking out of the terrible struggle between the North and South into civil war, and the call which was made upon the patriotism of its citizens by the Union was instantly responded to by him. He enlisted in Company K, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and fought in the war with the rank of lieutenant. After the close of hostilities, Mr. Ray returned to New York City, was associated with an important company, the East India Brokerage Company, and later became connected with the National Express Company, holding an excellent position in the auditing department of that great concern, and remained with it until his death, in 1893.

Mr. Ray was a prominent figure in the social life of the city and was a member of a number of clubs and similar organizations. He never gave up the military associations formed by him during the war and was a member of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Veteran Organization of Company K, Seventh Regiment, being especially active in the latter. He was captain of the Veterans. Through his grandfather, Colonel Willett, he was eligible to membership in the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution and was for many years a most prominent member of that organization. In his religious belief Mr. Ray was an Episcopalian and attended St. Andrew's Church of that denomination.

Mr. Ray was married, on October 12, 1864, to Caroline Patrick, like himself a native of New York City, and a daughter of Robert M. and Caroline (Halsey) Patrick, old and well-known residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Ray were born four children as follows: Kate, who was married to Joseph E. Lloyd, of New York City; Roberta, who was married to Harry P. Sackett, also of New York City, and they have one son, Ray P.; James, died in infancy; and Margaretta Willett.

Mr. Ray's character was an unusually attractive one and combined many of the traits that are associated with success A face in which strong will and a genial temper seemed equally to rule was the accurate mirror of his mind and heart, and his objects were won as much by his power of persuading the thoughts of others as by his own direct and forceful efforts to reach them. His friends were many and true, and his death caused a feeling of deep sorrow to spread through a wide circle of his friends. His tastes were of the manly, open sort that are so powerful in their appeal to men; life in the open air and the hardy sports connected therewith, formed his recreation which he indulged in as often as the opportunity arose. He was an influential and a popular figure in the general life of the community, as was well shown by the many testimonials of admiration called forth by his decease.

MORAN, Daniel,

Enterprising Citizen.

The long life of Daniel Moran, which touched octogenarian distinction, was lived on two continents, eighteen years in Ireland, sixty-two years in the United States, and over half a century of those years in Lyons, New York, to which place he came a young man of twenty-seven years, splendidly equipped for success. For fifty-three years he was a man of action, tireless in his energy, at his place of business every day, his home his only recreation and his greatest joy. He conducted large business dealings and as the

head of several enterprises gave each his personal attention. He bore his full share of care with never failing good nature, and with skillful management and rare judgment brought his various undertakings to a successful issue.

The long span of business years with great responsibilities brought generous returns and left few imprints of their weight. His fine face did not indicate the more than eighty years he had attained, and he also retained a splendid mental poise and his keen sense of humor to the last. He went through life with a clean mind, clean heart and clean hands, and as husband, father, friend and citizen his record shines as a bright example fitting to accompany his record of strict adherence to right as a business man. He left to his family and to his friends a spotless reputation and the record of an honorable life, a heritage which shall never pass away.

Daniel Moran was born in Queens county, Ireland, August 15, 1833. In 1851 he came to the United States, locating at Waterloo, New York, where his father had established a merchant tailoring and clothing business, and with the assistance of this son conducted it for several years. Daniel Moran became familiar with the management of the business in its every detail and continued in Waterloo until 1861, locating in Lyons in July of that year. There he established a similar line of business, rapidly gained public favor, and as the years passed transacted an extensive trade. His first business place, which he opened July 25, 1861, was on Canal street, but a year later he moved to the location next door which he ever after occupied and shortly afterward purchased the same. In course of time he admitted his son, Daniel P. Moran, as a partner, the firm conducting business as the D. P. Moran Company. The founder of the business, as the years rolled by, never surrendered his active interest in it, but was regularly at the store and kept in close touch with the business until his last illness. As his own fortunes improved with each year, he took a deep interest in the prosperity of Lyons and was a constant worker for the establishment of new industries in the village. He gave financial aid and his personal support to many projects, and to his aid and that of others is due the establishing in Lyons of the Silver Plate Company, the Lyons Pottery Company, the Electric Light Company, the Lyons Cut Glass Company, etc. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the Lyons Water Works, Lyons being the first village between Syracuse and Rochester to build water works and install a system of public water supply.

Mr. Moran was a Democrat in politics, but would not accept any office in the village, except membership on the board of education for several terms. He was also the first president of the Lyons Board of Trade. He was a man whose sympathies were readily awakened and he was a generous contributor to charity, to what extent will never be known, as he was very unostentatious in his giving, making no mention of his gifts to anyone. He was most genial and friendly, witty in speech and very companionable. He was a member and liberal supporter of St. Michael's Church, he having been the leading factor in securing for that parish the beautiful site on which the church edifice was erected.

Mr. Moran married Bridget A. FitzPatrick, daughter of John and Mary (Kelly) FitzPatrick, and a direct descendant of the house of Ossory, Ireland, a family noted for military valor and missionary service. Mrs. Moran survives her husband. Her brother, the Rev. Father Fitz-

Patrick, at the time of her marriage was rector of St. Michael's Church, Lyons, New York. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Moran: 1. Marie, became the wife of Burton Lawler, of Boston, Massachusetts. 2. Fitz James, deceased. 3. Elizabeth, Mrs. Finigan, lecturer in the parochial and other schools for the State Department of Health of New York; she is the mother of two children: John Joseph, medical student of Buffalo, and Daniel Moran. 4. Daniel P., his father's partner and successor in business. 5. Emily, became the wife of William I. Dean, M. D., of Rochester; eight children: Daniel, William I., Marie Louise, Paul David, Sterling Michaga, Richard, Emily, Alice Elizabeth. 6. John J., M. D., deceased. 7. Birgitta, became the wife of Thomas P. Farmer, M. D., of Syracuse; she won the Hiram Gee prize and a fellowship from the University of Syracuse; they are the parents of one daughter, Mary Margaret. 8. Genevieve A., deceased.

Daniel Moran died at his home on Phelps street, Lyons, New York, May 14, 1914. The funeral services were conducted in St. Michael's Church, Right Reverend Bishop Hickey, of Rochester, and several priests officiating. A male quartette from St. Patrick's Cathedral sang the Gregorian Mass and every honor of the church was paid him. The business men of Lyons closed their stores and attended in a body, and delegations were present from many localities. The interment was in Elmwood Cemetery.

DELANEY, Bernard A.,

Revered Priest.

Whatever the satisfaction enjoyed by the man who makes a success of some worldly project, it is, of necessity, a little thing in comparison to that which comes to him from the surrender of all earthly aims in the dedication of himself to the greatest of all works, the making of God's will prevail upon this earth. They are incommensurate, for not only is the one greater than the other, but different altogether in type and in some respects even its opposite. For if it be a satisfaction to achieve material success, it is still more so voluntarily to give it up. Forebearance is always greater than fulfillment, for forebearance is only the negative of another and greater fulfillment. Therefore it is that we experience a certain feeling of reverence when he approach the records of those devoted men who have abandoned earthly objectives in their zeal for heavenly, the awe that we might feel for a great temple into the threshold of which only we were admitted but from which we might catch a glimpse of the lovely interior. Of such men the Catholic church offers us innumerable examples in the persons of its countless priests, none of whom but have surrendered all of those things which to most men appear chiefly to make life desirable in order that they may follow the great calling they have chosen with as few of the entanglements of the world as the frailty of human flesh makes possible. But it is her wise, if austere, policy to demand that final sacrifice of her priesthood that shall consummate and confirm the rest, that of giving up even the honor which the world might accord them for their deeds, to lose almost their personalities in the greater one of the church. It is, therefore, appropriate in setting forth the career of a priest of the Catholic church that this should be borne in mind, that he should be treated merely as one of a great company who have thus devoted themselves to the great work and not as a brilliant or learned or profound individual. He shall have an impersonal, not a personal glory; his honor shall be

that of a class, not of an individual; he shall be praised as a priest but not as a man.

Bernard A. Delaney was born on December 13, 1889, in Yonkers, New York, and died September 7, 1915. From his early youth he exhibited those moral characteristics which, together with his training, led him to the priesthood. His early education was obtained in the parochial school attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Yonkers, where he came under the influence of the good men into whose company he was later admitted. Graduating from this institution in June, 1904, he entered Cathedral College the following autumn and there continued his studies. Already with a strong purpose to become a priest, these gradually took on more and more the character of a preparation for that high office, and with his graduation therefrom in 1909 he was ready to enter upon the final stage of the long and arduous studies prescribed for those who have formed his purpose. At the Seminary of St. Joseph, in Dunwoodie, Yonkers, he spent six years in the study of theology and philosophy and in becoming wholly steeped in the tradition and associations of Catholicism. From the outset his nature had been in harmony with this tradition and during the long schooling he was troubled with fewer of the doubts of the neophite as to the genuineness of his call than are experienced by the majority of his fellows. Of those other and nobler doubts as to his own worthiness for the great task he contemplated undertaking, he had his full share, however, and it was only his positive conviction that God may work with the humblest tool that nerved him to shoulder the immense responsibilities of his office. He persevered accordingly and at the age of twenty-five was ordained to the Holy Priesthood by His Eminence, Cardinal John M. Farley, of New York. The ordination took place on May 29, 1915, and on the following day that event occurred to which the novice looks forward with the greatest fervor, the celebration of his first mass. Father Delaney celebrated a solemn high mass in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Yonkers, returning thus for this crowning happiness to the very cradle of his religious training. He was promptly assigned to duty at St. Cecelia's Church, New York City, and there worthily performed the duties of his sacred office.

Much might be said of the talents and abilities displayed by Father Delaney during his childhood and youth, but for the consideration already noticed. To him, however, this is no hardship who has put ambition and the applause of the world behind him as of no value. To him the only honor that he is jealous of, the only praise that pleases, is that of God and the Holy Church to which he has dedicated his whole life and being.

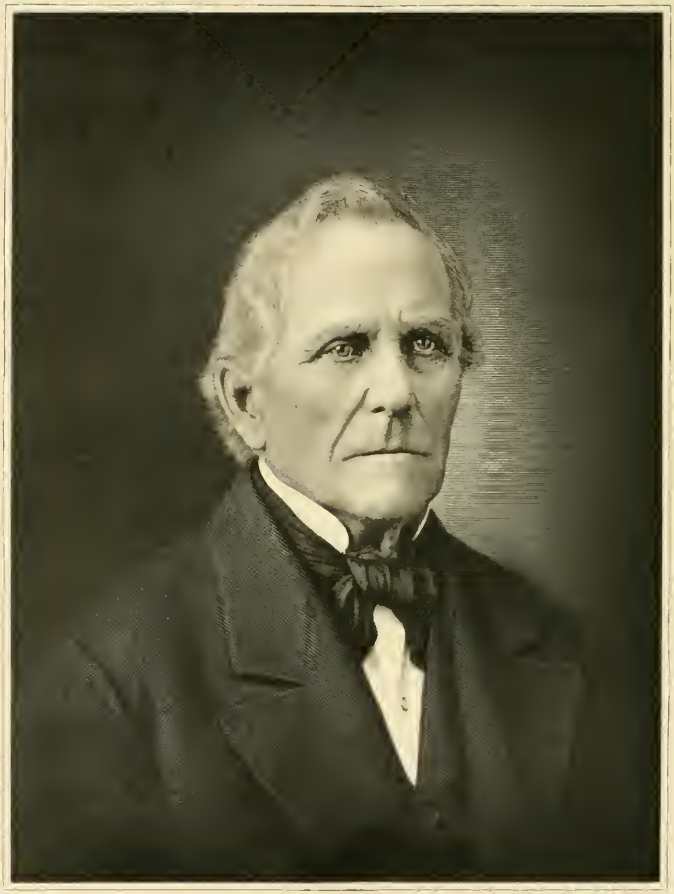
RICKARD, Michael,

Leader Among Men.

In noting the rapid and spectacular rise to prominence of some of the natural leaders of men it often seems as though their achievements were the results of powers out of the possession of average men, and smacked rather of the miraculous and an intervening fate, so easily, apparently, are obstacles overcome and so completely does every factor seem to bend itself to the fore-ordained result. In the great majority of cases, however, such appearance is entirely deceptive and the brilliant outcome is the last term in a series of events as logical and orderly as any in the most humble experience, and of effort as unremitting and arduous as that with which we ourselves are familiar.

Often the most startling coup has been planned and pondered through long and dark preliminaries, like the meteor which only bursts into spectacular display after a long and chilly journey through outer space. Such, in a large measure, was true in the case of Michael Rickard, late of Albany, New York, whose name heads this brief appreciation and whose reputation in the city and State for success, gained without the compromise of his ideals, is equalled by few of his fellow citizens. His rise to power and influence was doubtless rapid, but it was the outcome of conscientious labor and consistent effort, effort and labor which doubtless felt discouragement and sorrow at their own limitations, such as we have all experienced in the course of our lives. If this were not so how would it be possible to explain the kindly tolerance, the broad human sympathy and understanding which he displayed through all his wide and varied experience and intercourse with his fellow men, for what we have not ourselves experienced we have small patience with in others. It was thus that his death on December 12, 1896, was felt as a general loss to the community where he made his home, to his political party and to his State.

Michael Rickard was born February 2, 1837, in the little village of East Creek, New York, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gorman) Rickard, old and highly respected residents of the place. His early years were spent, however, at Little Falls, New York, in which city he attended school and received his education. It was during this portion of his life, spent as it was in the splendid climate and invigorating rural surroundings of Central New York State, that Mr. Rickard acquired that rugged physical health that stood him in such good stead in after life and in the midst of heavy labors. While still little more than a lad he gave up his studies and began his long association with the railroads that was to lead into so brilliant a career. Little did he imagine that this would come about, except in the more or less vague way in which youth always plans for future accomplishment, nor is it to be wondered at that it was scarcely to be foreseen, when it is considered that his first association with the railroads was in that most humble capacity of train hand. However, Mr. Rickard was no ordinary train hand and he filled one after another the various ranks that intervened between that and the responsible position of engineer, filled them for much shorter periods than most of his fellows, pushed ahead, as he was from rank to rank. And yet this preliminary part of his career was, as a matter of fact, the longest part of it. Mr. Rickard was gifted with the ability of carrying out his duties in whatever position he happened to be placed with the closest observance of detail, and yet, at the same time, regarded these duties and the position itself in their larger aspects It was for this reason that he soon became a great leader among his fellow engineers and a particularly influential figure in the powerful organization known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. At about this time he removed from Little Falls and came to the city of Utica to live, and it was here that he played an active part in the affairs of this order. But it was not by any means to this interest that Mr. Rickard confined his energies, however much he might feel its importance. He rightly felt that the way to exercise the strongest influence upon the conditions that he had at heart to alter was not merely as an engineer, however sincere and strong a one, but rather as a public man, a man who was popular and wielded influence with all classes of



Cornelius M. Van Leuven

people. Then, too, his interests were of a kind not to be confined to any one department of affairs, and it was consequently the most natural thing in the world that he should begin to participate in the public affairs of Utica shortly after he had come there to dwell. He was a member of the Democratic party and allied himself with the local organization thereof and soon made his voice prominently heard in the party councils. His influence, indeed, soon began to make itself felt outside of the immediate neighborhood and he began to have a State-wide reputation as a forceful and intelligent speaker. In the year 1888 he received the appointment as a New York State railroad commissioner and at once found himself in a position to most effectively carry out the reforms he had so long set his mind upon. He quickly set himself to introduce and urgently press upon both bodies of the State Legislature such reform legislation as he thought most desirable, a matter not at all easy of accomplishment, as anyone who knows the ways of legislatures will testify, but which he accomplished with remarkable success, and so became the originator of much of the recent railroad legislation in New York. He now began to be recognized as one of the State leaders of the party and found it convenient to remove his home to Albany where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. During the years that followed he held many offices and in all of them served with distinction and made for himself a reputation as a disinterested and efficient public servant.

Mr. Rickard was prominent in the social and club circles of Albany and to some extent of New York City and was a member of the Manhattan Club and others in the latter place. In his religious belief Mr. Rickard was a Catholic and all his life was an ardent worker in the cause of the church, liberally supporting the parish of the Cathedral in Albany, of which he was for long a member, especially its philanthropic work.

On September 21, 1866, Mr. Rickard was united in marriage with Elizabeth Collins, a daughter of Patrick and Hannah (Cashman) Collins, of Amsterdam, New York, where also she was born. To them were born five children as follows: Jane, now the wife of Frederick Howell, of Albany; Raymond, who resides in Albany; Emmett, deceased; May, who resides in Albany; and Edward, a resident of New York City. Mrs. Rickard survives her husband and is still living in the charming home at No. 379 State street, Albany, New York.

VAN LEUVEN, Cornelius Myer,

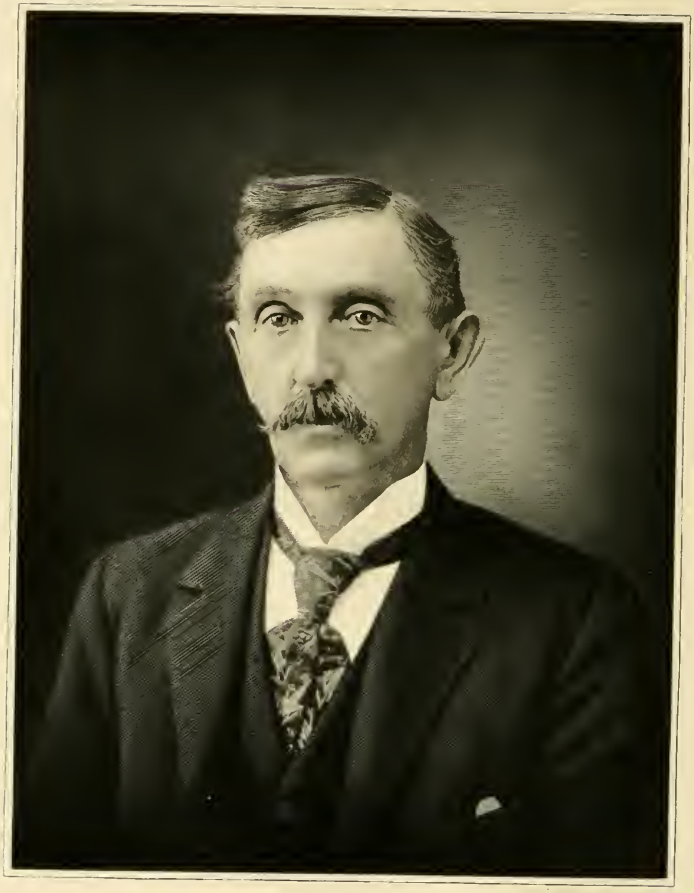
Agriculturist, Prominent Citizen.

There is no part of the country more completely invested with the atmosphere of our romantic past than the Valley of the Hudson River from its mouth to its headwaters. And there is no region that enjoys a more lavish dispensing on the part of nature of its charms and beauties, so that these together combine to make it one of the most delightful spots in which a man can make his home. The abrupt yet gracious scenery is clothed with countless traditions from the far-off, half-magic legends of the most poetic of the Indian peoples down to the stirring facts associated with the birth of our own people and their final consolidation as a nation. Of all the elements that went to form the new and great people of the youthful republic, none took a more important part in the process than the Dutch who settled in this Hudson Valley and the country adjacent, none that gave its character to the romantic associations more

completely, nor colored the subsequent development of the society there. It was with the career of these great people that the romantic eye of Washington Irving was most particularly charmed, and it was his pen more than any other that has crystallized those dim traditions into the famous tales that reconstruct for us and for the future a social status possessing a most definite and characteristic beauty of its own. Many of the descendants of these worthy and courageous people, who braved the wilderness and all its unknown perils, still inhabit the neighborhood of their father's exploits and the names that were then prominent are prominent to-day. A striking example of this is to be found in the well-known Van Leuven family of which the late Cornelius Myer Van Leuven was a distinguished representative, and which from early days down to the present has held a prominent place in the regard of the community. Although not a native of Kingston, New York, Mr. Van Leuven's career was identified with that prosperous city and his death there on December 5, 1888, was a very real loss to the city generally.

Cornelius Myer Van Leuven was a son of Andrew and Lea (Myer) Van Leuven, and was descended on both sides of the house from old and prominent families of the State, his mother's family, the Myers, having been conspicuous in the life of Albany county for many years. The birth of Cornelius M. Van Leuven took place on August 7, 1803, probably at Rensselaerville, Albany county. It was here that he spent the early years of his life and received his education and formed all the associations of childhood. When a very young man his parents removed to Kingston with their entire family and this place was his home from that time until the close of his life. His parents, with the remainder of the family, removed to the Western part of New York State and settled in the vicinity of the little town of Lyons, remaining there until the former died, when the children went still further west and made their home in Michigan. Cornelius M., on the contrary, remained in Kingston, where he had already formed strong ties, his marriage being the greatest of these, besides which he also had business interests. When the Van Leuvens had first come to Kingston they had purchased a fine farm situated on what was then known as the old Plank road, now the Delaware Pike road, where Andrew Van Leuven carried on successful farming operations for a number of years. With his marriage, however, Cornelius M. Van Leuven became the owner of a valuable farm, for many years the old DeWitt homestead upon which stood one of the most charming of the old farmhouses in that region. The old DeWitt mansion was a perfect model of the colonial architecture of the eighteenth century, when it was built, and until its destruction a few years ago was one of the landmarks of the countryside. Here Mr. Van Leuven continued to reside and was highly successful as a farmer during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Van Leuven was a prominent figure in the general life of the community where he resided and was identified with many important movements undertaken with the welfare of the city as their objective. A Whig in politics, he was an ardent worker in the cause of his party but, being of a retiring nature, he consistently refused all offers of public office, preferring to remain in private life and exert what influence he could in that capacity. He was a member of the Agricultural Society of Kingston and active in the interests of the farmers in that locality. In the matter of religion he was



James Van Leuven

affiliated with the Dutch Reformed church, being a life-long member of the First Church of that denomination in Kingston and very prominent in its work. He was a member of its consistory for many years and gave liberally to the many philanthropic movements connected with the work. Like himself all the members of his family were connected with this church, and like himself all were strongly religious in their beliefs and feelings.

Mr. Van Leuven married Mrs. DeWitt, the widow of Isaac DeWitt, a prominent Kingston farmer and a member of one of the oldest New York families, through whom the farm already mentioned became first the property of his wife and later, through her second marriage, passed into the hands of the Van Leuvens. Mrs. Van Leuven was herself one of a very old and prominent New York family, being descended from ancestors on both sides of the house who were residents of those parts before the Revolution. Before her first marriage she was Margaret Van Keuren, of Kingston. Her mother, Mrs. Van Keuren, was a Miss Sleight and in this family there has descended a house even more interesting, if possible, than the old DeWitt mansion. The Sleight house is still standing, and having been erected in pre-Revolutionary days has seen some stirring times in the course of its existence. It was partially destroyed during the Revolution when the British soldiers burned Kingston, but being built of stone it resisted the flames better than most of its neighbors and to this day the original walls and floors are in place. The old house stands on the corner of Green and John streets, Kingston, and has always been in the possession of the Sleight family which, like itself, has been identified with Kingston since the days before American independence. Mrs. Van Leuven was the mother of two daughters by her former marriage when she wedded Mr. Van Leuven, both daughters now deceased; and had two children by her second marriage, a boy and a girl: James and Mary, the former deceased. The son, James, was born in Kingston, and after obtaining his education at the local schools engaged there in farming and later in the banking business, and was president of the New York State Bank of Kingston. He was married, September 30, 1875, at Kingston, to Ann Benson, a daughter of Anthony and Jeanette (Ten Eyck) Benson, of Kingston. They were the parents of one son, Cornelius, who was born May 27, 1880, and married Eleanor Chase Emerson, of Wilmington, North Carolina, where they now live. One child, Lillie Emerson Van Leuven, was born to them, April 8, 1907. The second child of Cornelius Myer and Margaret (Van Keuren) Van Leuven, Mary, still makes her home in Kingston where she is a well-known figure in the best social circles. She is keenly interested in the local history of her native town and the whole surrounding district and is a great student in genealogical matters especially with reference to the many distinguished houses from which she traces her descent.

Cornelius Myer Van Leuven was a man of a type which is valuable in any community. Perfectly content with the calling of his fathers for generations, he brought to his agricultural operations a keen intellect and a progressive character that made of it a great success and placed him among the most prominent citizens of the place. His judgment in all matters was most excellent and he made use of every opportunity to the full. The city of Kingston owes him much for the public-spirited way in which he handled his own interests and those of a semi-public character, which doubtless resulted in stimulating its affairs. He was perfectly

devoted to his immediate family and found no other happiness so great as the intimate intercourse with his own household about his own fireside.

EILINGER, Frederick Rudolph,

Expert Chemist.

Frederick R. Eilinger, who had been in the employ of the city of Rochester as chemist to the board of health for a quarter of a century, and in point of service the oldest officer of that important board, was born June 11, 1863, son of Henry and Mary (Hussong) Eilinger, of Germany, and his death occurred in Rochester, New York, March 15, 1916.

The early life of Frederick Rudolph Eilinger was spent in attending the German private schools of Rochester, completing his studies at the age of seventeen years, when he became an employee in a drug store, and later he attended a school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and subsequently graduated at the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia. He was appointed city chemist by the Common Council, in 1891, Dr. J. J. A. Burke then being chief of the department of health, and he was succeeded by Dr. Sibley, both of whom are now deceased. Later Dr. George W. Goeler became head of the department and he came to rely upon his chemist's judgment and long experience as had his predecessors. Mr. Eilinger was a close friend of Dr. Goeler, who collaborated with him in his work. Mr. Eilinger was connected with the board of health during all the long years in which the milk campaign was being waged, and it was due to him, as much as any one, that the technical details for both the chemical and bacteriological examinations of milk were prosecuted. Exactness was his hobby and he could do the same kind of work over a thousand times, and the last analysis would be as carefully done as the first. In all his work he was singularly fair, and the men whom he appeared against in court, as well as those for whom he appeared, had a like respect for him. His conclusions carried with them the weight of an authority and were never seriously questioned. He gave his life to the service of the city, having no other professional interests, and his devotion to the cause of public health was remarkable and continued the ruling passion of his life until its very end. He was particularly valuable in the position he filled so long, not alone for his technical and professional knowledge, but for his conscientious performance of his duty, and to him is given the major credit for Rochester's preëminence among American cities in the purity of milk sold in the city. Mr. Eilinger was a member of Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Tippecanoe Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Flower City Lodge, Independent Order of Foresters. He was a good student, a careful chemist, a delightful companion, and was highly regarded by all who knew him.

Mr. Eilinger married, July 26, 1914, Jennie Sodeman, of Attica, New York, who survives him, daughter of Charles and Sophia (Witman) Sodeman.

PARKER, Charles,

Expert Mining Engineer.

The great enterprise and ability so characteristic of the race from which he was sprung was exhibited in a unusually high degree in the career of Charles Parker. His life was passed in the most various parts of the world, in the pursuit of a calling requiring the extreme of courage, coolness and initiative, and the versatility displayed by him in meeting new conditions and the courage in carrying into effect what his judgment directed formed the basis of his success.

Born at Inverness, Scotland, on May 15, 1860, Charles Parker came of a family in which culture and a high degree of education were traditions. From the earliest years of his life it had been arranged that he should be no exception to this and his father sent him accordingly to the best schools where he quickly proved himself a student of unusual aptness and diligence. Upon completing this preparatory course, he went to England and entered Kings College at Oxford. At this famous university he carried on a very extensive series of studies and maintained in all of them the high reputation as a student which he had already gained in school. The atmosphere of Oxford and its wonderful traditions operated strongly on the imagination of the young man and gave him a very strong taste for the life of scholarship which he had such ample opportunity of witnessing there. It was an age, however, when science was beginning to take the immense place which it now occupies in our studies and Mr. Parker's practical Scotch mind inclined him to the scientific side of the curriculum in as far as his choice for a career in life went. He did not, however, neglect the classical aspect entirely, and at his final graduation he was the possessor of many degrees, both academic and scientific. At the age of twenty-one, he left Great Britain entirely and came to the United States where he took a course of civil engineering at the well-known Stevens Institute at Hoboken, New Jersey. He also attended Columbia University and studied the subject of pharmacy there. Of an extremely enterprising nature, it was Mr. Parker's great desire to see the world and he felt himself amply prepared to earn his livelihood in any quarter in which he might happen to locate. Leaving the East he went to the prosperous and progressive City of Seattle, Washington, where he practiced pharmacy for about one year. The great mining interests of the West, however, appealed to his fondness for enterprise and afforded an unusually fine opportunity for the use of his many scientific acquirements. He became a mining engineer and followed that profession throughout the remainder of his life. This is not a profession calculated to allow a man to remain settled in any one place for a great period and certainly Mr. Parker's life bears witness to this fact. Western America was traversed pretty thoroughly by him, his first important business being near Leadville, Colorado, in the little mining settlement of Granite. Here he remained upwards of three years and then went to British Columbia where he stayed in various places aggregating about the same period. Returning to the United States, he was engaged in mining operations in Oregon for some five years and once more spent about a year in the City of Seattle, but North America was not the only region in which Mr. Parker carried on his activities. For some time he stayed in Peru and other parts of South America and later still was engaged in extensive operations in the great mining region of South Africa. He became very prominently known in his profession throughout the world and was regarded as a high authority on many mining questions. A strong and decisive personality and a readiness to take advantage of opportunities quickly, added to his great technical knowledge of his subject, made him a highly successful operator and brought him to the front of his profession. During the latter part of his life it was his business to promote mines and in this branch of his work he had connections in all parts of the world. It is scarcely needful to say that he was an immense traveler and few men have been

more continually busy than was he. He by no means lost touch with the affairs and interests of his native country and his name was well-known in many scientific circles there. He was a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Institute of England, of the Institute of Civil Engineers of that country and a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society of London. He was also a member of the Horticultural Society of England and was all his life highly interested in the scientific culture of plants.

Mr. Parker was united in marriage, on November 28, 1893, at Yonkers, New York, with Adelaide Scott, a daughter of Archibald and Jane (Dimond) Scott, of New York City. Mrs. Parker, like himself, was of Scotch descent. For some time they lived at Leadville, Colorado, and then Mrs. Parker accompanied her husband to the various points in the United States that his business led him. Upon his leaving the United States for South America, she returned to the East and made her home in Yonkers, and that city was Mr. Parker's headquarters from that time until his death. He and Mrs. Parker had a delightful home there and in spite of the many absences which the nature of his business required, a great part of the former's time was spent there. It was there that his death finally occurred, on December 15, 1914. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker three children were born: Adelaide Helen, Ethel Winifred and Marguerite Florence. Mr. Parker is survived by his wife and children.

ROMER, William,

Lawyer,

The legal profession has even been ably and worthily represented at White Plains, and prominent among those later members who during the last thirty years and more fully maintained its old-time prestige was the late William Romer, not many years deceased. Mr. Romer had a long and brilliant professional record and before coming to White Plains had been one of the ornaments of the bar of the City of New York.

William Romer was born at Pleasantville, and was the son of James H. Romer. His literary education was liberal and his professional equipment prepared him to take the high place at the bar which he afterward attained. For many years he had an office in New York City, situated in the World Building, and the large practice which he built up and for many years retained proved that natural talent no less than thorough equipment had fitted him for his chosen profession. He possessed to an unusual degree the judicial mind and his acute perceptions and readiness of resource, combined with his wealth of legal knowledge, rendered him a formidable antagonist. Eventually, Mr. Romer was forced by impaired health to relinquish his work in New York and to withdraw to the comparative quiet and seclusion of White Plains. Here his professional duties were less onerous and it thus became possible for him to indulge his taste for reading and literary pursuits. These were far from being solely the result of education, his years at Wesleyan University, of which institution he was a graduate, having merely fostered what nature had already implanted. He was especially interested in local history and after taking up his abode at White Plains made a study of its records and traditions as well as of those of Westchester county. On this subject he was a recognized authority, being frequently appealed to for the settlement of disputed points. Mr. Romer was a brilliant conversationalist and a man of most attractive personality. His friends were legion and he numbered

among them many of the prominent men of the State. Among the organizations to which he belonged was the Westchester Bar Association and at the time of his death he was the oldest member of that body. He was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Protestant Church.

Mr. Romer married Elgiva E., daughter of George H. Purser, of Yonkers, New York, and they were the parents of two sons: William Purser and Charles H. To the ties of home and kindred Mr. Romer was always sincerely devoted and his happiest hours were those passed at his own fireside.

The loss of such a man to his community leaves a void better imagined than described. When, on August 30, 1913, this venerable lawyer, useful citizen and worthy man was gathered to his fathers the sense of bereavement was well-nigh universal. He was in the seventy-ninth year of his age and for thirty years had been a resident of White Plains. Even now, so vividly remembered is he that his friends and neighbors almost expect to meet him in the places where he was so long a familiar and revered presence. In the annals of the Westchester county bar are inscribed many names to which the present members point with just and laudable pride, but truly can it be said that not one among them represents a record longer or in all respects more unimpeachably honorable than that of William Romer.

COTTRELL, George Williamson,

Publisher.

The accident of birth places some men at the top of the ladder and some men at the foot, and it is rarely the case that the men who become the world's leaders start other than on the lowest rung. The respect of every self-respecting man is given to him who starts at the zero point, with no assets except ability and purpose, and arrives at a position of appreciable importance in the scheme of things.

Such a man was the late George Williamson Cottrell, well-known publisher of Boston, Massachusetts, and for five years previous to his death a man of public importance in the town of Mount Vernon, which he was influential in incorporating as a city. Mr. Cottrell was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1823, the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Cottrell. He was one of thirteen children, and came to America with the entire family in the year 1830. They settled in the lower part of New York City, where the family conducted a hotel for several years, on a site which is now an old landmark, namely, the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets. George W. Cottrell attended the local schools, but his education was curtailed by the necessity of his becoming self-supporting at an early age. Upon leaving school he secured employment in various mercantile establishments in the city, but gave up this line of work because he saw that it offered no opportunities of advancement to a man without capital. He later became associated with the John McLaughlin Company, publishers of children's books and games. This was his first connection with the publishing business with which he was connected for the remainder of his business life. A few years later, after he had become thoroughly acquainted with the details of the business, he went to Boston. Here he started in publishing for himself, under the firm name of George W. Cottrell. This business he conducted until the time of his retirement in 1890, a prosperous, successful venture at No. 36 Cornhill. During his residence in Boston Mr. Cottrell became associated with the most prominent and influential men of the city, many of whom

became his fast friends. His place in the business and social life of Boston, where he spent the greater part of his life, was an honored and respected one. In 1890 Mr. Cottrell retired from business, and returning to New York State settled in Mount Vernon, which at that time was merely a village on the outskirts of New York City. Relieved of the necessity of constant participation in business affairs, Mr. Cottrell entered immediately into the public life of the village, and became closely identified with its civic affairs. Mr. Cottrell worked earnestly for the incorporation of Mount Vernon as a city, and was one of the men most influential in gaining that end. Mount Vernon since that time has grown enormously in both population and industry, whereby proving the sagacity of the judgment of the men who foresaw the possibilities of the little village. Mr. Cottrell was active also in community welfare work.

Mr. Cottrell was twice married. His second wife was Mary Eliza Tisdale, a daughter of Leonard and Ann (Engel) Tisdale, of Dowagiac, Michigan. Their children are: Marie P.; Bertha, married Lyndon Lee; Grace Williamson; George Williamson. Mrs. Cottrell survives her husband and resides at No. 54 Glen avenue, Mount Vernon.

Mr. Cottrell's death occurred on February 19, 1895, in his seventy-second year. In his five years' residence in Mount Vernon he had become widely known, loved and respected, and his death was a cause of genuine sorrow to a vast number of friends.

TIER, Daniel,

Enterprising Citizen.

It has been said of these United States of ours that they have produced no famous liars; which statement is as true as it is complimentary. Our tendencies as a race are not Machiavellian, nor can we name a character analagous with Baron Munchausen. We have had, nevertheless, our diplomats and have sustained nobly and to our conspicuous advantage our affairs international and domestic, always without resort to double dealing, criminal subtlety, and satanic strategy. Fairness of dealing, sterling character, high moral purpose, worthy aims, no advance or gain at the expense of the weak and defenceless, these have been the goal of America, the rock on which she has built. Is it any wonder then that we have in our new and clean life put forth none to equal Machiavelli and Munchausen, products of an aged and then degenerate civilization.

A true son of America, and a man who devoted his life to an earnest effort to live up to her ideals, and to repay his debt for the wonderful opportunities which she offers every man, was the late Daniel Tier, one of the most prominent realty men of his time in Westchester county, and intimately connected with its development and growth.

Daniel Tier was born in New York City, September 19, 1825, the son of Jeremiah and Euphemia (Hunt) Tier. He attended the local schools in Westchester county, and after completing the course offered by them entered the academy at White Plains. Upon his graduation from that institution he immediately went into business for himself, engaging in a mercantile line, in what is now Williamsbridge, a part of New York City, but at that time was known as Williamsbridge, New York. He continued in this occupation for a period of twelve years, at the expiration of which time he entered into the business of the cultivation of flowers, conducting an establishment at Woodlawn. While engaged in this business he

Daniel Tier

became interested in real estate, and after eight years he abandoned his business as a florist and devoted his entire time thereafter to realty development. Mr. Tier dealt largely with the development of Westchester, in New York City, and in this pursuit he was one of the earliest men to become prominent. This section, which now teems with population and is now a centre of almost every form of activity, was at the time when Mr. Tier was engaged in its development comparatively unsettled. New York had, in fact, gone only a short distance above the district called Harlem.

On October 13, 1847, Mr. Tier married Susan A. Bussing, of Yonkers, New York, daughter of John and Susan (Briggs) Bussing, members of an old and respected New York family. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Tier are: 1. Daniel. 2. Susan, deceased. 3. Mary, married Thomas C. Arnow and resides in Westchester, New York City. 4. Jeremiah, deceased. 5. Euphemia, deceased. 6. John, deceased. 7. Charles A., living in Mount Vernon, Chester Hill; he was formerly engaged in the florist business at Woodlawn, now engaged in the real estate business at Mount Vernon, also a builder of houses; married Jenny L. Arnow. 8. Gertrude, deceased. 9. Irving, died October 1, 1913; after finishing his education he engaged in business pursuits, accumulating thereby a goodly competence.

Mr. Tier's death occurred on September 5, 1888.

After all is taken into consideration, our standing in the eyes of our fellows is exactly what we make it, no higher and no lower. Men of ability are keen judges of character, and the appreciation of the fair minded is given where it is due. It may without exaggeration be said that in the esteem of his associates in business, in the circle of his friends socially, in all the gamut of human relations, Daniel Tier held a position high as it was deserved and enviable.

COWLING, John Thomas,

Valued Member of Society.

Probably there has never been a period of history nor a part of the earth's surface where so much has been done to alter the material aspect of human life as the second half of the nineteenth century and the northern half of that part of the United States that lies along the Atlantic seaboard. Causes too numerous even to enumerate here, far less to dwell upon, were responsible for the most remarkable development of the power of mechanical invention, of the application of the new scientific knowledge to the material needs of life, with the result that there sprang up a well nigh infinite number of brilliant inventions, devices of all sorts, the use of which so distinctly marks the life of to-day from that of all other epochs of the world's history. Among these, however, a few inventions stand out as of paramount importance, centers, as it were, about which are grouped thousands of other inventions, the object of which is but to modify and improve the use of the great mechanical principles that had then found its first application. Such, for instance, was the invention of the steam locomotive and the cotton gin and such was the application of electricity to the transmission of power, at first in the discovery of the telegraph and telephone and later on a scale that made possible the operation of machinery at a distance from the origin of the energy. It was with the early history of the telephone, that epoch-making invention, that John Thomas Cowling, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation, was so closely identified. Mr. Cowling in his youth was

intensely interested in these inventions and became associated with the practical extension of the systems which were then but beginning to make their way in the business world. The service that he rendered in this connection was of a very marked order and extended into a number of different neighborhoods in Pennsylvania and New York and continued unbrokenly up to the time of his death at the age of forty-nine years, on September 18, 1912, so that this sad event was felt as a loss by a large proportion of the community.

John Thomas Cowling was not an American by birth, having been born in England, near the border of Wales, December 21, 1862, a son of William and Jane (Jones) Cowling. His family was an old and prominent one in that region, the members of which had for many generations taken an active and conspicuous part in public affairs. When he was three years of age his parents came to the United States and settled in the great anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, at first near the town of Shamokin and later at Wilkes-Barre. In the latter place the lad received his education, attending the excellent public schools of the city and proving himself an apt and intelligent pupil. It was during this period that he began to develop the keen interest he felt in electricity that he afterwards turned to such practical account. Upon leaving school, he secured a position as night operator and manager of the first telephone company in that section of the State and thus commenced his long connection with this great business at a time when it was in its infancy. For several years Mr. Cowling was connected with the Excelsior Electrical Company, taking charge of the construction work and superintending the installment of new plants in various points in that region, among which should be mentioned Danville, Freeland and Plymouth. He remained in the employ of that company until he attained the age of twenty-six, gaining an intimate acquaintance with the practical side of the business and perfecting his theoretical knowledge until he was an expert in his line. In 1888 he removed to Philadelphia, severing his connection with the Excelsior Electrical Company which afterwards was absorbed in the great trust that has grown out of the merging of the separate and opposed interests in the field. In Philadelphia he was employed by the Powelton Company of that city in the same line of work, but in the responsible position of superintendent of that large concern, with which he remained for more than ten years. In 1900 he took up his residence in Tarrytown, New York, and there made his home for about six months, having received an offer of the position of chief electrical engineer in the great Westchester Lighting Company, his work there being a brilliant success. From Tarrytown he moved to New Rochelle and thence, after about two years, to Mount Vernon, which became his permanent home.

Mr. Cowling took a conspicuous part in the various departments of the community's life besides that of business, and he was a prominent citizen in each of the places where he made his home. He was a Baptist in religion and a valued member of that church in Mount Vernon and had served as trustee for a number of years. He was active in social circles and especially so as a member of the Masonic order, in which he took many of the highest degrees. He was a member of Hiawatha Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Masons; Royal and Select Masters; Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and all the local Masonic bodies.

On December 25, 1893, Mr. Cowling was united in marriage with Grace M. Sturdevant, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Sinton and L. Augusta (Stilwell) Sturdevant, of that city. Mrs. Cowling is a member of the old and honored Sturdevant family that for more than a hundred years has lived in and about Wilkes-Barre and has been so prominently identified with its growth and development. To Mr. and Mrs. Cowling two children were born, as follows: Donald, now employed in the Westchester Lighting Company; and Grace, who makes her residence in Mount Vernon with her mother.

The brilliant career of Mr. Cowling was abruptly cut short by his untimely death before he had reached his fiftieth year and just at the time of life when his powers were at their prime. Begun as it had, it certainly gave the flattering promise for a future that he was, unfortunately, never to know. A pioneer in one of the largest and most important of the business enterprises of the country, a business that in its nature is more than a business and really forms one of the essential functions of modern society, he had already won a place for himself, a place in the regard of the community that might well be envied by those who had enjoyed their full three score years and ten. Neither was it through any mere fortunate combination of circumstances that this achievement came about, but purely through his own efforts, for Mr. Cowling deserved in the highest degree the only title that passes current in democratic America, that of self-made man.

McNELLIE, William E.,

Architect, Builder.

During the comparatively brief years in which this country has enjoyed existence as a Nation, the immense scale of the practical problems that it has had to solve has in a measure turned its thoughts from other things so that many of those things in which peoples of a more leisurely habit of life excel in have been to some extent neglected here. In conquering a Continent we have found no time to devote to those sides of life that are generally considered to give it its final beauty and grace, such, for instance, as the arts and all those matters which have no very definite material results, which do not lead to things tangible, that we can handle and measure. In some quarters this has grown from a mere unconscious neglect to something like a contempt for anything merely beautiful, and there are some who actually pride themselves on their indifference to these things. Among the majority, however, it is simply a very natural and excusable preoccupation with other things, the things that properly should come first, the necessities of physical life. There is one exception to this rule in so far as the arts are concerned, however, and architecture, profiting by its dual character as an art and as one of the most elementary of practical crafts, has flourished. There are some critics who will not grant even this and claim that though there is much building here, architecture, properly so-called, is conspicuous chiefly in its absence. There is, of course, a certain basis for this unkind criticism for the same interest in practical problems has led us to consider this side, rather than that of the beautiful, in our structures, but in architecture, the two are so intimately related that it is impossible to deal with either without considering the other, since there, if anywhere, that definition of beauty is true which considers it merely as fitness for use. Certainly anyone who beholds the aspect of our great cities, and especially that of New

York, cannot fail to be deeply impressed with a sense of the beautiful, the ruggedly beautiful perhaps, yet none the less the beautiful, in the vast and beetling piles, so strikingly appropriate to their purpose, that rise as the very stronghold of wealth and power that they are; nor can anyone who is acquainted with the facts deny that we have produced men of high artistic achievement as he recalls the names of those who have labored in this field. A worthy member of this professional brotherhood, and one who was concerned in the erection of some of the great New York buildings, was William E. McNellie, late of New Rochelle, New York, whose death in the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York City, on April 12, 1915, removed an active and public-spirited citizen from both communities.

Born August 18, 1854, in Mt. Diablo, Contre Costa, California, a son of William E. and Margaret (Jardine) McNellie, William E. McNellie possessed many of the strong and enterprising qualities fostered in the virile West. He passed the years of boyhood and early youth in his native region and there gained an excellent education. When fourteen years old he came to the East and settled in the city of New Rochelle, New York, which was his home from that time until the close of his life, although his business was carried on in the metropolitan center, New York. Greatly interested in the subject of architecture, Mr. McNellie sought an entrance into the ranks of that profession here and was fortunate enough to become associated with the well-known firm of J. D. & J. Jardine, of New York City. For many years he remained in this association, rapidly rising to a post as supervising architect for the company, in which capacity he had charge of the erection of many important buildings in the city, among which should be mentioned the great structure for the New York "Times," one of the most imposing, both from design and location, in the city; the National City Bank Building and the New York residence of Andrew Carnegie. Each of these is one of the most perfect examples of its particular kind of structure in the city, the arrangement and equipment of the bank and the dwelling possessing a remarkable excellence. Besides his work in the city, Mr. McNellie did a great deal in his home town of New Rochelle and it was under his direction that the New Rochelle Hospital, the National City Bank of New Rochelle and the Public Library there, all large modern buildings of handsome design and admirably adapted to their uses, were erected. In both New York and New Rochelle Mr. McNellie was extremely well-known in building circles and was regarded as one of the leaders in his profession.

But Mr. McNellie did not allow his activities in his home city to be limited to his business interests. On the contrary he was active in many aspects of the community's life and was a leader in many movements undertaken with the advancement of the public interests in view. He was a conspicuous figure in the social life of the place and was a member of a number of prominent organizations, notably of Lenox Council, No. 882, Royal Arcanum, of New York City. In the matter of religion Mr. McNellie was a Presbyterian, a member of the North Avenue Church of that denomination, and prominent in the work of the congregation. Mr. McNellie erected a handsome mansion for himself on Argyle avenue, New Rochelle, and there dwelt during the remainder of his life, as do the members of his family at the present time.

On November 19, 1885, Mr. McNellie was united in marriage with Helen Beach, of New York City, a daughter of Henry and Louise (Wohning) Beach, old and highly respected residents of that place.

James Cunningham

To Mr. and Mrs. McNellie was born one child, William E., boat builder of Stamford.

The success of Mr. McNellie in his chosen profession was due to the possession by him of a combination of virtues and talents greatly in demand in this world. At the basis of his character, as they are at the basis of all character that amounts to anything, were the fundamental virtues of sincerity and courage, a sincerity which rendered him incapable of taking advantage of another and a courage that kept him cheerful and determined in the face of all obstacles. To these he added a practical grasp of affairs and an idealism which kept his outlook fresh and his aims pure and high-minded. Both these qualities, it is hardly necessary to point out, are most valuable ones in the profession of architecture where, as has been already remarked, the practical and the artistic are so closely wedded. His work as an architect amply showed this happy union of qualities, combining as it did an intelligence in plan and arrangement with a beauty of design quite remarkable. In all the relations of his life, in all his associations with his fellows, these same qualities stood out in a marked manner and gained for him the admiration and affection of all who came in contact with him, even in the most casual way. In his family life his conduct was of the highest type, a devoted husband and father who found his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse of his own household by his own hearthstone.

CUNNINGHAM, James,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

Among the captains of industry of the past generation, those who laid the foundations upon which was built the splendid industrial prosperity of the Rochester of the present, the name of James Cunningham stands forth with a prominence not equalled by many. His was a life of business activity which contained no "labor lost," but one in which every movement championed by him was brought to a successful realization. He was the promoter, founder and prime factor in establishing the extensive manufacturing business which is to-day conducted under the name of James Cunningham, Son & Company, one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city of Rochester.

Mr. Cunningham was born in County Down, Ireland, the fourth child in a family of five, which was bereft of the father when the children were still young, James being only five years of age. The mother, with the bravery of her race, decided to come to America, and bringing her little flock with her settled at Cobourg, Canada. Here the young lad was educated in the country schools, and in his spare time assisted to the best of his ability with the farm work. He early manifested a proclivity for the vocation in which he subsequently was so successful, having a most decided fondness for working in wood, and also an unusual talent for designing. Under these circumstances it was readily seen that farm labor did not furnish the outlet for his energies and he sought employment at carriage-making in Canada. After a visit to an uncle who was an architect in New York, he passed through Rochester on his homeward way, stopping there for a brief period and engaging in work. He returned to Cobourg, but was convinced that the United States furnished a more satisfactory field of operation for business, and accordingly, in 1834, at the early age of nineteen years, he returned to Rochester. He then took up the carriage-making trade with a view to mastering it in every detail, and his perseverance, ambition and energy soon gained for him advancement as his ability

and skill increased. In 1838 he became a member of a firm of carriage manufacturers operating under the name of Kerr, Cunningham & Company. This was the nucleus of the present large enterprise, one of Rochester's most important business concerns. His next location was on Canal street, where he was a resident for a considerable period, and the present location of the James Cunningham, Son & Company carriage factory. The original purchase did not represent by any means the holdings of the present day, but subsequent additions have been made until now the grounds include four acres, while the buildings and equipment are among the most extensive of their kind in the world. The first factory building was erected in 1847 by Mr. Cunningham and others have been added as growth and increase in trade rendered their erection necessary. The public was not slow in recognizing the excellence and durability of their product and the firm gained a reputation for reliability and consequently a rapidly increasing business. Mr. Cunningham gave his personal supervision to the work, not merely the financial end of the enterprise, but also to the mechanical labor, and as a result of his study and investigation, combined with his inventive genius, he produced several machines which simplified the constructive process and at the same time brought forth better work than could have been secured by the old methods. As the business increased year by year the company found themselves not following the lead of other carriage manufactories, but were themselves setting the pace by introducing many new styles of carriages, as well as more desirable methods of construction. In 1881, Mr. Cunningham being then sixty-six years of age, formed a stock company and thereby transferred the management of the business to younger shoulders, being succeeded by his sons and son-in-law, the former having been trained to the work were thus well qualified to take up the burden which their father laid down. No man was ever entitled to or earned a more fitting rest, the reward of years of earnest, honorable and tireless activity. He was peculiarly happy in his relations with his employes, being quick to recognize capability and faithfulness on the part of those who served him.

Mr. Cunningham was married in early life to Bridget Jennings, now deceased. Their surviving children were: Mrs. Charles H. Wilkin, Mrs. R. K. Dryer, Joseph Thomas, a sketch of whom follows, and Charles E. Cunningham.

James Cunningham died at his home in Rochester, May 15, 1886, aged seventy-one years. While his name is held in such great esteem for the splendid business qualities which he displayed, his memory is also an enduring one for the many lovable traits of character with which he was endowed. He was a friend of all philanthropic institutions and contributed liberally of his means to their support, and always used his citizenship in the interest of every needed reform, making for progress and improvement. His ideas were ever forward and advancement might well be termed his watchword. It was apparent in all his relations, business, social and politic. In reviewing his life career it seems fitting to say that he accomplished all that was possible and much more than perhaps any other man would have done under like circumstances.

CUNNINGHAM, Joseph Thomas,

Manufacturer.

Joseph Thomas Cunningham, of Rochester, New York, son of James and Bridget

Joseph T. Cunningham

(Jennings) Cunningham, was born in Rochester, New York, in 1842. He was educated under the care of the Christian Brothers, and after completing his school years was trained to the business he later conducted under the capable instruction and eye of his honored father. In 1881, when James Cunningham incorporated his business as James Cunningham, Son & Company, Joseph T. Cunningham was one of those upon whom the burdens of management fell and to that company and its interests he devoted his life. The four acres of ground now occupied by the plant, its extensive buildings and modern equipment, testify eloquently to the efficiency of the management and to the close attention it has received from those to whom the business was committed by the founder.

Mr. Cunningham was a member of the Genesee Valley and Rochester Country clubs, and a Roman Catholic in religious faith. He married, in 1877, in New York City, Ellen N. Keogh, daughter of Augustus J. and Elizabeth (Donelly) Keogh. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were the parents of three children: Augustus J., born in 1878; Francis E., 1883; Rufus A., 1884. Mr. Joseph Thomas Cunningham died March 24, 1914.

BEECHINOR, Robert John,

Accomplished Business Man.

Robert J. Beechinor was born April 1, 1844, in Timoleague Abbey, Baldimona, near Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, son of Thomas Beechinor, a country gentleman, M. F. H., and died July 21, 1909, at his home in Mount Vernon, New York. He was an ambitious and studious youth, and received excellent educational opportunities at the University of Dublin, where he received a degree. He came to America about the beginning of our Civil War, and at once enlisted as a private in a New York regiment.

Robert J. Beechinor enlisted in the Union army at Rochester, New York, in February, 1862, under the assumed name of George A. Herbert, which name he used throughout the war. His father being very ill at the time, he did not wish to shock him by having his name appear in the newspapers should he be killed or wounded. He was appointed sergeant of Company I, Fourth New York Artillery, in April, 1863, and for a short time was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen. On June 21, 1863, he was appointed commissary sergeant of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Heavy Artillery, New York State Volunteers, stationed at Fort Hamilton. On February 6, 1864, he received a commission as first lieutenant and was attached to Company G, Thirtieth United States Colored Troops. Was again promoted on November 16, 1864, to the rank of captain, and was put in command of Company H, Thirtieth United States Colored Troops. He was dangerously wounded while leading his company in an engagement with Hoke's division, Confederate States Army, on February 11, 1864, near Wilmington, North Carolina. He served in many of the most important battles of the war, and was in command of his company at the battle of the "Crater" against Mahon's Virginians, the best troops of Longstreet's corps, when Colonel Bates was dangerously wounded and eight officers and two hundred and fifty men of his regiment tasted Rebel lead. Captain Beechinor was mustered out of the service with his regiment in December, 1865.

When the great conflict came to an end, Captain Beechinor at once applied himself to the arts of peace, and was found just as proficient, active and energetic as he had proved himself while fighting the

battles of his adopted country. He entered the employ of A. T. Stewart & Company, at that time the world's greatest mercantile house, and by his industry, aptitude and ever-present courtesy he here gained rapid promotion. Eventually he became foreign buyer, and filled various other responsible positions in the conduct of this great business enterprise. He continued through various changes in ownership, and later became associated with A. S. Rosenthal & Company, Japanese silk importers, and in the interest of this firm traveled to all parts of the world. Captain Beechinor crossed the Atlantic Ocean one hundred and seventy-five times, and was as popular with merchants of Europe as with those of this country. His great business ability and his winning personality engaged the attention of any with whom he transacted business, and he was of great service to his employers and naturally was the winner of high emoluments. Captain Beechinor was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church. He was a keen student, fond of reading, study and travel, and prepared many papers covering his journeys about the world, which, unfortunately, were not published. From 1881 until his death he made his home in Mount Vernon, New York. There he was among the most highly-esteemed citizens, and a leader in the promotion of progress.

He married, January 30, 1881, Arabelle Moore, daughter of John and Mary (Walsh) Moore, natives of Bridgeport, Connecticut, later of New York City, where both were buried. Captain and Mrs. Beechinor were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Robert Denning, a civil engineer, living in San Francisco; Harry Victor; Herbert Manning; Arthur Edward, living in Mount Vernon; Howard Francis, living in New York City; Florence, died young; Ethel Marie, married Keron Francis Dwyer, lives in New York City; Raymond Joseph, Clifford Paul, Florence Helena, Edwina Taylor and Francis Valentine, live at home with their mother.

UNGRICH, Henry, Jr.,

Business Man.

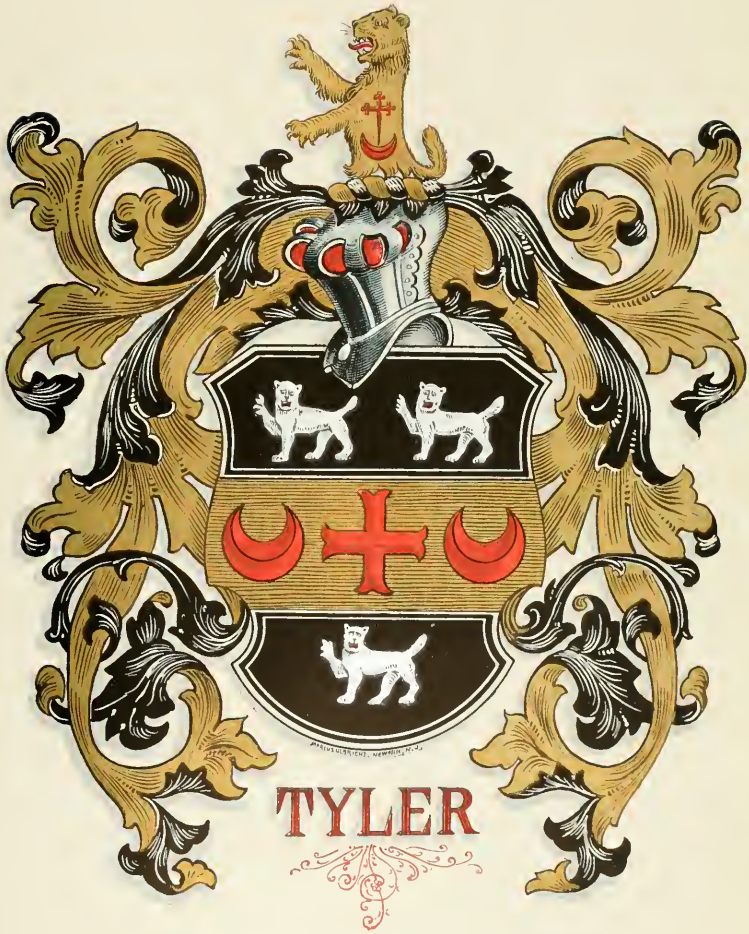
The Ungrich family, which was worthily represented in the present generation by the late Henry Ungrich, Jr., who was a man of enterprise, sagacity and business acumen, bore the following coat-of-arms: Or, a "point" azure charged with a crowned lion rampant argent, holding in its dexter paw a sword, on each side of the "point" an eagle displayed sable. Crest: Issuing out of a crowned helmet a pair of wings displayed, dexter per pale sable and or, sinister per pale argent and azure, between them a demi lion as in the arms. Mantling: Dexter, sable and or, sinister, azure and argent.

Henry Ungrich, Jr., was born September 15, 1850, in New York City, the son of Henry and Eliza (Kamm) Ungrich, both of whom were members of old and honorable German families. Henry Ungrich, Sr., was a native of the town of Kreuznach, on the Nahe, a few miles from its junction with the Rhine, chiefly notable for its salt springs, which were discovered in 1478, and which, containing iodine and bromine, are serviceable in many diseases. His wife, Eliza (Kamm) Ungrich, was born in Worms. They emigrated to the United States in 1845, shortly after their marriage, and settled in New York City. Previous to his coming to this country, Henry Ungrich had been a baker in Germany, and on arriving in New York City followed the same trade, and he was the proprietor of a bakery in that city at different times, which netted him a substantial income.

The American Historical Society

Henry Ungrich Jr.

Ungrich


TYLER

He died in the year 1901, and his wife a few years prior to that date.

Henry Ungrich, Jr., attended the public schools of New York City, and when quite young was graduated from the old Thomas Hunter School, public school No. 35. He determined to continue his education and entered the College of New York, now called the University of New York, and after pursuing a course of study in that institution spent a few years as a traveling salesman for a hardware firm. During this period he traveled extensively, and became acquainted with conditions of life and business throughout the entire country, gaining, in addition to the broad education which traveling gives, a keenness of perception in business which later in life stood him in good stead. He next was employed as a traveling salesman by a large flour firm. Later he returned to New York City, and entered his father's establishment, where he continued for several years, giving up his offices in this firm to assume the management and control of his father's extensive real estate interests, which were principally located in the City of New York. During the period which followed he dealt largely in stocks, maintaining a constant connection with the stock market. Mr. Ungrich possessed that type of business genius which enabled him to foresee with a reasonable degree of certainty the change in conditions affecting real estate, and he purchased accordingly. Mr. Ungrich died very suddenly in San Francisco, California, April 10, 1915, while on a business and pleasure trip with his wife. At that time he was a substantially wealthy man and possessed of a considerable fortune.

Mr. Ungrich's interests were largely financial, and he was connected in executive capacities with several large firms of that kind in New York City, and in White Plains, where he resided. He was actively identified with the fraternal and social interests of the town of White Plains, and was especially prominent in Masonic circles. He was past master of Harlem Lodge, No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons, and was also a Knight Templar. He was affiliated with the Republican party, though not bound by party lines when the question of the best fitted man for office arose. He was also a member of the Westchester Congregational Church of White Plains.

Henry Ungrich married (first) Emily Glock, born January 16, 1855, and died in New York City, March 4, 1901. They had one child, Minnie Florence, who became the wife of John D. Thees, Jr., of New York City, now a resident of New Rochelle, New York. They have two children, a daughter, Glendon, and a son, John D. Thees, 4th. He married (second) Emma Leonora Tyler, daughter of Charles B. and Mary Emily Tyler, both of whom were born at North Castle, Westchester county, New York, Mrs. Tyler being a daughter of Egbert and Caroline Littell. On the paternal and maternal lines Mrs. Ungrich, who survives her husband and is residing in White Plains, is a descendant of two of the oldest families in that section of the State of New York. The pioneer ancestors of the Tyler and Littell families were both descendants of very long established families of England.

The name Tyler was adopted when the use of surnames became common in England, and is occupative in its derivation, meaning "the tyler," one who bakes clay into tiles, a tiler. The Anglo-Saxon word from which the name was originally taken is tigele, which is a corruption of the Latin "tegula," tile, which comes from the word, "tegere," to cover. The name has been variously spelled during the centuries since it was first adopted: Tylere,

Tilere, Tygheler, Tyghelere, Tiegheler. The coat-of-arms of the Tyler family is as follows: Sable on a fesse or, between three cats passant guardant argent, a cross moline, enclosed by two crescents gules. Crest: A demi-cat rampant and erased or, charged on the side with a cross crosslet fitchee gules in a crescent of the last. The first mention of the name in authentic records occurs in 1273, Geoffrey le Tylere, County Hants. The family in the United States has given a President to the country, and has furnished sons who have rendered signal service in the various departments of public activity, and in other walks of life.

The Littell family is also a prominent one in the same section of the State, and before its establishment in America held a prominent position in England. It also is of great antiquity. The name was originally derived from a nickname, and is of the same class of patronymics as Bigg, Small, Long, etc. It was sometimes affixed as a sobriquet on the least of two bearing the same name, as follows: Johannes de Bland, littill, 1379, meaning the smaller in stature or status of two men of the same name. The coat-of-arms of the Littell family is as follows: Azure, a saltire engrailed or, in chief a mullet of the last.

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